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LOK

RAJYA

VOL. 24

1969

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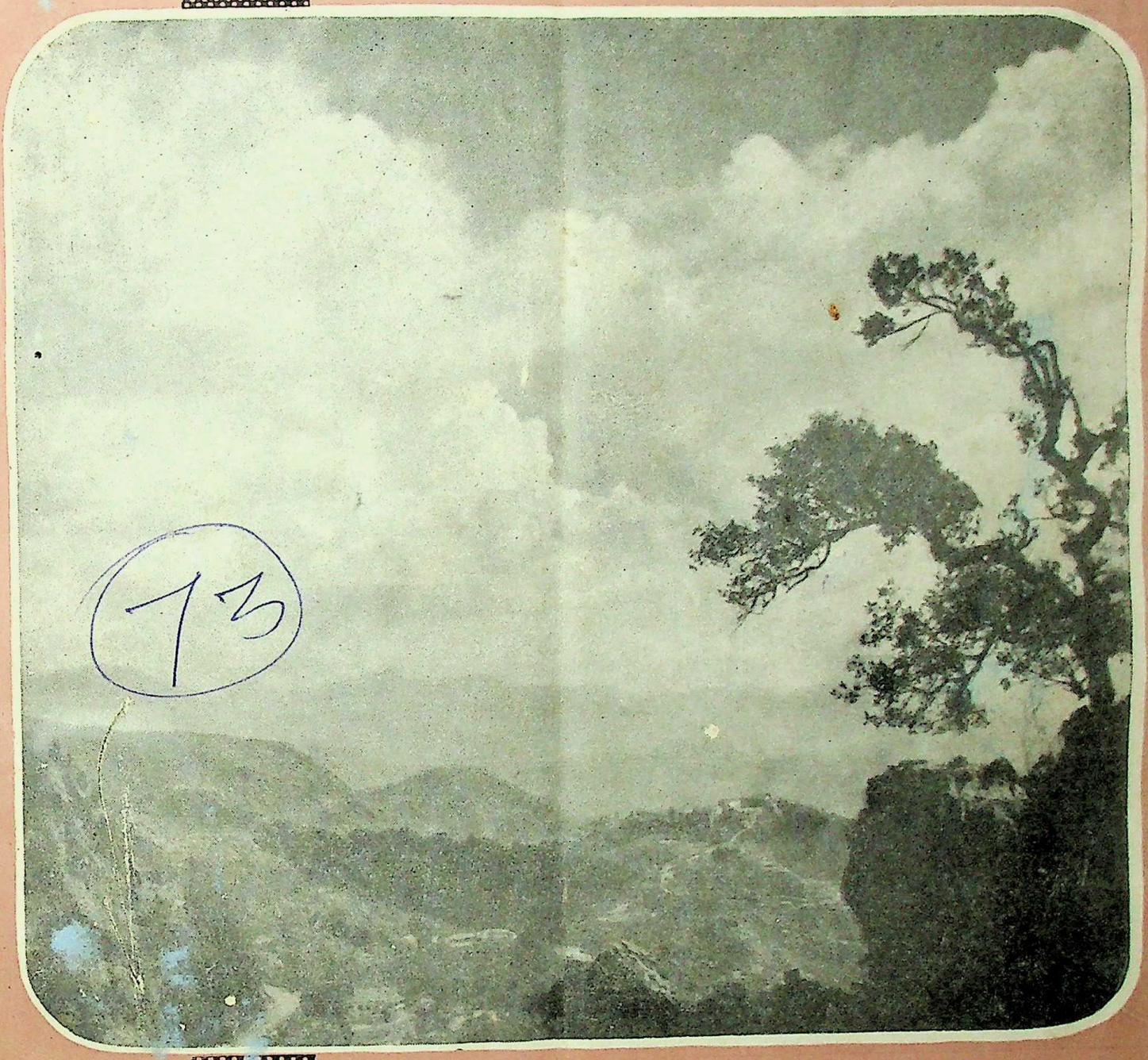
हरिद्वार

1 January 1969



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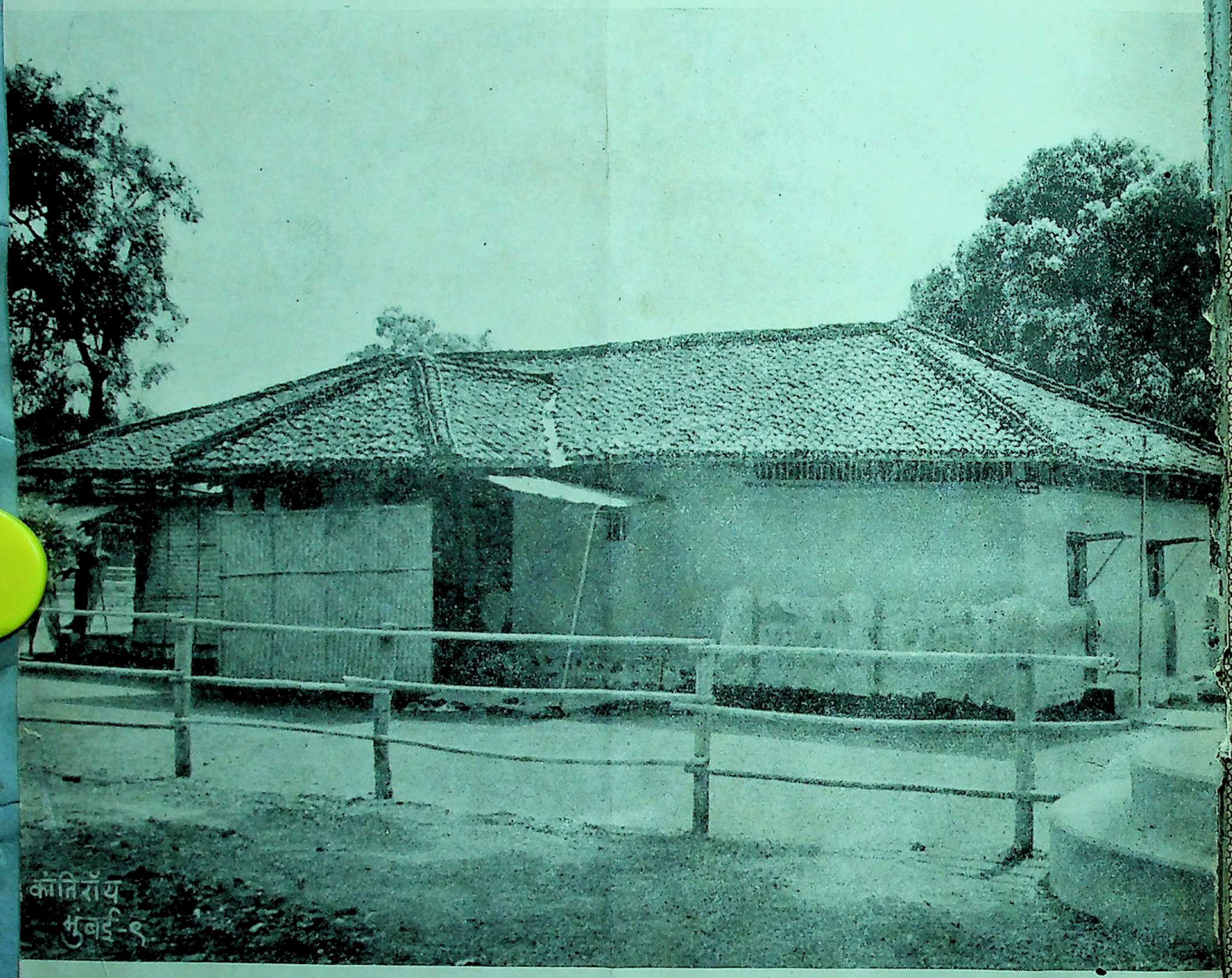

Gandhiji's Hut at Sevagram—Wardha

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LOK RAJYA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

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Shri Vinayakrao Patil Passes Away

Shri Vinayakrao P. Patil, Maharashtra's Minister for Co-operation, died in Bombay, on December 28, following a heart attack. He was 42.

Shri Patil who had been under treatment in the K. E. M. Hospital, for kidney ailment, suffered a heart attack on Thursday evening. He was unconscious throghout the whole day and died at 3-20 a.m. on Saturday.

Shri Patil leaves behind his wife, four daughters and a son.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Shri Patil, all offices under the control of the Government of Maharashtra remained closed on that day. Flags were flown half mast on public buildings.

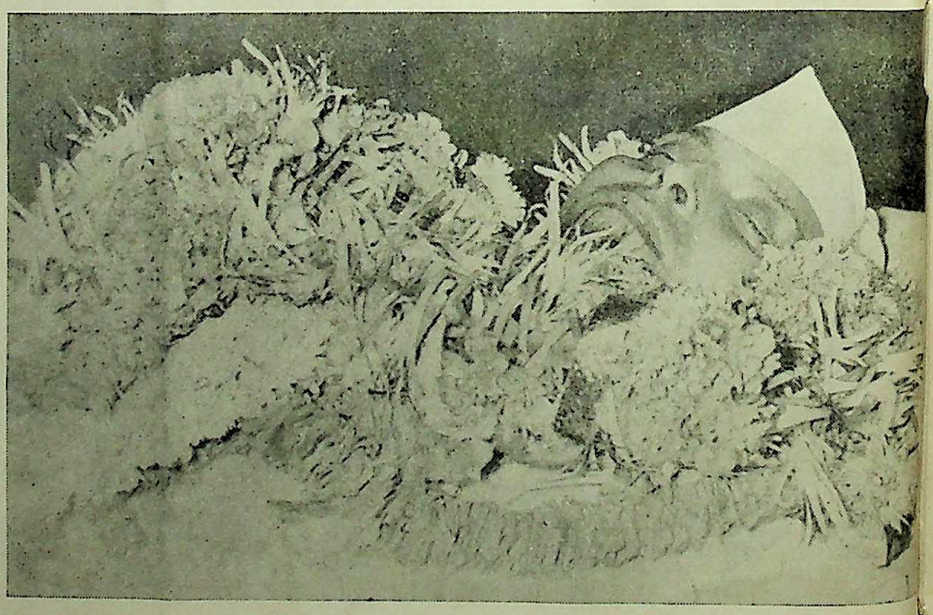
Last Rites

The mortal remains of Shri Vinayakrao Patil were consigned to flames at Aurangabad the same day.

Thousands of his admirers and friends, including his cabinet colleagues, attended the funeral.

The body which was flown to Aurangabad by a special plane was received at the airport by Chief Minister V. P. Naik, Union Ministe of State for Food Annasaheb Shind and others.

Health Minister Rafiq Zakari Pradesh Congress President Vasan rao Patil and Deputy Minister fo Home K. P. Patil accompanied th body to Aurangabad.



The last glimpse of the departed leader

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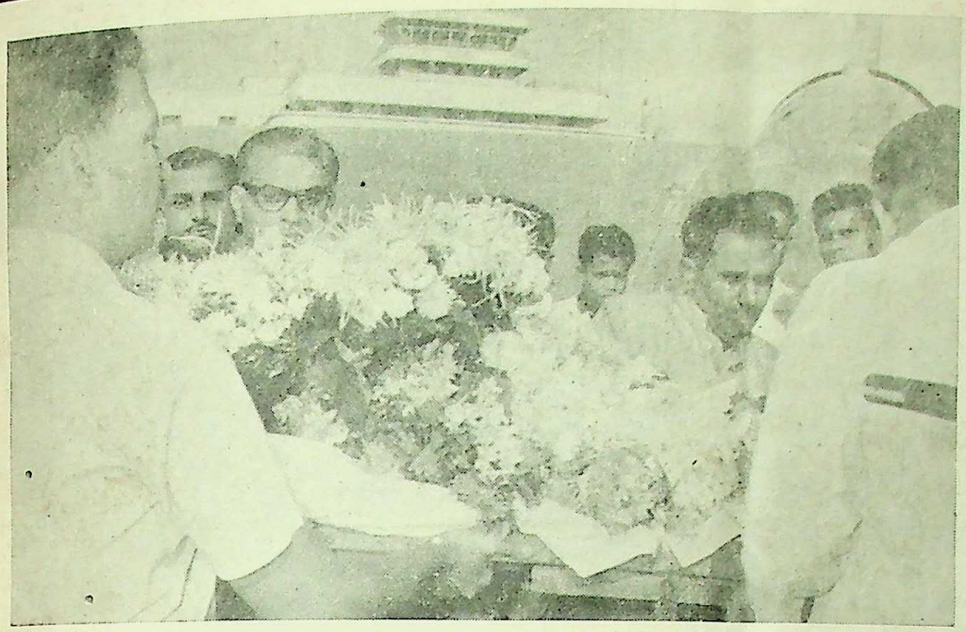

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, is seen placing a wreath, on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, on the body of Shri Vinayakrao Patil before it was flown by a special plane to Aurangabad for the last rites.

The Armed Police presented a guard of honour as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

Thousands of people filed past the body at his residence offering floral tributes.

Later, they thronged the streets to have a glimpse of their beloved leader in his last journey.

The police sounded the last post as the pyre was lit by a relative of Shri Patil, at Aurangabad.

Governor Consoles Bereaved Family

As soon as Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, came to know about the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil, he went to his residence to express his heart-felt sympathies to the members of the bereaved family. He also placed a wreath on the body of Shri Patil.

The others who called at the residence of Shri Patil to pay their homage included Shri Virendra Patil, Chief Minister of Mysore; Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health; Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, Shri Vasantraodada Patil, President, M.P.C.C., and Shri A. K. Hafizka, President of B.P.C.C.

The Government of Maharashtra issued an extra-ordinary black bordered gazette announcing with

Chief Minister V. P. Naik and other Cabinet Ministers joined the funeral procession of Shri Vinayakrao Patil at Aurangabad.

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the most profound regret the death of Shri Vinayakrao Pandurangrao Patil.

Condolence Messages

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, issued the following condolence message on the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil.

" I was deeply distressed to learn that Shri Vinayakrao Patil has passed away. Sometime ago, I had asked a specialist from Madras to come here and examine him. I had been hoping that Shri Patil would turn the corner. It was not to be. Maharashtra has lost an able administrator and a fine servant of her people. I send my condolences to the members of the bereaved family."

In a condolence message on phone from Dhulia, Chief Minister V P. Naik said " In the premature death of Shri Patil I have lost an able and sincere colleague who worked with great dedication to the cause of Maharashtra ."

Union Home Minister Y. B. Chavan in a telephonic message from Delhi expressed his " deepest sorrow."

He said Shri Patil's death had deprived Maharashtra of one of the " rising leaders "

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, issued the following condolence message on the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil.

" I was deeply grieved with the shocking news about the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil. As my associate in party organisation and President of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee he had made valuable contribution in strengthening the organisation. During the short period in the ministry his work was remarkable. In his death younger generation had lost a zealous leader and a leading worker in public life. May his soul rest in peace ".

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, said, " Shri Patil had a meteoric rise and within a few years made his mark in the public life of Maharashtra. He had a distinguished career as the President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and by his charm and ability endeared himself to all. As a Minister his counsel was highly respected and everyone looked to him for assuming greater responsibility."

Education Minister M. D. Chaudhari said : In the death of Shri Vinayakrao Patil, the State had lost a dynamic young leader with broad vision and progressive outlook.

Finance Minister S. K. Wankhede said that in the demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil, Maharashtra had lost an eminent personality.

Labour Minister N. M. Tidke said that Shri Patil's services to Maharashtra would be ever remembered.

Forest Minister N. K. Tirpude said he had lost an intimate friend.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Prohibition. and Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism, also expressed their sorrow at the sad demise of Shri Patil and paid tributes to the departed leader.

Life-sketch

Shri Vinayakrao Patil was a veteran political and social worker from Marathwada. Born on September 1, 1926 at Loni in Vaijapur taluka, Shri Patil was educated at Baroda and Poona. After graduating in science and law from Baroda and Poona, Shri Vinayakrao Patil chose Marathwada as his field of work. He was an active worker of Saraswati Bhuvan, an educational institution of Aurangabad. He was the founder of Marathwada Shikshan Pracharak Mandal. After the merger of the Marathwada Congress Committee in the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, he was elected General Secretary of the new unit. In March 1962, he was unanimously elected as President of the M.P.C.C. and was re-elected on the post in 1963.

Shri Vinayakrao Patil was chairman of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Society and a member of the State Transport Corporation Board. In 1960-61, he was member of Rajya Sabha.

He was elected to the State Assembly from the Vaijapur constituency in the 1967 general elections.

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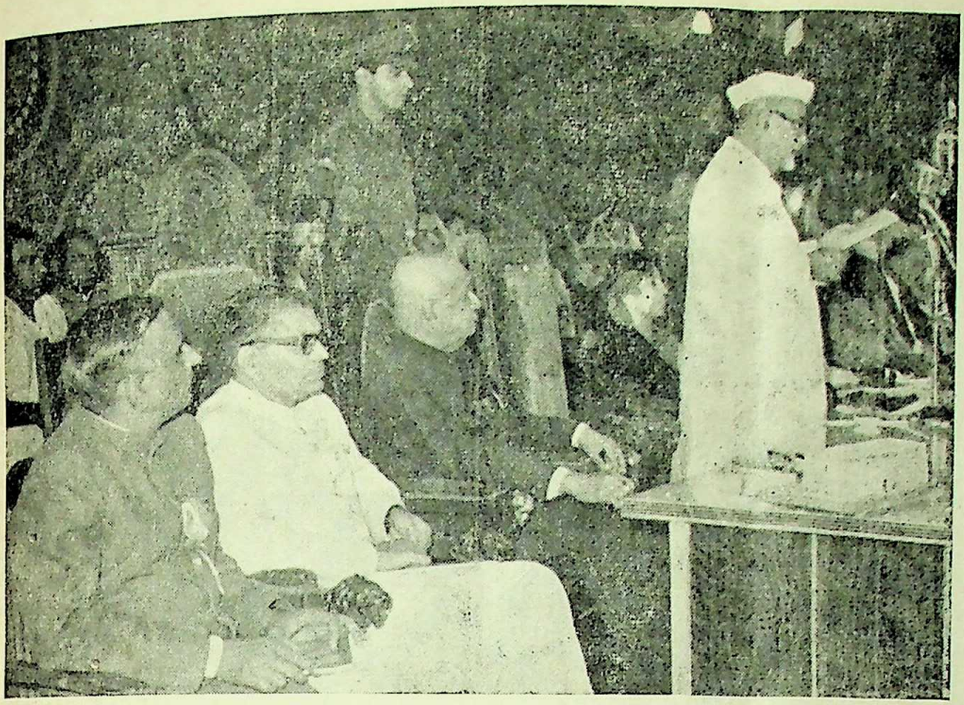

Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, is seen delivering his speech as chief guest at the Sasoon Hospital Centenary Celebrations at Poona. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, are also seen in the picture.

Role of Hospitals in Family Planning Programme

Dr. Zakir Husain's Advice

Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, during his recent visit of Maharashtra, was the chief guest at a function held at Poona on December 10 to celebrate the centenary of the Sasoon Hospital. He described on the occasion a role to be played by hospitals in promoting family planning programme.

THE President observed that with a view to securing the benefits of social and economic development plans, it was necessary to control the growth of population on a national level and in this regard hospitals had a role to play.

He further said, the hospital could help in promoting the programme of family planning by educating the patients and their relatives in this regard and by sending its staff to rural areas to propagate this programme. Sasoon Hospital which was also functioning as an educational institution should set before others a model example in this regard, he said.

Establishment of Sasoon Hospital

The President also referred to hospitalisation methods in the time of Rahul, the son of Gautam Buddha and Emperor Ashok and observed that organised medical care and treatment began in 19th century when the hospitals which were meant for the army personnel were made available to the citizens. Local Governments were also encouraged to start dispensaries. That was the era that saw the establishment of Sasoon Hospital. The President paid compliments to the Late Mr. David Sasoon, who gave a generous donation to start this hospital.

Understand Psychology of Patient

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, referred in glowing terms to the service being rendered by the Sasoon Hospital. The Governor said that he was at one time the head of a similar such hospital elsewhere and therefore, he had quite a good idea about the patients and their psychology. He had an idea about the difficulties experienced by the doctors and the staff in big hospitals. He, however, called upon the staff of the hospital to understnd the psychology of the patient and their relatives and deal with them in an understanding manner.

Achievements in Medical Field

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Health, who also spoke on this occasion, said that the day was a golden day in the history of Sasoon Hospital. The Minister referred to the achievements of Maharashtra in the field of medical care and education and said that comparatively Maharashtra was leading other States in the country in this field. Out of the 92 medical colleges in the country 11 hospitals were situated in Maharashtra. Out of the 11,000 students joining the medical colleges in the country every year 1,500

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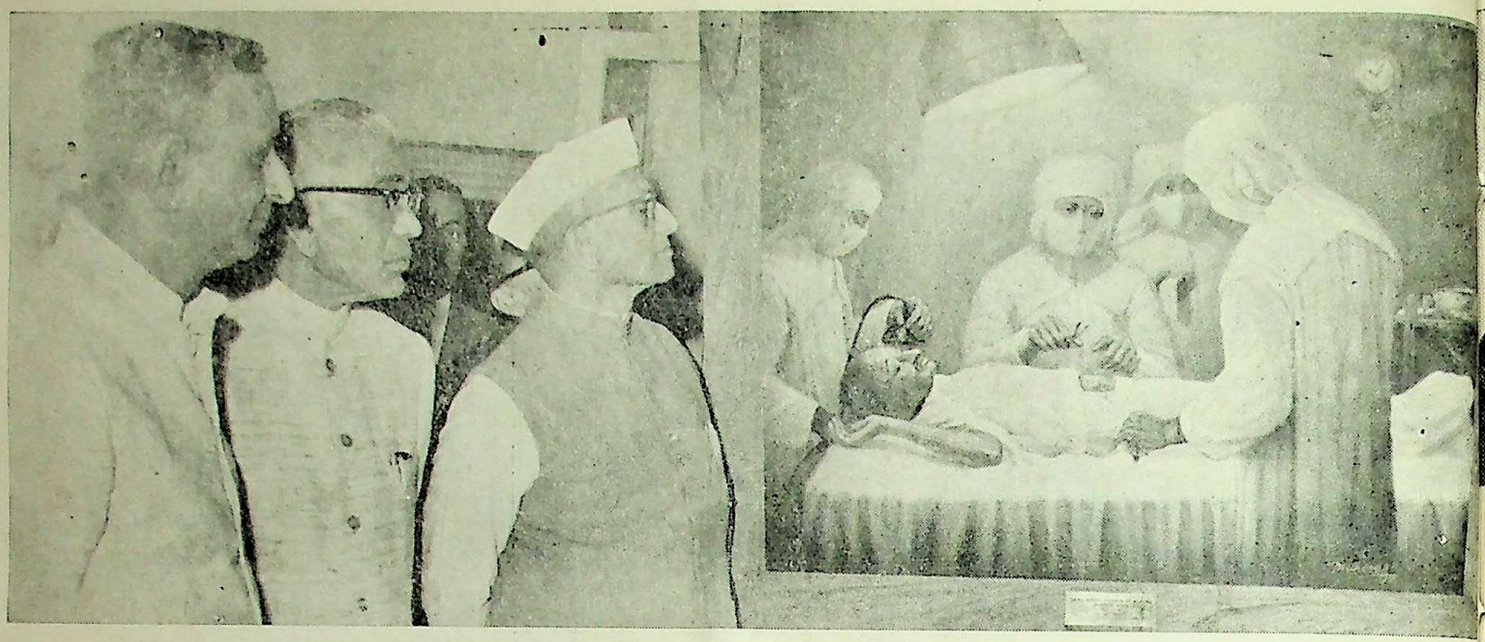

The operation theatre at the Sasoon Hospital, Poona, in which an operation was performed on Mahatma Gandhi in 1924, has been converted into a National Memorial and an oil painting depicting the operation has been displayed in the theatre. Picture shows Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Shri K. T. Girme, Chairman of the Sasoon Hospital Centenary Celebrations, keenly observing the oil painting.

students and out of 15,000 hospitals and dispensaries 1,500, out of the 1,500 primary health centres in the country 400, out of the 45,000 nurses 5,500 and out of the 2 1/2 lakhs beds 55,000 were in Maharashtra.

Doctors should go to Rural Areas

The Minister said that owing to the concentration of doctors in urban areas hundreds of villages had not been able to get adequate medical care. The State Government was therefore trying to attract doctors to the rural areas. The Indian Medical Council had approved the scheme of Maharashtra Government to make it compulsory for the medical graduates to serve in the dispensaries and primary health centres in rural areas for some period. That would also help solve the problem of medical aid in rural areas, he added.

Government's Donation to Hospital

Shri K. T. Girme, Deputy Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the President of the Sasoon Hospital Supervisory Board said that the Maharashtra Government had donated Rs. 2 lakhs towards the fund of Rs. 10 lakhs raised for meeting certain urgent requirements of the Sasoon Hospital.

The President on this occasion, also inaugurated a Dharmashala containing 41 rooms built in the Sasoon Hospital area by the Poona Branch of the All India Marwadi Sammelan for the benefit of the relatives of patients.

Mr. Albert Maniseh, the great-great-grandson of the Late David Sasoon, had specially come from London to attend the function.

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Village Forests

By

Shri N. K. TIRPUDE

Minister for Forests

The Government of Maharashtra has formulated a scheme for creation of small wood-lots as village forests. Under this scheme, plantations of suitable species will be raised in the village community waste lands wherever village panchayats agree to place at the disposal of the Forest Department, such lands or other suitable areas in compact blocks of 50 acres or more. In this article the Minister appeals especially to the village leadership, zilla parishads, panchayat samitis and village panchayats to take an active interest to make this scheme a success in the interest of rural community by making available the requisite areas to the Forest Department for raising plantations entirely at Government cost.

FUEL-WOOD, small timber for housing and agricultural implements and fodder for the cattle are some of the primary needs of our rural population. Today, these needs are not met adequately in most parts of our State and even in the country at large.

The total annual fuel-wood requirement of Maharashtra is estimated to be approximately 70·50 lakh tons. Against this, the total recorded production from the managed Government forests is only about 17·50 lakh tons. The shortage of fuel-wood has led to the misuse of cow-dung as fuel, with the result that this valuable organic manure which is an invaluable input to increase the productivity of our farms, is being burnt and wasted.

Consumption of Fuel-wood

The Energy Survey of India Committee have estimated that nearly 105 million tons of fuel-wood are consumed annually in this country and this is expected to rise to 121 million tons in 1975-76.

Villagers, who are not able to obtain their essential supplies of fuel-wood and timber, often resort to illicit fellings in Government forests out of sheer necessity. The inadequate supplies of fodder have also led to overgrazing of the available pastures and a rapid destruction of their future potential to serve as grazing grounds. This is indeed a sad state of affair which needs to be remedied urgently.

A National Problem

The Government of India has also observed that the shortage of fuel-wood, in particular, has become important enough to warrant recognition as a national problem, requiring urgent attention.

The answer to this problem can largely be found in creation of fuel and fodder reserves in the vicinity of the vill ges.

The Scheme

The State Government is alive to this problem and has formulated a scheme for creation of small wood-lots as village forests. Under this scheme, plantations of suitable species will be raised by the Forests Department in the village community waste lands wherever village panchayats, agree to place at the disposal of the Forest Department, such lands or other suitable areas, in compact blocks of 50 acres or more. The ownership of the land will continue to remain with the panchayats concerned and the entire benefits of the plantation will eventually accrue to them, since these areas will be handed over to the panchayats after successful establishment of the plantations. The panchayats will be allowed to cut the grass from areas closed for plantations. Grazing will be allowed on

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rotational basis in the areas not planted.

Suitable Lands Available

Suitable areas for the implementation of the above scheme are available with many village panchayats. Particularly in the villages close to State Forest areas, it may be possible to find out marginal lands, which are not suitable for farming and can be diverted for raising fuel-wood plantations and for pasture development. These lands, if converted into fuel and fodder reserves, will serve as a buffer zone around the Government Forests, thus aiding their better conservation. Many of the grazing lands assigned to the village panchayats which have become denuded on account of over-grazing by cattle, could also be rehabilitated with pastures under the scheme.

The entire expenditure on the implementation of the scheme which may approximate Rs. 375 per acre, will be borne by Government.

The woodland area will be fenced and a watchman may be appointed to look after it. The village panchayats will render necessary assistance and support to the Forest Department staff in protecting the area.

Best Utilisation of Sites

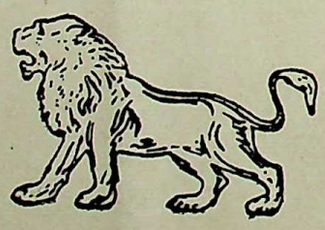
The scheme has everything to commend itself. Whilst the expenditure will be entirely borne by the State, panchayats will get ready-made plantations which will supplement the available supplies of fuel, fodder and timber requirements to the extent possible. Cow-dung, which at present is misused as fuel, if diverted for manurial purpose, will help to increase the productivity of the agricultural farms. These plantations will conserve moistute in the sub-soil and minimise soil erosion. It will render possible the best utilization of the site and add to inadequate forest areas in the State; remedying to some extent the presen imbalance in the distribution o forests.

Co-operation of Villagers Needed

Successful implementation of th scheme has to enlist active co operation of villagers, creating fores consciousness in the community This village forests will serve a demonstration areas, enthusing th villagers to more productive effort in creating a sound agricultura economy.

The State Government has made adequate provision for implementation of the scheme under the Fourth Plan.

Plantations are expected to be raised in the State, over an area of 5,000 acres. In the current year, it is proposed to take up pre-monsoon works including fencing with the assistance of the funds allotted by the Government of India and in the next year plantations will be raised on these areas.



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The Cherished Dawn

One more spring
Followed by the fall,
One more summer
Leading to winter—all
Moving as ever towards the past—
Have merged into
Eternity at last.

* * * * * *

Ne'er Ne'er yet the time
Comes to a turning end,
Without ushering in
The flashes of a new trend;
Do we then pace on but to hold
No more than the fossils,
Rusty, crusty, rotten old?

* * * * * *

For whom, for whom
Even the night beams bright as day,
For whom, for whom
The day blooms happy and gay?
And tho' in rosy designs drawn,
For whom, for whom
The millennium if at all, would dawn?

* * * * * *

Into the thick dark woods
Of doubts and fears,
Faint rays of faith and hope
Oft do pierce;
They grow yet dimmer an' dimmer,
When they greet the glittering gold,
Or meet the hashing hammer.

* * * * * *

Lo! the moments are fleeting fast,
For they just don't wait or stand still;
Why can't we too move quick
Our new destiny to fulfil?
What stirs us—me and you,
If it be the urge to tear away all gloom
The dream o' the dawn we cherish will come true!

—RAM LAL VARMA

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The Catalytic Action of Social Growth

—*ASOKA MEHTA*

Emphasising the need for comradeship in the mighty efforts that are being made for the all-round development of the country, the writer, in this article, says that he would rather participate in shared hardships than be a beneficiary of an impersonalised welfare system. It is sharing that gives meaning to life, far more than any kind of material comforts. According to him, this spirit of sharing is not too widely diffused in India, today, which reflects poverty of culture which we have to rectify before we rectify the much more apparent poverty of material things.

SOCIAL policy is, undoubtedly, a matter of deep and profound importance. It was Karl Marx who said of the tree of life that " the root is man ". Similarly, we have to seek in man the roots of growth. The real objective for which we are working is the well-being of millions of our people. But welfare is the end result of growth and social change. It cannot be identified solely with either of those components, both of which are essential for securing the general welfare. It is also true that social welfare is as significant as economic inputs in triggering off growth and development. If this fact was not fully recognised in the past, we have learnt this lesson in the last 15 years.

A social worker is like a physical culturist. He cannot be judged by the strenuous exercises that he goes through to develop his own body. Rather he will be judged by the extent to which he is able to induce others to keep their bodies in a healthy condition. Similarly, a social worker is not to be judged by the work he or she puts in because that is, as it were, a part of our daily worship. A social worker has to be judged by the extent to which he or she is able to communicate to others the need and the urge to engage in social work.

Spirit of solidarity needed

I would like to stress that there is no one so lowly and so lost that he cannot participate in social work. Social work is not something that the privileged do for the under-privileged; it is something that each one of us can do for others. Let us realise that this country is like an oddly-shaped iceberg. Only 20 per cent of our people have even the minimal self-sufficiency that we think necessary for survival. The remaining 80 per cent are submerged in the morass of poverty and want. This section of the community cannot be transformed overnight; in order to change their lives many things will have to be done. They can stake their claims on the better off minority only to the extent that we somehow are able to sustain and strengthen the spirit of solidarity in the entire community, and this spirit of solidarity can come only if not merely the few well off but the many not-so-well-off take an active part in this struggle.

Comradeship

Thus, it is not merely lifting the burdens of the poor and the needy that is necessary; for greater is need for comradeship. I would much rather participate in shared hardships than be the beneficiary of an impersonalised welfare system. What every human being wants is to be accepted as part of society, as part of the community. It is sharing that gives meaning to life, far more than any kind of material comforts.

Unfortunately, this spirit of sharing is not too widely diffused in India today, and consequently the joy and satisfaction of comradely endeavour is missing. To my mind this reflects a poverty of culture which we have to rectify before we can rectify the other, much more apparent poverty of material things. For this poverty of culture we are responsible. It makes for a

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withering away of the taproot of growth.

Fight Poverty

For instance, it is distressing to find how few of us are really angry today. The poverty and squalor around is like an epidemic. When faced by an epidemic, the first instinct will be to run away. But if the epidemic covers the whole country, no one can run away, except the privileged few who can manage to leave the country. We have to fight this epidemic and bring it under control. But there is a minority which tries to abstract itself from the demoralising and debilitating poverty that surrounds it.

The sense of solidarity has broken down because of two reasons: First we seem to accept this epidemic as something which is normal and to be lived with. Secondly, the best that we can do is to react by seeking abstraction, from this overwhelming morass of poverty. Whatever be the outlines of our policy, nothing substantial can be done unless we become truly angry—so angry that we will not compromise with poverty.

Shared Life

For this what we really need is to create the sense of essential community, the feeling of a shared life. Voluntary workers have to organise experiments in this direction. Such programmes require not only a certain input of time and money, but also that vital input called emotional energy and imaginative solidarity.

So far, perhaps naturally, we have tried to devote greater attention to those welfare activities that are growth-inducing. We have given greater attention to education, health and similar social services which would enable the people to develop their basic potentials. If we had not eradicated malaria, we could not have even thought of an expanded agricultural programmes, much less of achieving self-sufficiency in food. Malaria eradication was an essential ingredient in the whole process of growth.

Care of the old

But, one may ask, is an oldage pension scheme an essential ingredient in the process of growth? When resources are limited, should they be earmarked for the care of the old, or should they be directed to creating that basic infrastructure which would enable the people to move forward faster? These are hard choices, and painful decisions will have to be taken. The care of the old is the responsibility of the family and the community, only to a lesser extent can it be the responsibility of the State. But it will have to be decided whether the responsibility is sufficiently urgent to be given priority in the face of the myriad calls on limited resources or whether it can wait until better times.

Pilot Projects

Some time ago the Planning Commission toyed with the idea of selecting a few districts which could be pushed ahead in all areas of development so that we could identify the kind of problem that may later come up for the country as a whole. Perhaps a similar experiment in the welfare field might give us an answer to the question how important is the problem of social assistance and social security. In the Fourth Plan itself we could initiate pilot projects which would, if successful, expand into a national programme in the Fifth Plan.

Three Essentials

What are the outlines of the social work programme for the future? We have set before ourselves a certain perspective of development that can be achieved, if only we aim at the following :—

(*i*) Arrest the growth of population:—Every social worker has to make it, as it were, the first mantram of his or her life.

(*ii*) Accelerate the growth of the economy:—This will require a constant review of the investment programme and its implementation. Unless we achieve a rapid enough rate of economic growth, planning and development will disintegrate into the politics of scramble. Through such a scramble, no society can hope to transform itself. Only understanding, co-operation, and efficiency can lead us to get out of the present difficulties.

(*iii*) Transfer resources from the better places to the poor:—This is where we need to develop the right kind of priorities, create a sense of solidarity and communitarian spirit.

The pace and amount of these transfers of resources will be accelerated in the next plan. After making a tremendous effort at raising loans and small savings, making public sector enterprises as profitable as possible, encouraging private sector investments to yield better returns, after having done all these, it will be necessary for us to raise Rs. 3,000 crores or more by way of additional resources. This is going to demand a considerable restructuring of our society. This restructuring will be facilitated to the extent we have been able to generate among ourselves a sense of solidarity; otherwise there will inevitably be conflict. Transfers have taken place so far only where there is abundance. Transfer in the atmosphere of scarcity require tremendous solidarity. If we want that our transformation should be peaceful and purposeful, it is necessary that we are able to create a consensus. What is needed

(*continued on page 18*)

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Aid to Earthquake Sufferers

SHRI V.P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, told the House, on November 25, that the State Government had spent over Rs. 12·30 crores on giving financial assistance to and rehabilitation of the Koyna earthquake sufferers so far. He said that out of this amount Rs. 9·09 crores had been received from the Central Government. Up to September 30, 1968, an amount of Rs. 1,75,41,249 was received as voluntary donations and the same had been spent. The Government employees from other States had donated Rs. 27,565 and the donations received from foreign countries amounted to Rs. 1,25,000. He gave this information during the question hour.

Draft Fourth Plan

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, told the House that the estimated outlay of the draft Fourth Plan of Maharashtra State was of the order of Rs. 1,000·22 crores. The draft plan had been sent to the Planning Commission in October 1968. The subject-wise break up of the outlay was as follows: Agricultural Programme—Rs. 179·86 crores, Co-operation and Community Development—Rs. 25 crores, Irrigation Projects—Rs. 170 crores, Power Projects—Rs. 300 crores, Industries and Mining—Rs. 25 crores, Transport and Communications—Rs. 86·05 crores, Social Welfare—Rs. 212·96 crores, and Miscellaneous—Rs. 1·35 crores.

The Finance Minister stated that the final picture of the draft Plan would be available after December 1968 when discussions on the subject between the Planning Commission and the State Government would be held.

Ukai Dam

Shri L. B. Mankar (J.S.) moved a calling-attention motion in respect of the Union Irrigation Minister's announcement about clearance given for increasing the height of the Ukai Dam by 10 feet and the consequent adverse effects on the proposed Hatnur and Abutwara Dams in Khandesh and an atmosphere of fear and suspicion created in area on account of the danger of floods and the State Government's policy in that regard.

Minister's Statement

Making a statement, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, told the House that the State Government was not yet in the possession of the Union Minister's above referred announcement officially. But the Government had noted the news reports on the statement made by Shri K.L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation, regarding the floods in Gujarat and other States, in the Parliament, on August 12. According to the statemen Shri Rao had stressed the need fo completing the Ukai Dam on Ta River quickly in order to give fu protection to Surat. But there wa no mention of the permission give for increasing the height of the da by 10 feet in the report.

In a recent communicatio received from the Central Gover ment, Shri Chavan said that it ha been clarified that there was n proposal under consideration t change the F.R.L. 345 of Ukai Da (Water level) which was sanctione by the Planning Commission. Ther fore, there was no question adverse effects on the propose Hatnur and Abutwara Dams at al The Government was making effor to implement these projects. Son land in Madhya Pradesh would submerged under water on accou of Hatnur Dam and as soon as th Government of Madhya Prade gave its consent for the constructi of the Dam, efforts would be ma to obtain sanction for the dam fro the Planning Commission and sta the work. The Planning Commissi had cleared the Abutwara Dam a Rs. 5 lakhs had been sanctioned the State Government for the proj this year. The work on the da would commence on a larger sc next year, Shri Chavan said a added that it was expected that t entire project would be complet by 1972-73.

No consent

The Minister told the House th the question of increasing the wa level of the reservoir of Ukai D was not under the consideration the Central Government and would not be possible for it to t such a decision without the cons of Maharashtra Government. Ma rashtra Government would not gi such a consent, he added.

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No-confidence Motion

The House took up for discussion the motion expressing no-confidence in the Cabinet on November 25.

Initiating the discussion, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, demanded that a judicial enquiry should be held to find out the intention of resorting to lathi-charge and firing by the police during the agitation for an agricultural university in Vidarbha. As the feelings expressed by the people through democratic means were not respected by the Government, the people became intensely emotional. He doubted whether the police were given any training as to how they should handle the students' agitation. Referring to the students and persons killed in the police firing at Amravati and Varud, Shri Dhulup expressed his surprise at the manner in which the police had acted. It had been stated by the officials that the police station at Varud was burnt down by the people, but when the police resorted to firing not even a window-pane was broken. The Government did not even take the precaution of removing the slugs from the bodies of those injured in the firing.

He called upon the Chief Minister to investigate into the excesses committed by the police on Dr. Bobade, a journalist and a member of the Nagar Parishad. The police had beaten and tortured Shri Bobade because he had published the news on the death of a prisoner in the prison on account of the police atrocities.

Annual Feature

Shri D. R. Khaire (Cong.), opposing the no-confidence motion, said that the intention of the Opposition members in bringing this motion before the House was to secure the sympathies of the students. It was a symbol of the frustration which was engulfing the Opposition parties as they had no constructive programme. The no-confidence motion had become an annual feature and since it had become a tradition which was created by the Opposition leaders it had lost its value.

Jan Sangh Stand Vindicated

Shri R. K. Mhalgi (J.S.) said that when the Jan Sangh first pleaded that an agricultural university could be set up in Vidarbha also the party was ridiculed and it was then stated that the proposal was not practicable. The Chief Minister had ridiculed the idea of establishing another university in Vidarbha in an interview granted by him on November 2, but after 10 days of the interview, i.e. on November 12, it was announced that four agricultural universities would be set up in Maharashtra in the course of next 10 years. The only meaning of this was that the rulers were not matured and they lacked the practical vision of taking a decision at the right time. The entire episode showed that as if the Government had advised the people that their demand for an agricultural university would be fulfilled if they resorted to violence and arson. If the Government had made its announcement about setting up of an agricultural university in Vidarbha earlier, all the arson and police firing could have been averted. Shri Mhalgi said that the Government should accept its responsibility of giving compensation to those who had suffered in the agitation.

Motion Opposed

Opposing the motion, Shri K. T. Sangle (Cong.) said that the Opposition was trying to create an impression that they were the saviours of the students and the police were acting against the interests of the people.

Take Note of People's Discontent

Shri U. S. Patil (P.W.P.) asked as to why they were afraid of instituting a judicial enquiry when they were alleging that the Opposition parties incited the students. He wanted to know whether the Government would defend the police atrocities for the maintenance of law and order. He demanded that either judicial enquiry should be held to investigate into the incidents or a committee consisting of the Members of the Legislature should be set up for the purpose. The controversy about the agricultural university was raised by the leaders themselves, he said and added that the Government should take note of the discontent growing among the masses on account of regional imbalance in Vidarbha, Konkan and Marathwada.

Shri Boman Behram (Ind.) suggested that a committee consisting of the Members of the both the Houses should be set up to enquire into the agricultural university agitation incidents.

Not a Political Decision

Shri A. R. Antuley (Cong.) opposed the demand for instituting a judicial enquiry. He said that the decision taken by the Chief Minister in connection with the agricultural university was not a political one.

Shri K. R. Bhoite (Cong.), opposing the no-confidence motion, said that the Government had taken a very lenient view of those who had participated in the University agitation. Therefore the opposition members had no moral right to move the no-confidence motion.

Shri S. D. More (P.S.P.), who supported the motion, said that

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judicial enquiry into the police firing should be held. Vidarbha region was not satisfied about the development activities undertaken in that region, he pointed.

Dr. W. S. Matkar (Cong.) said that the most powerful weapon of expressing displeasure about the democratic Government's administration through "No-confidence Motion" would become ineffective if it was used too often. It was a duty of the Police to protect life and property and while performing that duty if they had used more force it was pardonable.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya (Com.) desired that first preference should have been given to Vidarbha for the establishment of an agricultural university taking into consideration the needs of under developed areas.

Opposing the motion, Shri E. P. Salve (Cong.) said that the opposition members should have complimented the Government on its decision to set up another agricultural university in Vidarbha besides the one at Rahuri.

Shri S. K. Athalye (S.S.P.) said that the report of the Experts' Committee on the Agricultural University was not placed before the House. He called upon the Government to hold a judicial enquiry into the police firing and release Shri J. B. Dhote, M.L.A.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri S. B. Patil (Cong.), V. R. Patil (H.S.), K. W. Wankhede (Cong.), N. R. Kale (P.W.P.), J. S. Chandak (D.F.), R. M. Ghangare (Com.), G. H. M. Banatwalla (M.L.), R. B. Chaudhari (Com.), A. A. Udan (Cong.), V. D. Atram (D.F.), V. B. Ghuikhedkar (D.F.), D. B. Patil (P.W.P.), Ram Mahadik (P.S.P.) and V. R. Kaldate (S.S.P.).

Judicial Enquiry Not Necessary

Replying to the discussion, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said that when the demand for an agricultural university in Vidarbha had been met and there was an atmosphere of satisfaction there, it would not proper to create a tense atmosphere for a long time by holding a judicial enquiry into the police firing. Therefore he could not accept the demand for holding a judicial enquiry, Shri Naik said.

Needs Will e Met

When the underdeveloped areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada joined the Maharashtra State, it was decided to allot Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 16 crores, respectively to those areas to wipe out the backlog. It was the intention of the Government to do away with the backlog.

Shri Naik said that it was true that they could not start a heavy industry at Wardha or basic industries at Nagpur and Akola but he pointed out that those were Central Projects and the State Government had agreed to all the conditions put by the Union Government. There was delay on the part of the Central Government to give clearance to the Koradi Thermal Project. The Government had a programme for balanced development of all rural areas of Maharashtra.

Unanimous Cabinet Decision

The Chief Minister stated that the earlier decision to set up the agricultural university at Rahuri was taken in accordance with Experts' Committee's report and on merits. He denied that there was any pressure on the Government in that respect. The decision to establish the university at Rahuri was unanimously taken by the Cabinet.

Police Mistake Admitted

Shri Naik described in detail how the agitation against the Rahuri decision started in Vidarbha and the circumstances under which the Police resorted to firing. He stated that it was a mistake on the part of the Police to fire the buck shots at Varud and the enquiry in that respect was already in progress. It was not the policy of the Government to shield the officials or employees who had committed excesses.

The Government had never taken a stand that the decision to set up the university at Rahuri was a final one. The Pradesh Congress Committee, Zilla Parishads and Congress M.L.A.s from Vidarbha expressed themselves against the decision and they felt that it would be better if Vidarbha was given another agricultural university. Taking into consideration the interest shown by the people in Maharashtra about agro-industries, the Government had taken a decision to establish another university in Vidarbha and sub-campuses in Konkan and Marathwada.

Shri Naik said that it was necessary to carefully consider the contradictions about the alleged injustice done to Shri Bobade, a journalist. It was not the intention of the Government to permanently detain Shri Jambuwantrao Dhote, M.L.A. The question of releasing him in the near future was under the consideration of the Government, he added.

Motion Lost

After the Chief Minister's reply Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Government's decision on the agricultural university was a political one. The ruling party in Vidarbha was afraid that their political existence would come to an end and, therefore, a revised decision was taken. The

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it was proved in the judicial enquiry that the police firing was proper, it would help in raising the morale of the police. He demanded a division on the no-confidence motion.

Later, Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, put the motion to vote. It was lost, 50 voting in favour and 162 against.

Development Programme of Panchayat Samitis

In response to a calling attention motion by Sarvashri D. N. Patil and S. S. Sawant in respect of the hindrance caused to the implementation of development programme of some 201 panchayat samitis on account of non-payment of the amout required for implementing the stage-II programme by the Government on the plea that the stage-I programme had not been completed by the panchayat samitis, Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, made a statement in the House, on November 26.

Position Explained

Shri Hiray said that a net-work of community development blocks had been created in the State up to 1963. The community development work commenced in 1952. Under the schematic budget, each block was given Rs. 12 lakhs during the Stage-I and Rs. 5 lakhs in the Stage-II, each Stage being of five years. The funds were allotted to the blocks up to 1962-63 roughly. But in 1962 came the Chinese aggression and in the three successive years after 1962 there were scarcity conditions in the State. These conditions had adversely affected the economy of the State and then emphasis was laid on war-efforts, stepping up food production and other productive schemes and expenditure on unproductive schemes had to be curtailed. Similarly, several economy measures had to be taken. All these circumstances led to reducing the allocations to the community development programme taking into consideration the actual needs.

The Deputy Minister, however, pointed out that in the course of last few years the blocks had been allowed to spend the balance amount by giving them extension. He gave details as to how the grants were allotted to development blocks from the allocated funds, though he said that actual amount given to the blocks was not sufficient.

Development Blocks Have Funds

Shri Hiray stated that it was not that the blocks had absolutely no funds to complete the schemes they had undertaken because the Government had not given full grants. Several blocks were implementing schemes like tribal development scheme, man power scheme, rural roads construction scheme, minor irrigation schemes, etc. and on account of these schemes the blocks were earning enough revenue. Besides these, the other sources of income, for the blocks, were local cess, matching grants and works allotted by the Zilla Parishads. On an average, each panchayat samiti could get about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs to spend every year. Therefore it would not be proper to say that the development schemes had come to a standstill for want of or reduction in block grants, Shri Hiray said.

Eviction of Tenants

Shri V. R. Kaldate moved a calling-attention motion in respect of the inconvenience caused to the tenants of the Laxminagar Colony in Poona on account of forcible eviction and the consequent discontent among the people.

In response, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, made a detailed statement in which he said that the Maharashtra Housing Board had constructed 805 tenements at Laxminagar in Poona under the slum clearance scheme and these were allotted to the sufferers of the Panshet Dam disaster on Government's instructions to the Board. Out of these tenants, some 300 had not paid the rent for the last 7 or 8 years and arrears had mounted to Rs. 3 lakhs. The rent of each tenement was Rs. 18·75.

Shri Mohite said that the tenants had deliberately avoided payment of the dues inspite of several opportunities given to them by the Housing Board and the Government from time to time and as a result the amount of arrears was rising. Therefore, the Housing Board decided to take legal action against the defaulters after due consideration and accordingly issued eviction orders on some 75 tenants after eviction notices were served on them. The tenants were evicted between November 19 and 22 with the Police help as on previous occasions they had offered resistance. Out of the 75 tenants, 55 had paid their arrears which amounted to Rs. 47,526 during the four days and they had been given possession of their tenements. Only 20 tenants stood evicted as they had refused to clear the arrears but the Maharashtra Housing Board had recommended to the Collector of Poona to give them cheaper tenements. As the Housing Board was working on the basis of "no-profit-no-loss" it was not possible for the Board to bear the financial strain resulting from the arrears. Even so, it had been decided not to evict those tenants who were prepared to pay the arrears in instalments but those who had totally refused to pay their dues would have to be evicted. The Minister added there was no

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other alternative but to evict such tenants who were deliberately refusing to clear the arrears.

Remission to Prisoners

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, moved a calling-attention motion regarding the demand of respectable citizens that two of the three Narkhede brothers who were undergoing imprisonment following their conviction in the Salve riots case and the fast undertaken by the three brothers and the Government's viewpoint on the subject. One of the three brothers was released unconditionally in 1967.

In response, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a detailed statement in which he described as to how the capital punishment given by the Court was reduced to one of life imprisonment following their mercy petitions and as to how the Government took a decision to release only Devram Shripat Narkhede and who was released on October 30, 1967. Shri Patil said that later petitions were received from Waman Shripat Narkhede and Arun Shripat Narkhede and also from the villagers of Salve for giving remission to these two and 14 other convicts undergoing imprisonment. But the Government took a decision to postpone the question indefinitely after considering it in March 1968. The Government reconsidered the question in October 1968 and it was decided not to release the two Narkhede brothers and the 14 other prisoners.

After the Deputy Minister's reply, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, intervened to say that the question would be again taken up with the proposal of releasing other prisoners in the State during the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Year, which was under the Government's consideration.

Food Position

Shri T. S. Karkhanis and Shri R. D. Patil moved a calling-attention motion regarding the estimated food production in the State during the Kharip season and the demand for food supplies from the Centre and the reaction of the Central Government on the subject.

In response, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, told the House that exact estimates about the food production during this year's kharip season were not available but roughly it could be said that the food production would go up by about 10 to 15 per cent compared to that of the previous year taking into consideration the area under kharip crop, rainfall, etc. He said that food grains were requisitioned from the Centre after assessing the food stocks in the State. The Government had not yet intimated to the Centre the estimated quantity of food grains that would be required by Maharashtra in 1969 and therefore it was not possible to know the Centre's reaction. But taking into consideration the quantity of food grains received from the Centre this year, the Minister said that he did not think at least now that there would be any difficulty about the Central food supplies next year.

But Shri Vartak clarified that it would not be possible to State in the beginning of the year about the exact quantity of food supplies that would come from the Centre as ultimately the Central food supplies depended on food imports, climatic conditions in the country and food production in the different States.

Working of Electricity Board

The House discussed the working of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board on November 27. The discussion was based on the annual reports for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and the statements of expenditure for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Moving a motion in this connection, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries and Electricity, said that with a view to stepping agricultural and industrial production, the Government of Maharashtra had taken several steps. Conscientious efforts were being made by the Board to ensure that there was no shortage of power which was required for agricultural and industrial development.

Rapid Rural Electrification

Reviewing the progress made by the Electricity Board since its inception, Shri Patil said that villages which received electric power in 1961-62 numbered 1,191 but by the end of March 1968 there were over 7,377 villages receiving the power. In 1961-62, 8,485 agricultural pumps were supplied with electricity, but the number of pumps installed increased to over 90,000 in 1967-68 and during the last year alone 25,000 pumps were installed. Maharashtra State ranked second among the States in the country which had undertaken the programme of supplying power to the agricultural pumping sets. It would be seen therefrom how rapidly the State had been advancing in the field of rural electrification.

Consumers Increased

The Minister said that there were 7,02,999 consumers of the Board in 1967-68 as against 1,41,043 consumers in 1961-62. Besides these, there were other consumers who were

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supplied electricity by the Tatas. The gross revenue which was of the order of Rs. 394 lakhs in 1961-62 rose to over Rs. 2678 lakhs in 1967-68, he added.

Shri Patil gave details about the future programme of the Electricity Board. He told the House that some months back district-wise committees consisting of M.L.As. had been appointed to advise the Electricity Board.

Among those participated in the discussion were Servashri G. A. Deshmukh, B. S. Chalukya, Hashu Advani, L. R. Hatankar, V. A. Darade, P. B. Bhosle, L. R. Jaiswal, B. D. Killedar, U. R. Nandre (Patil), N. V. Ugale and S. K. Athalye.

The participating members said that more electricity should be supplied to rural areas at a cheaper rate, corruption should be eradicated, and the pace of electrification of Marathwada and Konkan should be increased.

Balanced Power Distribution

Concluding the discussion, the Industries Minister said that it was the Government's policy to maintain a balance in the distribution of power to Marathwada, Vidarbha, Konkan and Western Maharashtra and the Board was making efforts in that direction. He assured the House that the Government would take necessary steps to check corruption.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On November 27, after the question-hour, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement in the House, explaining the policy of the Government as regards the Satyagraha that was going on for securing the release of Narkhede brothers, who were convicts in the Salave murder case. (The same statement was made by the Deputy Minister in the Assembly).

White Paper on Education

Later, the White Paper on Education was taken for discussion.

Shri Prabhakar Dalal, (Ind.) said that Marathi language should be taught in all schools in which the medium is other than Marathi. The condition of population as regards the opening of new colleges should be relaxed and a State Board should be established for conducting college examinations, he added.

Shri Ramkrishna Gavai (Rep.) said that the neglected classes of the society have been denied the advantages of the extension of education in the State. There should be special provision for social justice in the White Paper, he thought.

Shri Uttamrao Patil (J. S.) said that English should be completely replaced by the State language. Government shoud pay more attention to primary education and primary teachers as the standard of primary education had gone down. Public schools and one-teacher schools should be closed. He wanted the Government to declare its policy about the Mission schools in the State. He suggested complete eradication of illiteracy in the State from the Gandhi Birth Centenary Year.

Stress on Quantitative Expansion of Education

Replying to the debate, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that efforts were being made to solve the various problems of education, in the White Paper. Taking into consideration the various suggestions made by the honourable members, a healthy, educational policy would be formulated, he added. Efforts would be made for the quatitative expansion of education but stress would also be laid on quantitative expansion of education.

Proposed Set up for Education

Explaining the proposed set up for education, the Minister said that primary classes would be from the first to seventh standard, middle school classes would be from 8th to 10th standard and higher secondary would be from the 11th to the 12th standard. Efforts would be made to affiliate the standards from the 5th to 7th to the middle schools. Free Education Scheme for the students belonging to the age-group 6 to 14, was being continued in Vidarbha. In addition, the scheme for imparting free education to the children of the parents whose annual income is less than 1,200 rupees was also made applicable to the Vidarbha Region. Therefore, the proposed new set up would not do any harm to anybody, he averred.

Primary Education

Referring to primary education, the Minister further said that in Maharashtra there are more than 65,000 habitations and 53,000 of them have school facilities within a

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mile's distance. At the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan hesaidprimary schools would be started for villages havin a population of 100 or 200. The teachers serving in the one-teacher school would be trained, he added. He also assured that efforts would be made to improve the standard of primary education.

The Minister clarified that some seats would be reserved in the medical, agricultural and engineering colleges for students from rural areas.

Ordinary and Progressive Curriculums

Shri Chaudhari defined the word " ordinary curriculum " as the courses of studies prevailed ordinarily in all schools. By " progressive curriculum " he meant the proposed courses of studies to be taught intensively in some selected schools. The Minister agreed to consider the suggestion made by Shri S. L. Ogale that the progressive courses should be taught to begin with in the schools affiliated to training colleges. He also assured that suggestions of the honourable members regarding the replacement of English by the State language would receive due consideration.

Referring to the Development Fund, the Minister explained that Government had decided to share greater burden for the progress of education. As a duty towards the society, the students should labour and earn something in order to contribute to the development of their own school. That was the idea behind the proposed Development Fund.

After the speech of the Education Minister the White Paper was approved by the House.

On December 2, after the question-hour, supplementary demands were taken for discussion.

Regarding the demands of the General Administration Department, Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.) said that the lands for various projects should not be taken ove until the sufferers were properl rehabilitated and Governmen should spell a definite policy in tha respect.

Shri Vasantkumar Pandit (J. S) said that before giving loans to th Maharashtra Industrial Develop ment Corporation, Governmen should ask the Corporation autho rities to shoulder the responsibilit of the disposal of industrial efflu ents in the concerned areas.

Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind. said that Government should sto recruiting new employees for som years.

Shri Ramajeevan Chaudhar (J. S.) said that the policy o making parmanent, the eighty pe cent. posts of the temporary post should be implemented.

Shri Mukund Kulkarni (Ind. asked that the actual expenditur incurred on the repairs to th Dakota plane of the Governmen should have been made known.

The Catalytic Action of Social Growth

(*continued from Page 11*)

is not just consensus, it is the consensus-coercion-continuum.

Age-old Wisdom

The human being is a very peculiar animal. Mother Earth can be understood only in terms of her geological heritage. Similarly, the human being can be understood only in terms of his bio-psychical heritage. Therefore, while the tools and techniques of social engineering are important, in framing social policy let us not ignore the wisdom of the ages, because man is ultimately made up of ingredients and memories that have been poured into him by countless generations. To have a clear understanding of him, the tools of social engineering are not enough; they have to be constantly supported by the age-old wisdom of our people. I believe Gurude Tagore wanted us to give dee consideration to a remark of hi that " Truth is widowed withou love ". Fecundity of truth ultimatel comes from love. And all policies as it were, are statements of truth But the statements of truth remai barren unless we can energise them with the outpourings of love.

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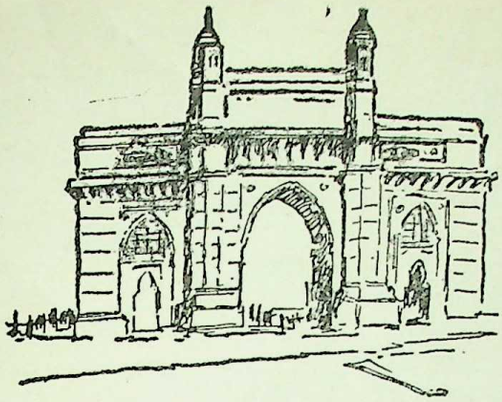


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Anniversary Celebrations of Maharashtra Home Guards

The 22nd anniversary celebrations of the Maharashtra Home Guards concluded on December 15. Maharashtra's Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, who was the chief guest on the occasion, unveiled an oil portrait of the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, who has been associated with the organisation since its inception, first as the Parliamentary Secretary incharge of the Home Guards, and then as the State Chief Minister and the Union Home Minister. The portrait has been kept in the Maneckji Technical Centre in Cross Maidan in South Bombay.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Cherian pointed out that the State Home Guards Organisation had built up an enviable record of service and assisted in the maintenance of law and order during emergencies and in times of national calamities. He stressed the role of the Home Guards in fostering civic responsibility and civic sense.

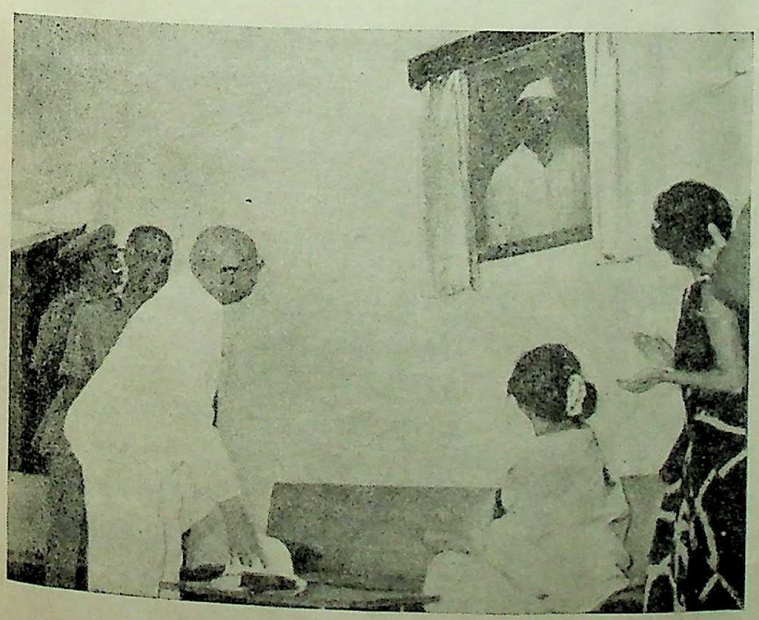
The Governor paid tributes to Commandant General M. J. B. Maneckji and Smt. Maneckji, who is Director of the Women's Wing of the Organisation.

Rural Crop Protection Force

Welcoming the guests, Commandant-General Maneckji announced that a Rural Home Guards Crop Protection Emergency Force was being set up as an ancillary wing of the Maharashtra Home Guards with a view to extending assistance to agriculturists during crop distress. He said that every taluka in the State would shortly have a nucleus of Home Guards, who would be trained in all aspects of crop protection.

The Commadant-General said that the concept of Home Guards as practised in the State had been accepted as model for other State units in the country.

Earlier, the Governor inspected a parade of contingents of Home Guards and took the salute at an impressive march past of the units, including the Women's Wing, the



Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, unveiled an oil portrait of the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, in Bombay on December 15 on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary celebrations of Maharashtra Home Guards.

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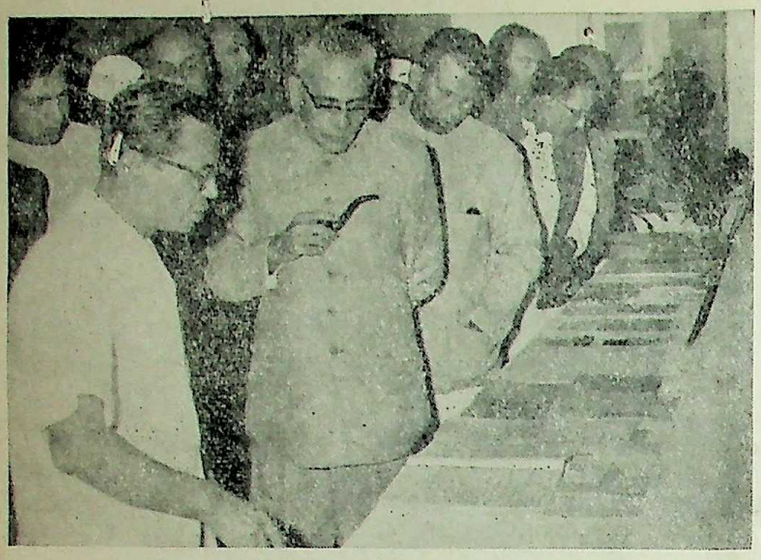

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, is seen examining Marathi Rangbhumi Vastu exhibits organised by Shri K. T. Deshmukh, a research scholar, at Dhanwate Rang Mandir, Nagpur, on December 8.

Mobile Column and the Ban Unit. Shri Sohrab Khan, the Sheriff, and senior police and civil officials were among those who were present on the occasion.

National Conference in Infectious Diseases

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated in Bombay on December 7, a three-day National Conference in Infectious Diseases, held for the first time in our country.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Zakaria said that the infectious diseases were the demons to mankind, which took more than 25 per cent deaths in India. In foreign countries, he said, 20 deaths per thousand were due to such diseases. We had to go a long way to bring down the death rate by eradicating these diseases. The conference would, the Minister hoped, help by deliberation on various aspects of the disease and the ways and means of eradicating it.

Referring to the progress that Maharashtra was making in the field of family planning, the Minister observed that unless we control the various diseases in general and infectious diseases in particular, the programme would not achieve the desirable success.

Government Bacon Factory was inaugurated by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, at Borivali on December 21. The Minister is seen here addressing the gathering.

About 150 delegates, 60 among them from various parts of the country and abroad, participated in the Conference. Nine sessions were held during the three-day conference on airborne, water-borne and general and miscellaneous diseases. About 75 papers were read by eminent doctors and delegates.

Dr. B. B. Yodh, who was in chair, observed that a constant battle for self-preservation was going on amongest living things and a constant vigil was, therefore, necessary for maintenance of health. The conference should take steps to consider the formation of an All-India Association for the study of infectious diseases and lay down lines of future work.

Dr. D. V. Parulekar, Chairman of the Conference Committee, said that though they were not lagging far behind the advanced countries in the world, they had not still been able to keep pace with the world where practically all the diseases, known so far as infectious diseases, had been practically eradicated and had come to the stage to widen the spectrum of diseases termed as communicable diseases. Most of the virus diseases, he observed,

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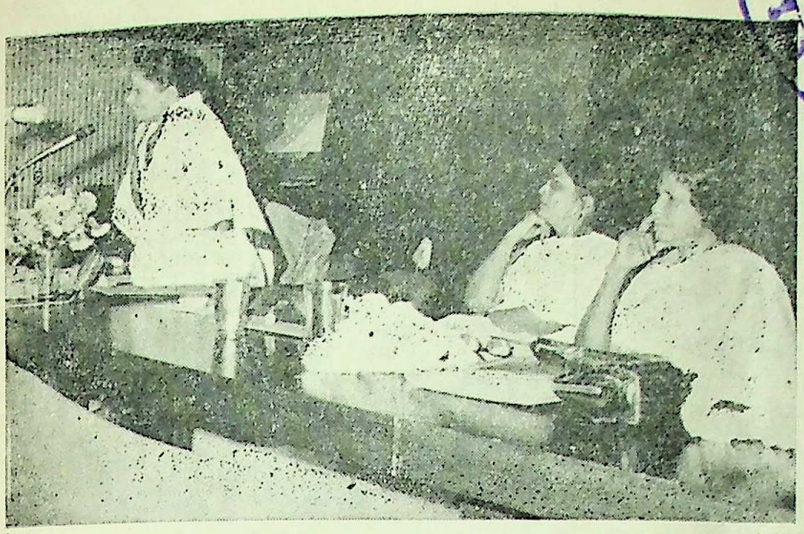
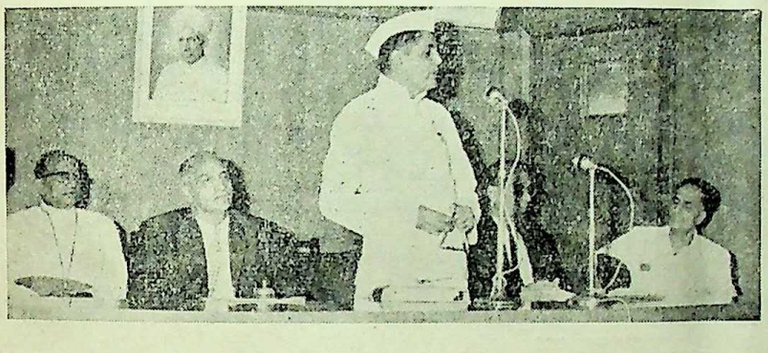


Smt. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is seen addressing the Seminar on "Relevance on Gandhian Ideology to Present Times" organised recently by Women and Children Sub-Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Committee at the Hindustan Lever Auditorium. Also seen in the picture are Smt. Sushila Desai, Chairman of the Women and Children Sub-Committee for Gandhi Centenary and Smt. Laxmi Menon.



Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, is seen addressing in the meeting of the Prohibition Committee on State level in Sachivalaya on December 14.

remained a challange to us and, he thought, the preventive medicines, would, in near future, bound to help us achieve the goal to eradicate all the infectious diseases.

Earlier, Dr. S. H. Deshpande, welcomed the guests.

The first meeting of the reconstituted State Board of Literature and Culture was held at Sachivalaya on December 16, under the Chairmanship of Tarkatirth Laxman Shashtri Joshi.

Dr. S. A. Kamat, General Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Constructive Approach Towards Prohibition Needed

The first meeting of the reorganised Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee was held on December 14 at Bombay. Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, presided over the meeting.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister observed that the Government had adopted a realistic attitude in permitting sale of five per cent beer and toddi and that in doing so the Government did not aim at increasing its revenue. Prohibition was a social responsibility and there was need for adopting a constructive attitude towards this policy, he said.

Pointing out that the task of propagating the policy of prohibition in Greater Bombay was very difficult and this task had to be carried with determination, the Minister said there were sixty-two thousand permit-holders in Greater Bombay as against seventy-five thousand in the whole of Maharashtra. He said that however, the ultimate aim of prohibition policy was to bring about a viceless society and called upon the workers to work with that aim in mind.

The Minister also paid compliments to such institutions as Gurudeo Seva Mandal and Gadge Maharaj Mission which have done commendable work in this field.

The Prohibition Minister also declared that toddi shops would not be opened in those villages where the village panchayats would by majority of two-thirds of their members pass resolution to that effect and disclosed that in all forty-four village panchayats and nine municipalities have so far passed necessary resolutions in this regard.

(continued on page 2

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Marathi Science Conference Inaugurated

EDUCATION should not remain within the precincts of a laboratory or buried in the books, but it should reach the fields and wells of agriculturists, as agriculture is the primary source of wealth and prosperity of our country it was necessary to link science with agriculture, observed Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, at Thana, while inagurating the third Marathi Science Conference, recently.

Dr. Harishchandra Patil, Vice-Chancellor of the Rahuri Krishi Vidyapith, presided.

About 500 delegates from different parts of Maharashtra attended the conference.

Shri Chavan said that poverty and backwardness of the country could be abolished with the help of science, which had opened up new vistas of progress for humanity. He also stated that spiritualism should henceforth replace religion and science should take the place of politics.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, President of the Conference, welcomed the guests.

An Agriculturist Donates Rs. 25,000

Shri Kishanrao Lohegaonkar, a progressive agriculturist of Sonpeth in Gangakhed taluka donated Rs. 25,000 for a proposed building of Sonpeth Government High School. A bhoomipujan ceremony was performed on December 16 at Sonpeth for which Shri Hanumantrao Deshpande, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Parbhani, was the chief guest. Shri Dwarkadas Mundda, Chairman of Sonpeth Municipal Council, who welcomed the guests, announced Municipal Council's donation of Rs. 1,001 for the high school on this occasion.

Development Activities Portrayed

Chief Minister V. P. Naik visited the 'Vikas Darshan' stall of the Directorate of Publicity at the Lok Mela, a fair held at Nagpur recently. The Director of Publicity Shri Y. H. Pitke, welcomed the Chief Minister at the stall. The stall portrayed in a very attractive manner the various development activities of the State and Vidarbha in particular.

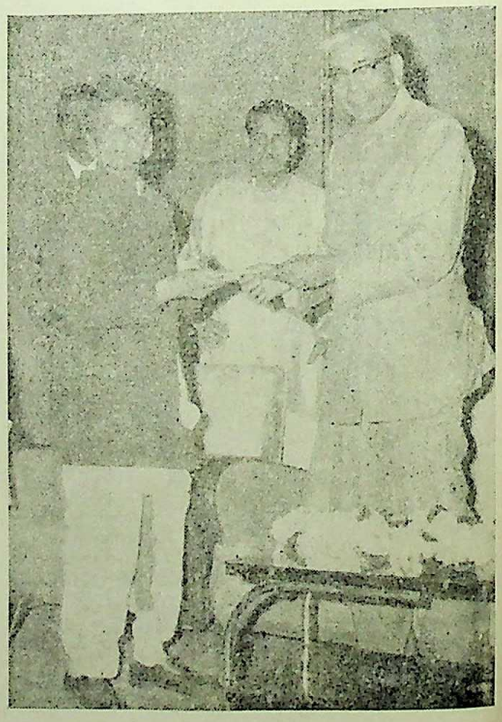
Serve Humanity with Missionery Zeal

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, stated that the medical profession provided wide scope for serving humanity. He urged the Ayurved graduates to take up their profession with a missionery zeal.

The Chief Minister was delivering the convocation address of the Nagpur branch of the Maharashtra State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine.

The Chief Minister said that there was a time when ayurved had reached a peak of its advancement which we could see from the ancient literature. He stressed the need for undertaking research in ayurved and advised the graduates who had real interest in the subject to come forward to undertake the work.

Referring to the various systems of medicine he said that the protagonists of every system proclaimed



Shri V. Z. Dhote presenting a cheque for Rs. 50,000 to Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, for Dhote Krishak Bhavan at Nagpur on December 8.

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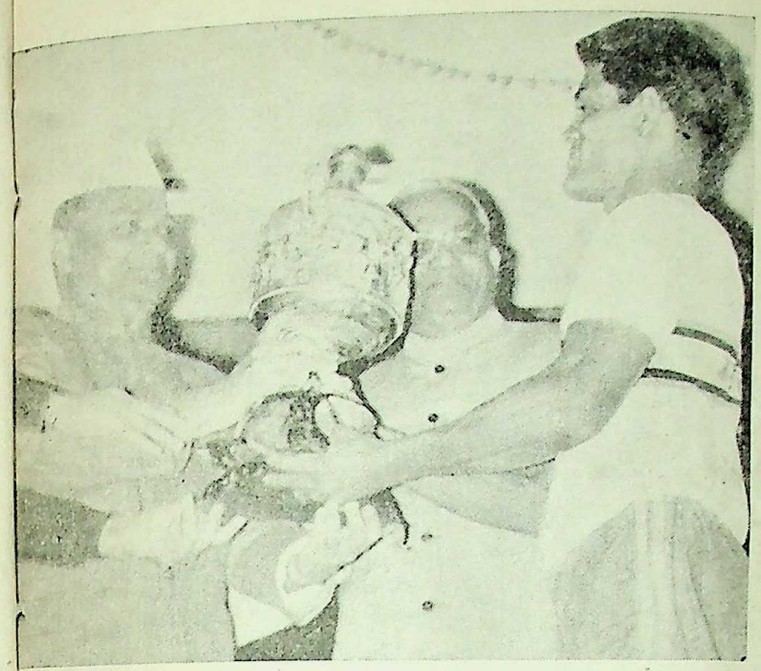

Shri S. B. Chavan, Irrigation Minister, is seen distributing prizes to the winners of All-India Kabaddi Tournament in Nagpur. Picture shows captain of Maharashtra team receiving trophy. Shri S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister and the Chairman of Reception Committee is also seen in the picture.

that their system of medicine was the best. He said that every system had certain good qualities and called for achieving co-ordination between different systems.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, said that advancement of Ayurvedic system would much depend on the sincere work of vaidyas.

Earlier, the Public Health Minister presented certificates to students, who stood first and second respectively.

Vaidya Shri Padmavar, Chairman of the Faculty welcomed the guests.

Shri H. V. Pataskar Visits Maharashtra Information Centre

Shri H. V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, visited the Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi, recently.

The Chief Information Officer took him round and apprised him of the working and activities of the Centre. He expressed appreciation of the useful work being done by the Centre. He was also presented with a set of publications brought out by the Centre.

Death of Shri V. N. Naik Condoled

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, issued the following message of condolence on the death of Shri V. N. Naik, M.L.A., from Nasik.

" I was shocked to hear the death of Shri Vasant Narayanrao Naik, Member of the State Legislative Assembly from Nasik. He was an old member of the House and his services as the chairman of the Public Business Committee will be long remembered. He has done invaluable work as a leader of the S. T. Workers' Federation. In his death, we have lost a devoted and sincere worker.

May his soul rest in peace."

Earlier Shri Naik, who was on an official visit to the Thermal Power Station at Bhusaval, was admitted to Railway Hospital there after an attack of paralysis. He breathed his last at 5-00 p.m. on December 14. He was 60 years of age.

Pathri Taluka Exceeds Target

A special vasectomy camp was organised in Shri Keshavrao Babasaheb Fair, where one hundred

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, is seen inaugurating the purchase of paddy at Saudand in Bhandara district on the occasion of the Levy Day.

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vasectomy operations were performed by Dr. A. G. Umap and Dr. M. G. Jogwar. The Pathri taluka exceed its target of 1,580 operations by performing 290 more operations so far.

In a meeting held at Pathri recently the Chief Executive Officer of Parbhani Zilla Parishad, Shri Hanumantrao Deshpande complimented Dr. Jogwar and Dr. Umap on their best performance in the family planning work and advised sarpanchas and gramsevaks attending the meeting to devote more time for family planning, small savings, agriculture and education as he said, they played vital role in the development of the nation. In Parbhani district, 5,300 vasectomy operations were performed so far.

Police Sports Festival at Parbhani

General championship in the Aurangabad Division Police Sports Festival, held at Parbhani, from December 5 to 7, was awarded to the State Reserve Police Unit of Jalna. Constable Shri R. L. Puri, who won six prizes, was awarded with individual general championship.

In all, 150 police players of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nanded and Bhir districts Police units and State Reserve Police Unit of Jalna participated in the festival.

Shri Puri, State Reserve Police constable, covered 5,000 meters running in 18 minutes and 27 seconds. Shri Arunkumar Kulkarni, Nanded Police Constable, recorded 18′ and 7½″ of high jump.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police of Aurangabad division, Shri S. G. Gokhale, who inaugurated the festival also distributed prizes to winner police players. Shri Gokhale also handed over a sports' flag to Commandant M. V. Bhonsale of State Reserve Police Force and complimented winners for their success in sports. The Superintendent of Police of Parbhani district, Shri B. J. Misar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Kalidas Memorial at Ramtek

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, laid the foundation stone of the memorial to Kavikulguru Kalidas on Ramgiri at Ramtek about 32 miles from Nagpur on December 17.

The Chief Minister said on the occasion, that the memorial had brought Ramtek in the forefront of the cultural field not only of India but of the world. It would be a centre of attraction for tourists from all over the world, he added.

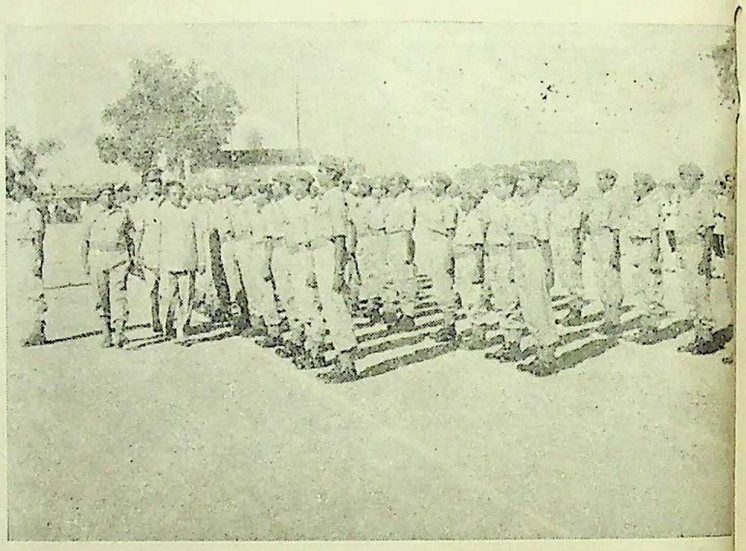
The Chief Minister also performed the bhoomipuja of the water-tap scheme of Ramtek.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, presided.

The memorial will be erected on ten-acre land near Narsinh Mandir on Ramgiri. Jaywant Sculptor has prepared a design for the memorial, which fits well in the traditions of our ancient sculpture. Certain selected memorable scenes from the works of Kalidas would be portrayed in pictures which would be kept in the main hall of the memorial.

The Government of Maharashtra has made a provision of Rs. two lakhs for the memorial, the estimated cost being Rs. 4 lakhs. The water tap scheme which would cost Rs. 13·5 lakhs would also be entirely financed by the State Government.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, welcomed the guests. Mahamahopadyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi also spoke on the occasion.



Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, is seen inspecting the parade of the Bhandara Home Guards on the concluding day of its annual camp.

Shri Gunderao Mahajan, M.L.A. proposed a vote of thanks.

Dahiben Patel Institute Inaugurated

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik inaugurated at Nagpur on December 20 Dahiben Manoharbhai Patel Hospital started by the Yugantar Shikshan Sanstha.

He said on that occasion that social institutions should extend the scope of their activities for the welfare of the people.

Shri Naik complimented the institution on the work done by it

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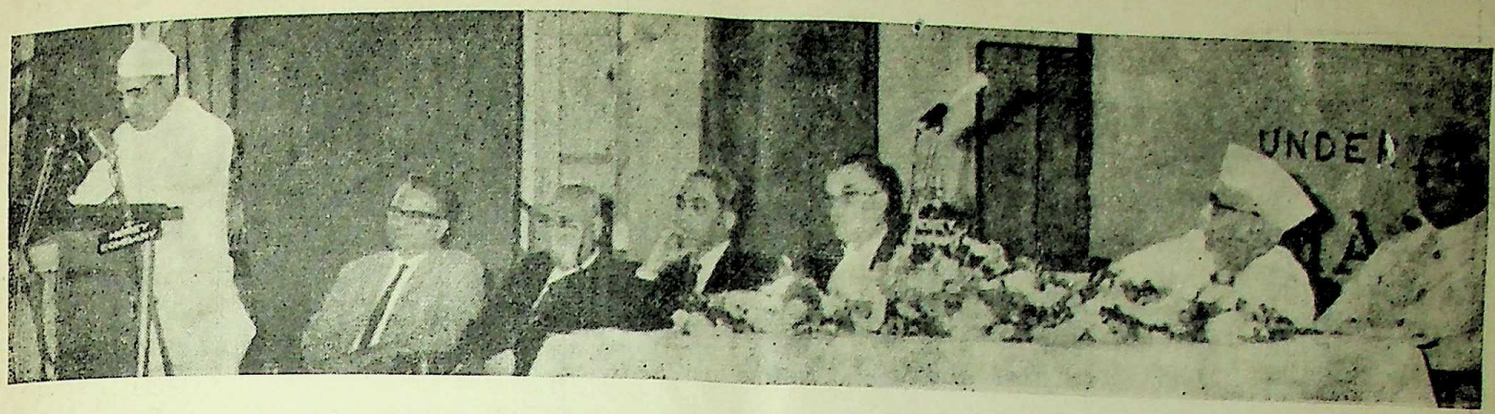


Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, inaugurated the Fourth Maharashtra Commercial and Industrial Conference at N.gpur on December 8. Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance and Shri Lalchand Hirachand are seen in the picture.

educational field and expressed the hope that it would do substantial work in various other fields under the able leadership of Shri Balasaheb Tirpude.

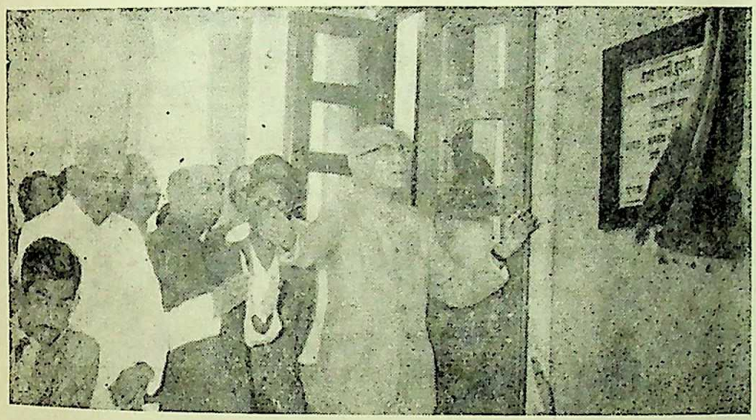
Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Health, assured that the Government of Maharashtra would provide all possible help to the institution.

Shri Manoharbhai Patel said that the people did not hesitate to subscribe to charitable and noble work.

Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests and President of the Yugantar Shikshan Sanstha, who welcomed the guests, said that it was the voluntary and prompt assistance of doctors in the city that had made possible to undertake this venture.

The Chief Minister announced a donation of Rs. 20,000 for the hospital from his discretionary fund.

Shri Karwade, M.L.A., who proposed a vote of thanks, said that about Rs. 75,000 had been spent for building the hospital.



Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen inaugurating Vena Water Supply Scheme, on December 6. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance.

Instituta Acqua Distilla Inaugurated

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra called on the industrialists to start new industries in the developing areas of the State with a view to industrialising these areas. He said that while starting new industries they should avoid competition and bring forth quality production.

The Chief Minister was inaugurating the Instituta Acqua Distilla, a pharmaceutical concern at Nagpur on December 20.

Shri Dadasaheb Gaikwad, M.P. was in the chair.

The Chief Minister said that it was Government's policy to render assistance and economic aid for starting new industries. He further said that Government had appointed a high power committee to go into the study of the need of the industrial areas with a view to maintaining the case of development.

He expressed the hope that the work of the committee would go a long way in promoting development of industries.

The Instituta Acqua Distilla, which is the first of its kind in the area, is equipped with up-to-date machinery. The factory will produce calcium gluconate, glucose, saline, water required for injection, etc.

(*continued from page 21*)

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Earlier, a resolution condoling the death of Shri Narayan Acharya, a former member of the committee, was passed in the meeting.

Shri Shankarrao Adivarekar, proposed a vote of thanks. Shri Shahane, Director of Prohibition and Shri Rizvi, Collector of Bombay, were also present at the meeting.

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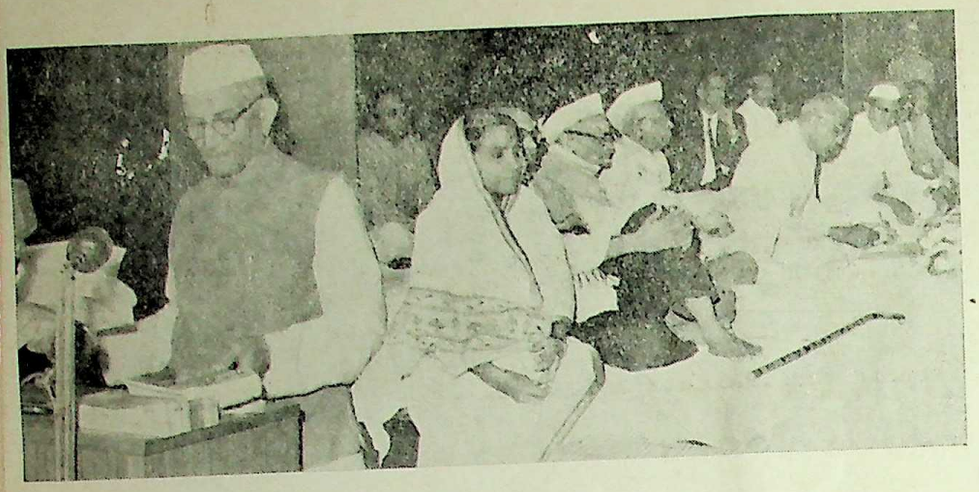
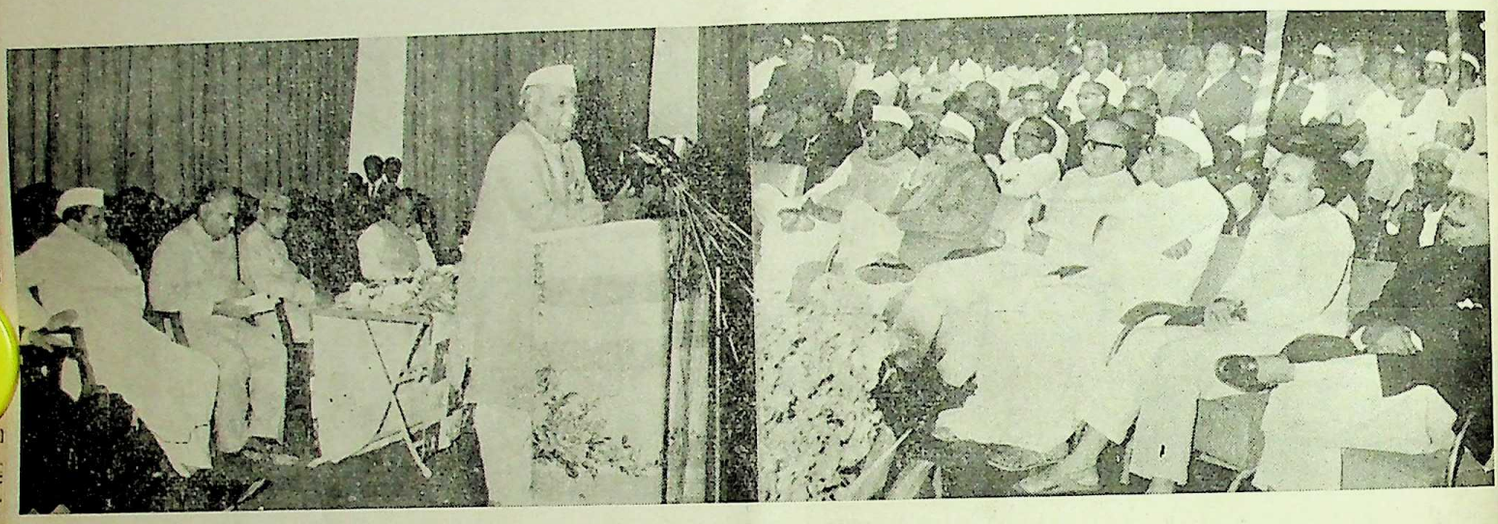


Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai recently released for publication "Rajvilasi Kevada", a volume brought out by the Maharashtra Rajya Loksahitya Parishad Samiti, at Poona. Seen in the picture (from right) are Education Minister M. D. Chaudhari, Chief Minister V. P. Naik, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Mahamahopadhyaya DattoWaman Potdar, Shri Wamanrao Chorghade and Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Babar, Chairman of the Samiti.



Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, inaugurated the Lalit Kala Bhavan and Labour Welfare Centre constructed by the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board at a cost of Rs. 1·40 lakhs, at Nagpur, on December 12. Seen in the picture (from left) are Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Shri Vasantdada Patil, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik inaugurated on December 13, the air-strip recently constructed at Chandrapur. The aeroplane carrying the Chief Minister, was the first to land on this air-strip. Seen in the picture are Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, to his left Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, to his right Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour.

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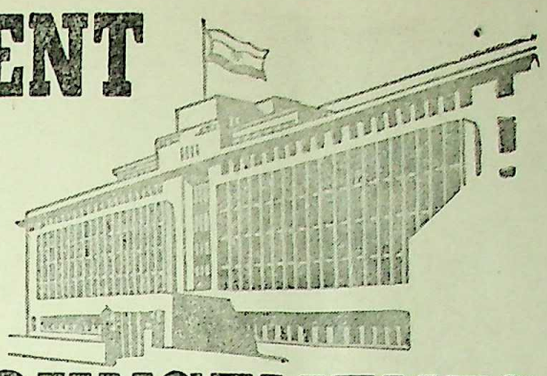
GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



State Library Council Constituted

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted the State Library Council under the chairmanship of the Minister for Education. The Deputy Minister for Education is the vice-chairman of the Council.

The Council will advise the Government on all matters connected with the establishment, maintenance, organisation and development of public libraries in the State.

The Council consists of three members of the Maharashtra Legislature, five members of the Municipal Councils, four members of Zilla Parishads, five representatives of the Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangh and five eminent persons having special knowledge about library services. The names of these members are : Shri Y. R. Deogade, M.L.A., Nagpur ; Shri V. R. Kaldate, M.L.A. Aurangabad ; Shri H. S. Barmukh, M.L.C., Talegaon Dabhade (District Poona) ; Shri D S. Kadu, Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Poona ; Shri K. K. Karid, President, Municipal Council, Nasik ; Smt. Leelatai R. Mokashi, Member of the Municipal Council, Shrirampur ; Shri B. R. Lomate, President, Municipal Council, Ambejogai ; Shri Narayandas Saraf, President, Municipal Council, Tumsar (Bhandara district), Shri G. S. Padvi, Chairman, Zilla Parishad Education Committee, Dhulia ; Shri B. B. Kale, Chairman, Zilla Parishad Education Committee, Satara; Shri Sangram Maknikar, President, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad ; Shri S. B. Thakre, President, Zilla Parishad, Yeotmal; Dr. V. S. Randive, Chairman, Sarvajanik Wachanalaya, Jalgaon; Shri B. B. Patil, Etavade Khurd, taluka Walva, district Sangli ; Shri S. S. Rege, Librarian, Sidharth College, Bombay ; Shri V.S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Rajya Granthalaya Sangh ; Shri V. V. Bhat, Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Dadar ; Shri S. N. Barve, Poona ; Shri Balvantrao Ghate, Aurangabad; Shri Sundarlal Jain, Nagpur ; Dr. D. V. Potdar, Chairman, Sahitya Mahamandal, Poona.

The Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, Director of Education, Maharashtra State and Charity Commissioner or his representative of the rank of Assistant Charity Commissioner are ex-officio members and the Director of Libraries is the member-Secretary of the council.

Utilise grants for village development works

With a view to boosting up the development works in the rural areas during the period of the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary celebrations, the Government of Maharashtra has directed all the gram panchayats in the State to utilise all the land revenue and equalisation grants allotted to them by the Government only for the construction of village roads, public latrines, drinking water works, repairs to approach roads, etc.

The Government has also directed that these grants should not as far as possible, be utilised for the construction of office buildings, schools, etc., during the period.

State Financial Corporation to utilise unutilised portion of guarantee

The State Government has permitted the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation to utilise, out of the guarantee previously given to it during the financial year 1968-69, the unutilised portion of Rs. 74,42,375. The amount includes Rs. 13,32,470 already sanctioned by the Corporation as loans to the small scale and cottage industries during April 1968 to July 1968.

The Government had granted to the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Bombay, an aggregate guarantee of Rs. 4·15 crores. On March 31, 1968, there was surplus guarantee of Rs. 74,42,375 unutilised by the Corporation.

Board of Referees at Nagpur

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the Board of Referees at Nagpur will be continued for a further period of one year from October 15, 1968. The board will consist of Dr. Ishwarchandra, Professor of Opthalmology, Medical College, Nagpur; Dr. (Mrs.) Sudha Sutaria, Honorary Opthalmic Surgeon, Mayo General Hospital, Nagpur and Dr. S. U. Joshi, Honorary Opthalmic Surgeon, Mayo General Hospital, Nagpur.

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The Government has also directed that Dr. B. U. Padmawar, Junior Lecturer in Opthalmology, Medical College, Nagpur, should serve on the Board of Referees as a third member in place of a regular member of the Board of Referees whenever such regular member of the Board of Referees happens to be one of the members of the Standing Medical Board and the case of the candidate examined by him while he is a member of the Standing Medical Board is referred to the Board of Referees.

Udgir development plan

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the time limit up to June 8, 1969 for preparation and publication of the draft development plan of Udgir by the Udgir Municipal Council.

Pandharpur Devasthan's enquiry

A commission of inquiry into the affairs of Vithoba temple and other temples at Pandharpur, appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, has issued a questionnaire to elicit information from the general public. The printed copies of the questionnaire can be had from the Commission's Office, 45-A, Sir Bhandarkar Road, Poona-1.

Senior primary teachers' certificate examination discontinued

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to discontinue the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination from the academic year 1970. The Government has, however, decided to continue to hold this examination for a further period of 5 years for the teachers and candidates who have appeared but failed in the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination held before 1970.

Government has already prescribed a two-year diploma study course for the primary teachers who have passed the secondary School Certificate examination and for such other private candidates from the academic year 1968-69. Hence there is no need to continue henceforth the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Hindi essay competition for non-Hindi speaking people

A Hindi essay competition for the non-Hindi speaking people will be held under the auspices of the Central Hindi Institute, Agra, established by the Government of India. The competition has been divided into two categories. The first is open only to those who have passed B.A. or its equivalent examination with Hindi literature and the second to those who have passed the Intermediate or its equivalent examination with Hindi literature.

Three prizes of the value of Rs. 150, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50; and Rs. 100, Rs. 50; and Rs. 30, respectively, will be awarded to the best three essays in each category. Besides, one prize each for the best essay in every language group will also be awarded.

Details of the competition can be had from the Director, Central Hindi Institute, Agra-5.

Compulsory protection from small-pox

The State Government has declared Greater Bombay to be an area of compulsory protection from small-pox for a further period up to May 31, 1969 under the Maharashtra Vaccination Act, 1964.

Entertainments Duty Act

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to bring into operation from January 1, 1969 the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (Bom. I of 1923), as amended up-to-date, in the villages of Bhandara district. The villages are Kati and Goregaon of Gondia taluka; Sadal, Arjuni, Deori, Lakhandur and Arjuni (Moregaon) of the Sakoli taluka; and Warathi, Shahapur, Mahadi, Sehora, Goharwahi, Dongri Buz, Dewhadi, Mundhari Buz and Kardi of the Bhandara taluka.

Quick Survey to Estimate Current Population

The Government of India, Ministry of Finance, proposes to conduct a quick survey to estimate current population of 39 towns throughout India.

The Registrar-General, India, has selected seven towns from Maharashtra for that purpose. The names of the seven towns are : Nagpur Town Group—(*i*) Nagpur Municipal Corporation, (*ii*) Kamptee Municipality and (*iii*) Kamptee Cantonment; Sholapur ; Wardha ; Bhivandi; Amalner ; Yeotmal and Pandharpur.

The census operation will be undertaken on a sample basis in about 30 to 40 selected blocks in each of these towns. They will select about 246 blocks in the towns.

The Government of Maharashtra has directed the Commissioners of Sholapur and Nagpur Municipal Corporations, the Presidents of Kamptee Municipal Council and Kamptee Cantonment, Officers of the Revenue Department, in the concerned towns, to provide all possible assistance and co-operation required by the Census Organisation for the work.

State Dramatic Competitions

The regional competitions of Marathi dramas held as part of the Eighth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Aurangabad, Akola, Nasik, Thana and Rang Bhavan centre are over. The panels of

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judges at these centres have selected the following two dramas from each of the five centres for participation in the finals to be held in Bombay from January 5 to January 24, 1969.

Aurangabad Centre—'Navi Kahani Smriti Purani' by Kalopasak Mandal, Latur; and 'Tin Chok Tera' by Tarun Mitra Mandal, Jalgaon; Akola Centre—'Mee Hi Aahe Ek Jatayu' by Welfare Centre, Central Railway, Akola; and 'June Jaoo Dya Navya Laguni' by Rangayan, Bhopal; Nasik Centre—'Kale Bet Lal Batti' by Theatre Group, Ahmednagar College; and 'Koriv Leni' by Lokranjan Kala Kendra, Nasik, Thana Centre—'Swapna Rahile Lochani' by Maharashtra Mandal, Bhandup; and 'Bhangale Te Swapna Ka' by Vikas Mandal, Bassein. Rang Bhavan Centre—'Ka Asach Ka' by Uday Kala Kendra, Bombay and 'Jalyat Adakala Koli' by State Bank of India, Bombay.

The third prize has been recommended to the drama 'Budtyacha Pay Kholat' by Manoranjan Sanstha, Dhulia at Aurangabad Centre; 'Maze Gharate Mazi Pile' by Shri Shivaji Rang Mandir, Yeotmal at Akola Centre; 'Duritanche Timir Javo' by Sane Guruji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nasik Road, at Nasik Centre; 'Dhananjayacha Khun, Khun Ani Khun' by Gurudatta Mitra Mandal, Dombivali at Thana Centre and 'Mage Valun Pahu Nakos' by Secretariat Gymkhana, at Rang Bhavan Centre.

The names of artistes who have been awarded individual prize for best acting will be announced along with the results of finals.

Shri Chandrakant Bhalerao, Shri S. S. Rege and Shri Nandu Khote acted as judges at Aurangabad Centre; Shri Sharatchandra Tonge, Shri Bhalchandra Phadke and Shri Sudhir Damle at Akola Centre; Shri Raja Badhe, Shri Sakharamkant Joshi and Smt. Lalita Bapat at Nasik Centre; Shri Vasant Gangal, Prof. Sadanand Rege and Prof. Ramesh Tendulkar at Thana Centre and Shri S. N. Navare, Shri Dattaprasanna Katdare and Smt. Maya Chitnis at Rang Bhavan Centre.

Results of Ravindra Natya Mandir and Nagpur Centre

The regional competitions of Marathi dramas held as part of the Eighth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Ravindra Natya Mandir and Nagpur centre are over. The panels of judges at these centres have selected the following two dramas from each of the two centres for participation in the finals to be held in Bombay from January 5 to 24, 1969.

Ravindra Natya Mandir:—Lobh Nasava Hi Vinanti' by Rangayan, Dadar, and 'Down Train' by the Baroda Amateur's Dramatic Club, Baroda; Nagpur Centre:—'Nav Nahi Natkala' by Bengali Association, Nagpur and 'Kutchaliya Vrikshanchi Phale' by Artistes Combine, Gwalior.

The third prize has been recommended to the drama 'Sundar Mi Honar' by Government Quarters Residents' Association Bandra at Ravindra Natya Mandir and 'Ek Hatti Mulgi' by Cradoc Town Recreation Club, Nagpur at Nagpur Centre.

The names of artistes who have been awarded individual prizes for best acting will be announced along with the results of finals.

Shri Achyut Barve, Prof. G. B. Gramopadhye and Smt. Shanta Shelke acted as judges at Ravindra Natya Mandir centre and Prof. M.G. Deshmukh, Shri Sharadchandra Guney and Shri Mukund Kothare at Nagpur Centre.

Results of Kolhapur and Poona Centres

The regional competitions of Marathi dramas held at Kolhapur and Poona centres are over. The following dramas have been selected for participation in the finals to be held in Bombay from January 5 to 24.

Kolhapur Centre	'Dhan Apure' by Varerkar Natya Sangh, Belgaum and 'Ekhadyache Nashib' by Samrat Natya Mandal, Sangli;
Poona Centre	'Adich Ghara Vajirala' by Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona and 'He Swapna Manavache' by Progressive Dramatic Association, Poona.

The third prize reserved for rural areas has been recommended to the drama 'Diva Jalu De Sari Raat' by Vikas Mandal, Palus at Kolhapur centre and 'Kanchan Mrig' by Saraswati Natya Sangh, Poona at Poona centre.

Individual prizes for best acting will be announced along with the results of finals.

Shri R. P. Pajankar, Shri Shankarrao Kulkarni and Smt. Shanta Jog acted as judges at Kolhapur centre and Shri Raja Mangalvedhekar, Shri Anand Jog and Dr. Shriram Ranade at Poona centre.

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Smt. Krishnatai Bhave Awarded 'Nalva' Prize

Shri. V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, awarded the 'Nalva' prize, instituted by the All India Redcross Society, to the well-known nurse and social worker, Smt. Krishnatai Bhave, on December 21.

Smt. Bhave is in service of the Matruseva Sangh at Wardha as a nurse for the last forty years.

The prize is given to the best nurse by the Redcross Society in memory of Lt. Col. Nalva who died during the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict while performing the duties of the Redcross.

Maharashtra thus wins this prize for the second time, since Smt. Kamlabai Hospet from the State had been awarded this prize earlier.

Coloured Cotton Saries Reserved for Handloom Sector

The Government of Maharashtra has issued warning to the composite textile mills, powerloom factories and machine processors to desist from manufacturing, processing and dyeing coloured cotton saris.

The Government of India has by an order issued on November 6, 1966 reserved this item, namely, coloured cotton saris exclusively for the handloom sector. The Textile Commissioner, by his circular letter of September 6, 1967 had again drawn the attention of all concerned to the above prohibitory order. It has been brought to the notice of the State Government that dispite these orders, some of the textile mills, power-loom factories and machine processors in the State are continuing in the production/processing of coloured cotton saris, resulting in serious hardship to the handloo sector in the State. The Sta Government has viewed this co tinued contravention of the abov mentioned order with great concern

While drawing the attention of a concerned to the fact that infring ment of this order of the Gover ment of India constitutes an offen under clause 20 of the Cotton Text Order, 1948, and is punishable und section 7 of the Essential Commod ties Act, 1955, the Government Maharashtra has warned all conce ned and advised them to des forthwith from such infringement the said order.

The competent authorities in th State have been asked to take a necessary measures including tho under section 7 of the Essenti Commodities Act, 1955 to ensu strict enforcement of the order of t Government of India.

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Rat Eradication Scheme Proves A Success

The scheme for rat reduction, first of its kind in the country, launched by the Kolaba Zilla Parishad, has proved successful and brought forth very enlightening results. It has raised hopes of effective rodent control in the country.

THE scheme, jointly financed by the Agriculture and Public Health Departments of the State Government was undertaken in an area of 210·6 sq. miles in 186 villages of Panvel block of the district. It was implemented under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Deoras and his staff in the Entomology Section of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

The scheme was launched in June last and will be completed shortly. The work was done from five centres, namely, Morbe, Taloje, Palaspe, Dapoli and Gulsunde. Under the scheme, rats were removed only during monsoons from the paddy growing areas when the fields were full of water and the rates would congregate near residential areas. The equipment to be used were "Institute" rat traps, zinc phosphide as a rat poison at 1 per cent level and benzene hexachloride 50 per cent wettable powder as a deterrant to be dusted round houses and use of chemical fumigant tablets in rat burrows.

The comparison of the two villages in the experimental area and the two villages in the other-blocks shows that during the four months of work the rat density in these villages was educed to 11 per cent while in the villages where no control work was done it had increased by nearly about 50 per cent.

In the experimental areas, so far about 15,000 rats have been collected by trapping and 3,000 rats were collected dead by zinc phosphide baiting.

The average kill per village was 208 rats mostly Rattus rattus, a variety which devours 10 grammes of grain per day and damages another 30 grammes. Bandicoots were more easily destroyed with bait than traps. The Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, has shown interest in buying bandicoot skins at 30 paise each.

Reducing the rat population to a low level and arranging to enthuse the villagers to keep that reduction by every year reduction during monsoons was the method attempted in these trials. The equipment and chemicals used were entirely indigenous and available in Maharashtra. The cost of trapping the rat by the wheat bait, without taking the cost of labour and supervision into account, came to be about one paise per rat and that of baiting 10 paise per rat.

The teams with the help of local labour and village volunteers did trapping with wheat flour as bait for three days. This was followed by prebaiting and baiting in bait boxes by zinc phosphide in wheat grains in each village. In the end, the rat burrows round the villages were dusted with benzene hexachloride, baited with zinc phosphide and in a few cases fumigated with aluminium phosphide tablets and cyanogen gas.

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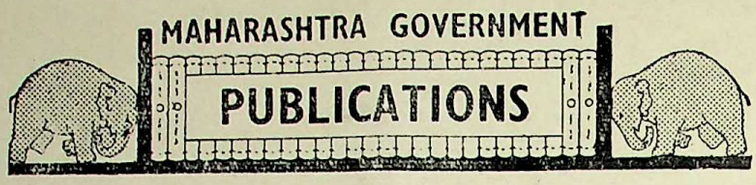

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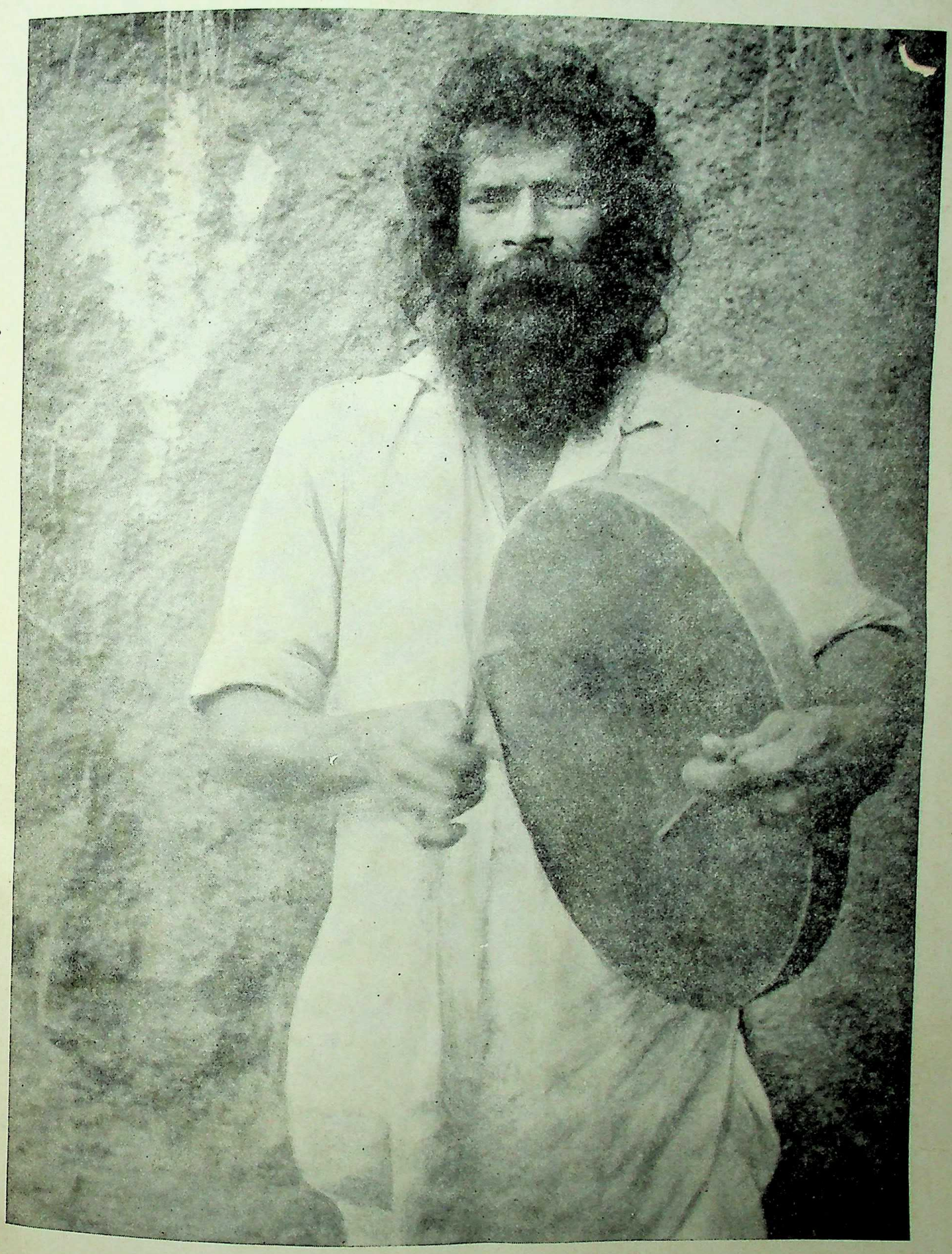

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LOKRAJYA

16, JANUARY, 1969

ss, Bombay

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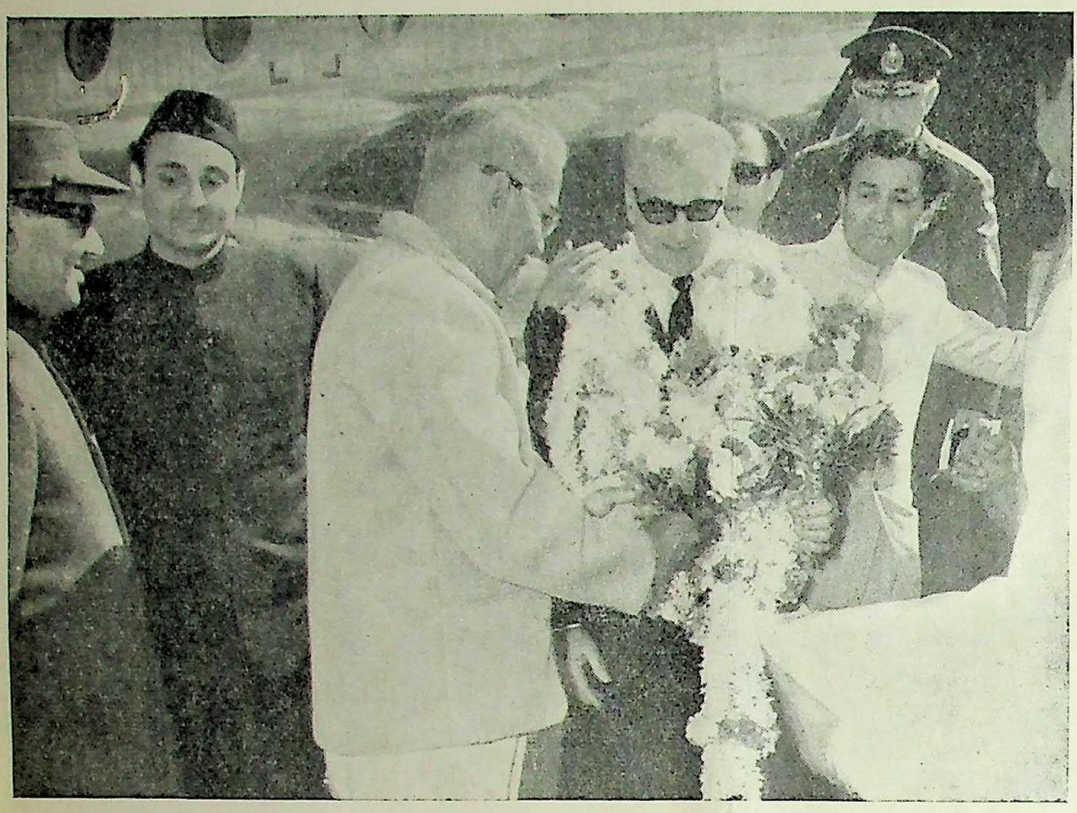

Chief Minister Shri V. P. N
is seen receiving Shahansha
of Iran at Chandrapur
Air-strip on January 7.
Dr. Karansing, Union Minist
for Tourism, is also seen
in the picture.

★

Their Imperial Majesties Shahanshah Aryamehr and Shahbanou Farah of Iran, were given a warm send-off at Palam Air-port, Delhi, on January 5, by the President Dr. Zakir Husain, the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai and other distinguished persons.

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Vol. 24, No. 17

JANUARY 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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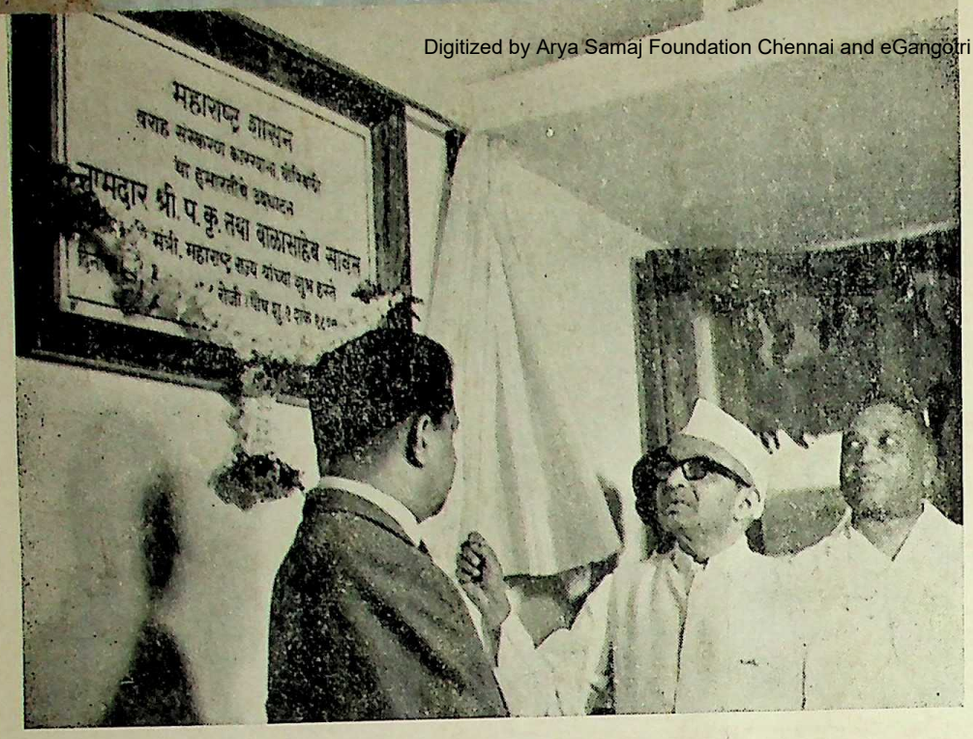

Government Bacon Factory was inaugurated by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, at Borivali, on December 21.

Bacon Facto Inaugurated

Supply of Nutriti Food

(*By a correspondent*)

Pork, Bacon and Ham .... Ham, Bacon and Pork .... are popular products, of high nutritional value and of therefore in good demand. But to make them available at reasonable rates for the people of Maharashtra, the Food and Agricultural Department has moved fast to open an ultramodern Bacon Factory.

SITUATED in the sylvan beauty of Aarey colony (extension), in the Krishnagiri Park, the factory will make available good quality of piggery products for the Western region. They hold out a great promise of exports.

Nutritive value of pig-products

Our food habits require change in the light of new foods that are being easily available. Our knowledge of body requirements also demands a change in our intake. Religious prejudices and custom have influenced our diet. For fresh responsibilities and the greater stamina to carry them out, food habits must be changed, using new products not necessarily agricultural, and using them scientifically. Experts have found fault with our normal vegetarian diet as lacking in body building proteins. They have sung praises of the nutritive value of fish and pig-products. Some of them are indeed a luxury which not many can afford as a regular part of their food. Yet, authorities everywhere, have strongly recommended the inclusion of pig-products in diet for a better and healtheir life.

Profitable occupation

Government of Maharashtra was prompted to undertake this piggery project for another reason also. Breeding of pig is a profitable spare time occupation and under Indian conditions, looking after the fast growing animals, teaches men to look after themselves better. Pigs grow fast and they are used as f when they are 6 months old. La their market value, value of various products which are as food, is reduced.

There are two pig breeding fa in Maharashtra, (*i*) at Aarey (B bay) and (*ii*) at Tathawade (Poo

Landmark in Development of piggery

Formally inaugurating the B Factory on December 21, Shri P Sawant, Minister for Agricul described the undertaking as landmark in the developmen piggery in the State.

The Bacon Factory was blished in order to provide assured market to the piggery re by the farmers in the neighbour of Bombay, and maintained tha Government had determined

A view of the Bacon Factory at Borivali

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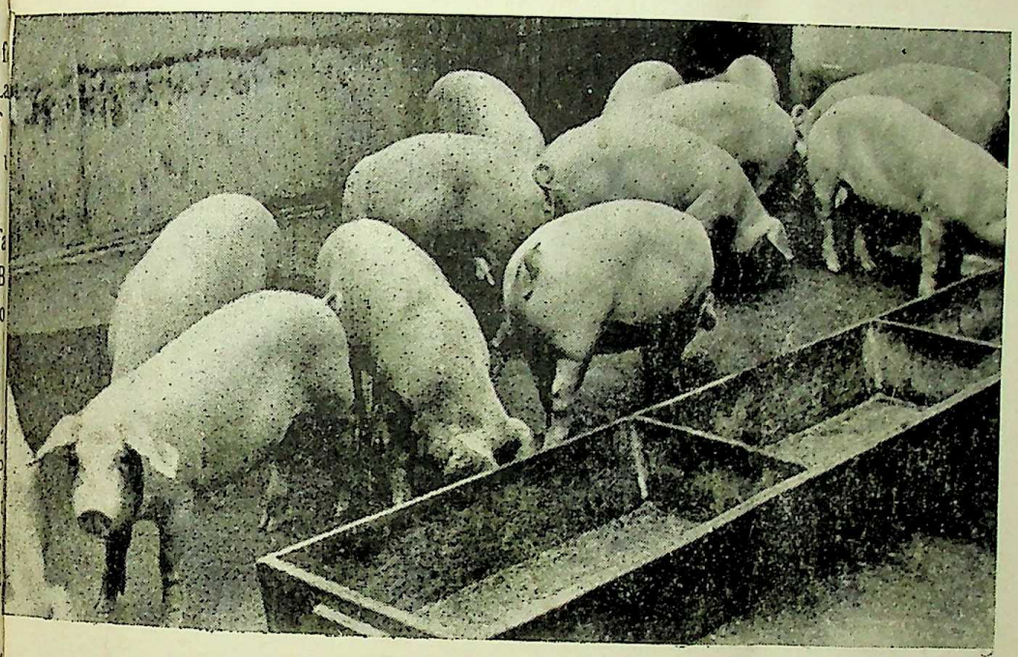
enter into this commercial field of Ace marketing of quality pork meat, both in the interest of the farmers and consumers.

Basically an Agricultural Industry

Pointing out that the piggery was basically an agricultural industry which provided a supplementary occupation to the farmers, Shri Sawant said that the Government was encouraging the development of piggery by grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies of farmers. In starting this factory, Government had now linked production with marketing in this important agriculture-*cum*-animal Husbandry sector.

Tracing the outline of development of piggery in the State, the Minister said that as a preliminary to this factory, Government sponsored Intensive Piggery Development Blocks to which assistance of over Rs. 27 lakhs had been so far advanced, in addition to a loan of Rs. 24 lakhs advanced to co-operative societies of farmers. In the co-operative sector alone, they had to-day 2,500 pigs as foundation stock, which could give them 30,000 baconers for use of the Bacon factory in a year.

The Minister further pointed out that with the starting of the Bacon factory and with its stress on meat technology, a forum for standardisation of pork and pork products had been established. He also said that the price offered by the factory to the farmers, viz. Rs. 2·80 per KG. of liveweight was the highest and was so offered mainly in order to make it profitable to farmers to rear pigs.



Breeding of pigs is a profitable spare-time occupation

Welcoming the Minister, Shri S. S. Tinaikar, Director of Animal Husbandry, said that the pig-breeding station-*cum*-Bacon factory at Borivali was one of the seven projects to be undertaken in the country. It was the biggest of all the seven projects and it was first to start functioning. He said that the scheme was expected to cost about Rs. 85·9 lakhs.

The Government has allotted 75 acres of land in the Krishnagiri Upavan for this project.

The breeding station proposes to have a capacity of 200 breeding souls. This would enable a turnover of over 2000 pigs per year. Of these about 1,000 pedigree pigs of two to three months old could be distributed to the breeders in the State and the rest will be maintained and finally processed in the Bacon factory.

Shri G. S. R. Iyer, General Manager, proposed a vote of thanks.

As the Bacon Factory is planned to utilise 100 pigs a day in the initial stage, reaching double that figure at its optimum, arrangements for an assured supply of animals had to be planned for ahead. The swine multiply fast enough, faster than other domestic animals, it is not that costly to look after them. The sow has two litters per year and each litter may have any number between 12 to 15. Allowing for the casualities while handling such a big litter, 20 young ones from one mother per year is an assured supply. And the young one is not to be reared for longer than 6 months, unless it is for breeding purposes.

The Factory consists of many buildings and cold storage rooms for a continuous and round the clock process, from the live animal to the packing of the finished product, ready for sale, wholesale or retail. The equipment is modern and mostly automatic so that the cruelty and the dirty atmosphere generally associated with work of this nature being eliminated, the Bacon Factory is a clean and hygienic place. Mincers, mixers, choppers to handle about four tons per day are arranged in line. A ton of each of bacon and ham will be ready daily and two

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TERMS IN PIGGERY

Bacon :

Cured back & sides ; favourite of the Anglo-Saxon breakfast-table ; has no substitute.

Boar :

Uncastrated male : for breeding & for slaughter on festive occasions.

Boar pig :

Young swine under 6 months ;

Gilt :

Young, immature, prospective mother.

Hog :

Marketable swine ; castrated male for slaughter.

Ham :

Thigh of the hog, salted and dried in smoke or otherwise, eaten fresh, boiled or fried.

Lard :

Internal fat of abdomen, used for cooking and in pharmacy ; it is a major part of live weight.

Litter :

Young ones at a birth.

Pigs :

Young ones.

Pork :

Flesh of swine, preserved by salting.

Sausage :

Pork and other meat minced, seasoned and stuffed into long entrails and made into handy short lengths ready for eating.

Shoat, Shote :

Immature swine.

Sow :

Female breeder.

Suckling :

Infant pig.

Swine :

A general term for pigs ; many varieties Durcos ; Yorkshires, Hampshires, Chinas and Landrace.

Weanling :

Weaned pig, feeding on foods.

tons of sausages can be filled semi-automatically. Products for sale will be packed in polythelene bags.

The products that will be sold from the Bacon Factory, can roughly be divided into two main groups : (*i*) smoked meat products and (*ii*) durable and semi-durable sausages. Their general price level would be between Rs. 10 to 8 per kg. When in full production, the Bacon Factory will be able to provide a wide variety of products, catering to different tastes and catering establishments.

The reason for the popularity of pig-products is that they can be purchased for consumption without cookings, sausages and minced meat. But the main clientale for the Bacon Factory will be from amongst the visiting ships, who secure a considerable part of their provision at Bombay.

The buildings for the staff, including a well furnished Guest House, all the machinery, some of which is imported and the equipment, including stainless steel vans which have been obtained under the Colombo Plan from Australia, have cost upto Rs. 86 lakhs. Fifteen lakhs have been contributed by the Government of India. The Factory and the breeding houses are situated on an extensive site of 75 acres, with additional space for expansion.

Aurangabad and Nagpur have a unit each for multiplying the most popular, Yorkshire breed, and for distributing it amongst cultivators for rearing them. As the feed of the growing young ones is regulated and scientifically planned, cultivators are supplied with that feed at reasonable price and full instructions are given so that the pigs may not be neglected. As they gain in weight at the rate of a lb. a day or more, and their market value depends entirely on their weight, great care is needed in looking after them. They are to be protected from certain diseases also.

Five intensive piggery development blocks have been formed at Bassein, Dahanu, Karad, Amravati and Aurangabad and they are expected to supply on an average 200 pigs each per month for the Bacon Factory.

Fifteen co-operative societies outside these blocks are formed to undertake breeding work. For construction of suitable building and for buying the seed stock. For the present two select varieties are being multiplied : Yorkshire and Landrace. Further research in breeding and choice of other varieties will be the responsibility of the main centre near the Factory.

House for storage of feed and for seed stock. The ultimate objective is to have at one time 5,000 breeding sows, scatered among the co-operative societies and their members, so that, the farmers attending to these animals will be able to earn during one year about Rs. one crore altogether.

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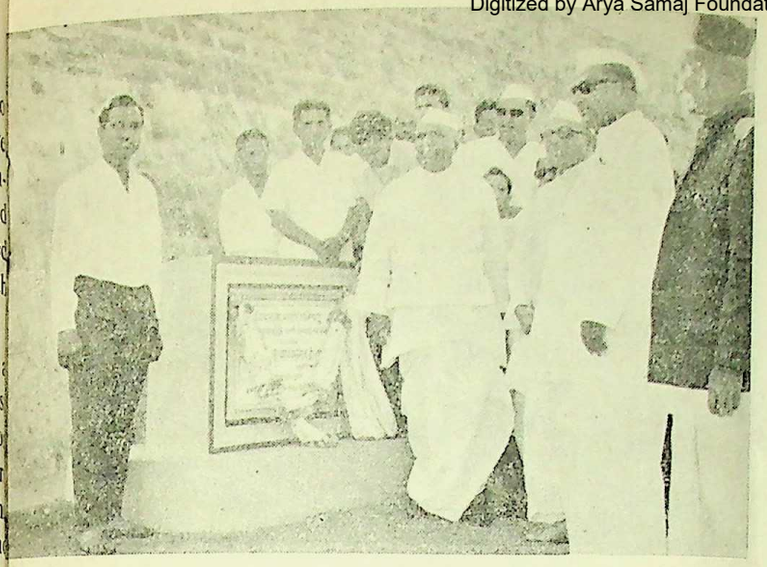
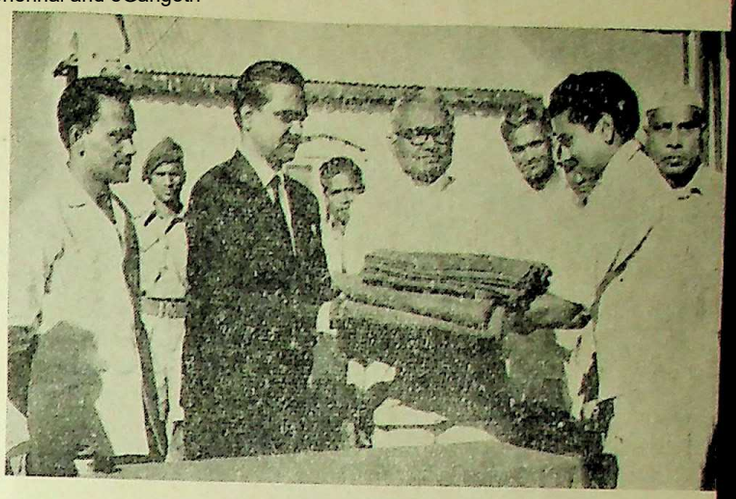
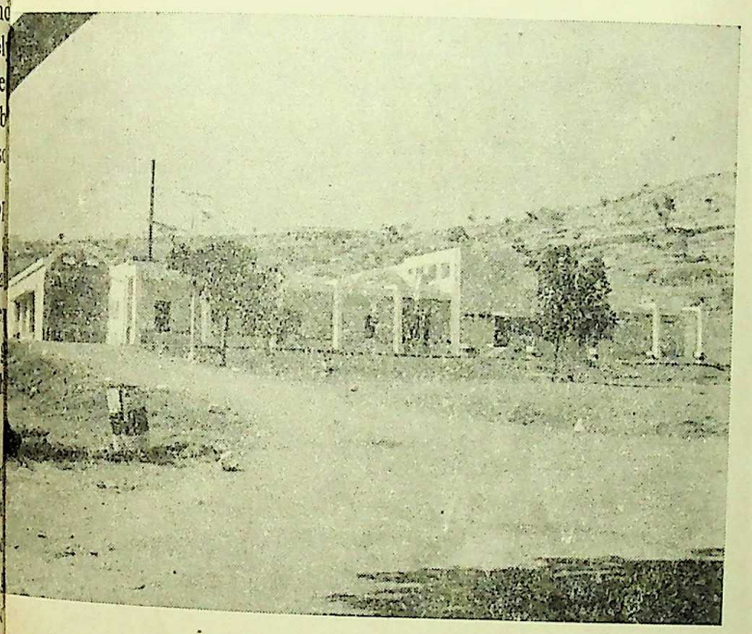


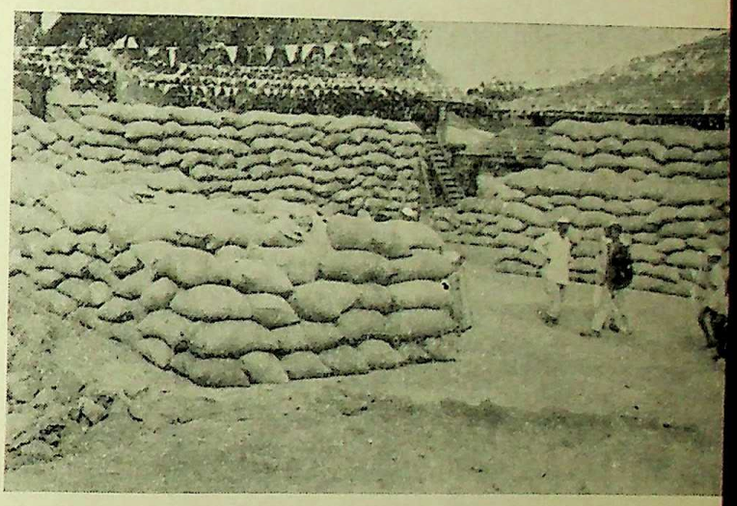
Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, inaugurated the Chiplun Water Supply Scheme, on December 25, at Chiplun. Also seen in the picture are Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, and Shri Karkar, President of the Chiplun Municipality.



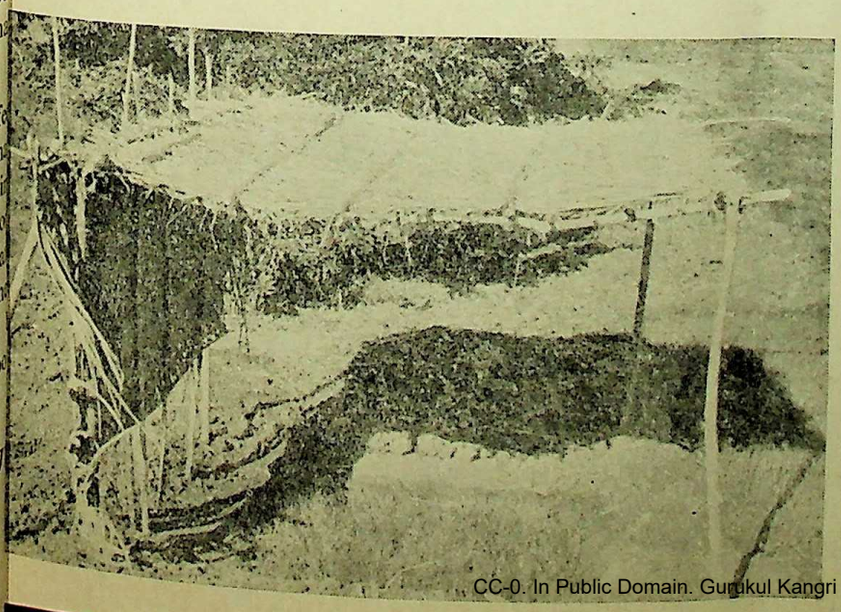
Shri P. K. Sakla, a progressive farmer and merchant from Parbhani, is seen presenting blankets to the District Collector Shri Manjitrao Deshmukh for distribution to the poor patients who had undergone operation at a Government Surgical Camp held at Parbhani recently. He donated 71 blankets. Also seen in the picture are Shri R. D. Deshmukh, President of the Parbhani Municipality, and Dr. R. L. Bhalchandra, Civil Surgeon.



view of the Poultry Processing Factory started by the Government of Maharashtra, at Gokhalenagar, in Poona.



Two thousand three hundred bags of paddy were collected on the first Levy Day of the Nasik district which was inaugurated by Shri J. G. Rajadhyaksha, Collector of the district, at Talegaon (Anjaneri), in Nasik taluka, recently.



A view of the specially designed rice nursery at Kosbad Agriculture Institution in Thana district.

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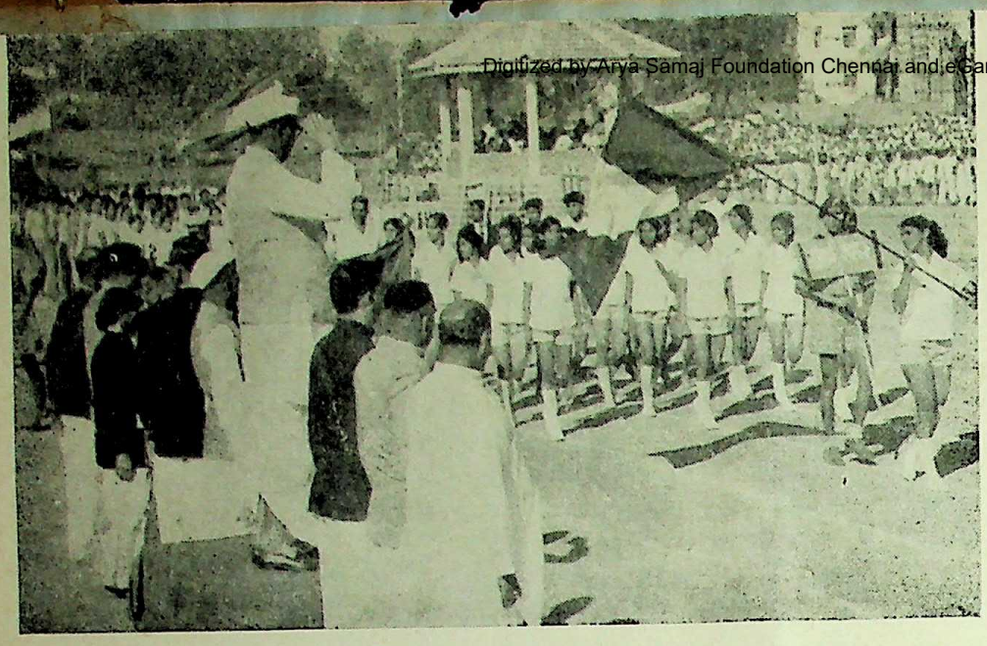
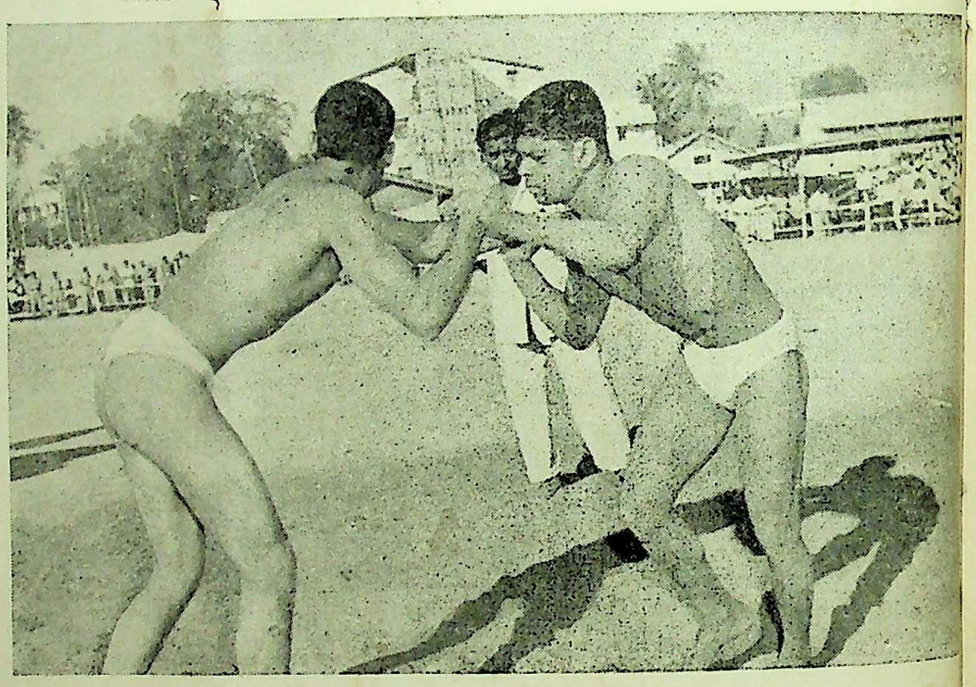


Maharashtra State Sports Festival

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, who inaugurated the Seventh Maharashtra State Sports Festival, on December 26, at Thana, is seen taking the salute from the competitors at the march-past.

The Seventh Maharashtra State Sports Festival was held at Thana in December 1968. The festival was inaugurated by Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, and Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, distributed prizes to the winners, on the concluding day of the festival. Twenty-eight district teams which included 946 male and 588 female competitors participated in the festival. Here we publish a few pictures of the important events of the festival.



Wrestlers in action

In the Kho-Kho finals, Nagpur be Poona.

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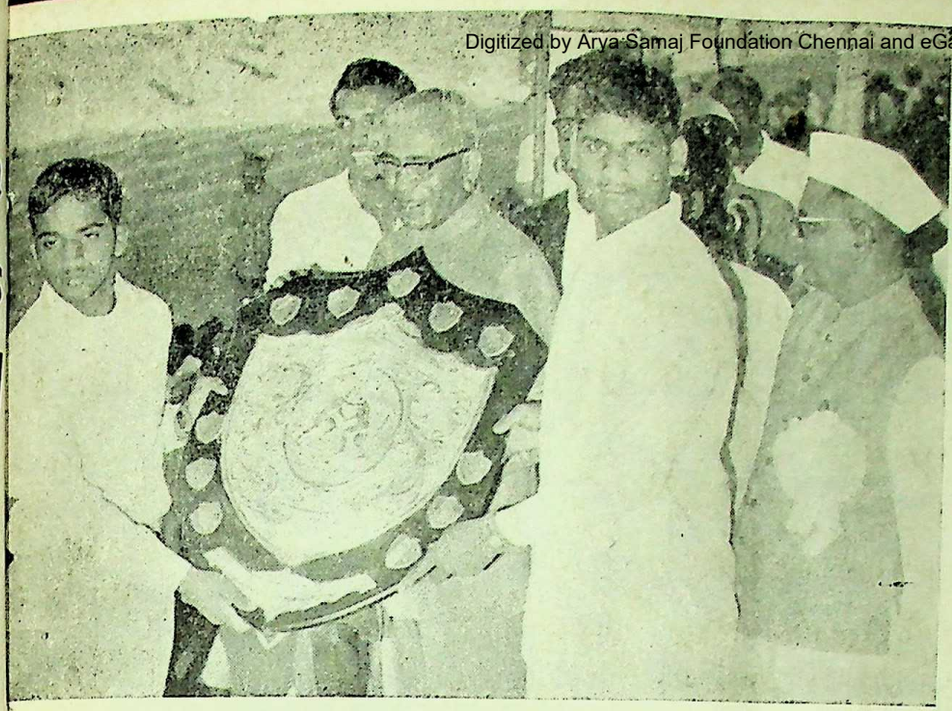
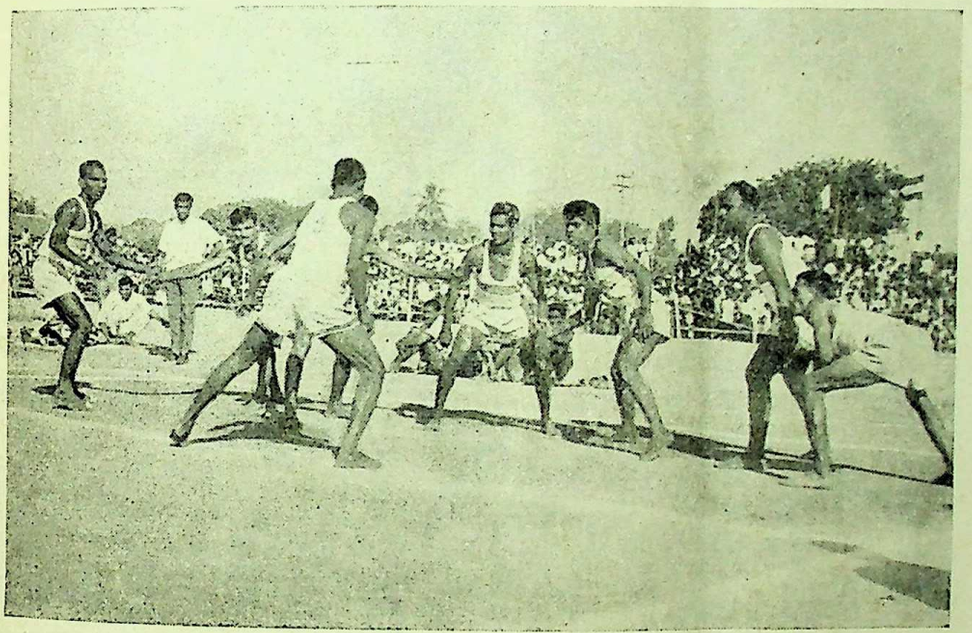


Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, distributed prizes to the winners, on December 29. Picture shows Shri Naik handing over the shield for wrestling event which was won by Kolhapur.



In Kabaddi, Bombay beat Nanded.

Volley Ball finals in progress. In this event Sholapur won against Akola.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE White Paper, which was presented to the Assembly by the Government of Maharashtra, on April 8, 1968, was the topic for discussion on 2nd December 1968, in the House.

41 members participated in the discussion on White Paper. They were Sarvashri K. T. Dhulap, Krishnachandra Bhoite, Rambhau Mhalgi, D. R. Khaire, Anant Shetye, N. V. Ugale, M. D. Tumpalliwar, S. K. Athlye, Hashu Advani, S. B. Savant, Ram Mahadik, Shivram Bhosale, Uddhavrao Patil, A. N. Namjoshi, G. H. Banatwala, S. S. Patil, Uttamrao Nandre, Pandit Dharma Patil, Shyamkant More, Boman Behram, B. D. Killedar, K. B. Mhaske, B. K Deshmukh, Dr. V. S. Matkar, Dr. D. N. Samant, T. M. Sawant, Krishna Desai, Shivajirao Patil, S. S. Sawant, Bapurao Kaldate, L. V. Mankar, G. D. Patil, L. R. Hatankar, S. N. Deshmukh, V. A. Darade, R. B. Munje, V. R. Patil, T. S. Karkhanis, D. B. Patil, Smt. Pratibha Tidke and Dr. Sushila Balraj.

In the beginning Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for education, explained the object with which this White Paper had been prepared, and presented to the House. Several members complimented the Education Minister for the new step he had taken in the field of education.

The members of the opposition criticised saying that because of the two-fold viz. 'Advance' and 'Ordinary' course of education, the children from only higher class and wealthy families would be benefited and on the other hand poor and backward class children would never get any opportunity to prosper.

It was also suggested that, the Government should pay more attention to the expansion of primary education, and that the rural educational institutions should be more strengthened. Some members opposed the idea of publishing the school text books by the Government. Majority of the members agreed over the point that English should be made compulsory from the fifth standard.

Small-Scale Industries in Vidarbha

In response to a calling attention notice moved by Shri Karkhanis, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made a statement on December 3, 1968.

He said that the Government was aware of the difficulties of the small-scale industries in Vidarbha. These type of difficulties were experienced by the small-scale industries in all parts of the country. Almost all the small engineering concerns in Maharashtra were not getting sufficient raw material at a fixed rate. So it was not a special case in Vidarbha only. A fixed quota raw material was supplied to e State, through the Developm Commissioner. But as suffic quota of raw material was produced, it was not possible for Directorate of Industries to sup required raw material to the sm scale industries. Even then far as supply of materials like sheets etc. was concerned, prio was given to the backward a like Vidarbha and Marathwada

The Minister further ad that, the State Government appointed an Advisory Commi for the proper distribution of raw material. This committee c sisted of the representative memb from all parts of the State Wh distributing the raw material Committee worked under the p ciple of giving priority to the sm scale industries, that were ou Bombay. He added that the Gov ment had organised 'Maharas Small-Scale Industries Developm Corporation' so that indus would get the material in time an a reasonable rate. Small-scale in tries in Vidarbha were also get the benefit of it.

Regarding power-supply Vidarbha, the Minister said th present there were no restrict on power supply in Vidar Maharashtra State Electri Board had taken a project of c tructing a Super Thermal P Station at Koradi, so there w be sufficient power supply in fu he said.

Bajra Derationed

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister Food and Civil Supplies, mad Statement in the House on De ber 4, 1968. He said that unde existing provisions of the M rashtra Foodgrains Ratio (Second) Order 1966, Bajra

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a rationed article. Taking into consideration good prospects of food production this year and also with a view to make available coarse grains to the vulnerable sections of the society, this Government had decided to deration the commodity 'Bajra' with immediate effect. This would result in Bajra being freely available throughout the State including the Rationing areas.

Education Minister's Statement

While concluding a four-day discussion on White Paper, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, clarified that the White Paper was not a decided draft over bringing about the changes in the field of education in another 15 to 20 years.

He further added that the White Paper was published seven months ago with a view to evaluating the opinions of the public. The Government would take the final decision only after studying the views that were displayed in the Assembly as well as outside, he said. While assuring the open attitude of the Government in this regard, Shri Chaudhari stated that the problem of education was most important in the building the budding generation of the nation and it was of an all pervading and general nature.

He further clarified that an insufficient explanation in the White Paper about an expansion and the standard of education and equality regarding admissions and also the medium problem, had created some doubts in the minds of the people. He requested them to remove the misunderstandings, for the Government would never deprive anybody of his right of education on the contrary, the Government was aiming at the maximum advantage to be given to the maximum people of the mass.

Finally he concluded that the Government would not have ventured to bring out the White Paper, if it thought that everything was O. K. in the field of education.

Shri Chaudhari said that some members had expressed doubts that as emphasis was laid on the qualitative aspect of education in the White Paper, the pace of extension of education would be slowed down. Though at this stage it was inevitable to raise the standard of education, if it would be noticed that it is coming in the way of extension of education, the priority would be certainly given to the extension of education he added.

According to the plan, by the year 1981, about 2,500 semi-primary schools, 4,000 primary, 2,275 secondary, 880 higher secondary schools and about 130 colleges would be opened. He said that there would be a semi-primary school for the population of 200 in one mile area, a primary school for the population of 1,500 in two mile area, secondary school for about 8,000 people of 4 mile area, higher secondary school for the five to seven mile area of 40,000 population, and one college for the population of two lakh, in 15 to 20 mile area.

With reference to the 'Advanced' and 'Ordinary' courses stated in paragraph IV-1 of the White Paper, the Education Minister, said that the word 'Advanced' should be replaced by the word 'current'.

As suggested by the Education Commission there would be two courses as 'current' and 'ordinary'. He also added, that even though these were the two courses, the scope would be given to the natural talent of the students, and to the social justice. Currently as there were no restrictions for getting admissions for Art, Commerce and Science courses, in future also there would not be any restrictions. But while giving the admissions for the professional courses, importance would be given to the natural talent of the students and to the social justice. Shri Chaudhari further said that for these courses, the examination marks of the students were considered as the criteria for giving admissions, but as it was noticed that the system was unfavourable from the point of the students of the rural area, it had been decided to introduce a new system. According to the new system certain percentage of the total number of seats should be reserved for talent coming from rural area.

Shri Chaudhari, while commenting on the standard of education said that the adequate changes in the standard at higher secondary and college level should be brought up, with a view to bringing the same on par with that of the foreign countries.

Referring to the language problem Shri Chaudhari stated that the Government was always taking a flexible attitude, it was not a stern one.

He further stated that while outlining the language curriculum the capacity of the pupil had to be also considered. While honouring the suggestions regarding the teaching of English from the fifth standard he assured that the Government may consider this suggestion. He further added that the White Paper was also policied to give adequate importance to the mother-tongue and at the same time the Government was always at its best for the promotion and development of Marathi language.

Interim Report of Finance Commission

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance made a statement on the

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interim report of the Fifth Finance Commission on 6th December 1968.

In his statement the Minister said that you must be eagerly awaiting on the interim report of the Fifth Finance Commission, and the decisions of the Government of India thereon.

As you are aware, the Government of India had appointed the Fourth Finance Commission in 1964, and the Commission had also made its recommendations to cover the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. The assumption was that the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission would cover the Fourth Five-Year Plan period; but with the shift in the duration of the Fourth Plan from 1966-71 to 1969-74, the Government of India thought it advisable to appoint a fresh Commission, to consider the principles and the quantum of financial devolution as well as other allied matters so that their recommendations would be operative during the revised Fourth Plan period. Hence the appointment of the Fifth Finance Commission.

The Commission had been directed by the President to make an interim report by the 30th September 1968 on as many matters referred to it, as possible, and in particular in respect of the financial year 1969-70. The Commission has also been directed to submit its final report by the 31st July 1969. The Commission submitted its interim report on the 31st October 1968.

As soon as the Commission was organised, the State Governments were requested to submit their Memoranda on the various issues both for the purposes of the interim report as well as the final report. Accordingly, our State Government also submitted its Memoranda in two parts, copies of which have already been circulated for the information of the Members as soon as the House convened for the Winter Session.

I am sure that you have gone through the various submissions made by the State Government to the Commission, and hence I do not propose to take the time of the House by dilating on them. However, I should like to pinpoint the important contentions that we have urged before the Commission. These are as follows:—

(*i*) *Estate Duty.*—The State Government had submitted that the principles of distribution amongst the States of the net proceeds in any financial year of the Estate Duty in respect of property other than agricultural lands, should be reviewed and the realisation of such Estate Duty should be distributed wholly on the basis of actual collection in each State.

(*ii*) *Grant in lieu of the tax on Railway passenger fares.*—The State Government had submitted that while the principles of distribution of the grant amongst the States may be continued as hithertofore, however in determining the individual share of each State, due regard should be had to the latest available statistics of the passenger earnings and the total rail mileage obtained in a particular State. The State Government has also submitted that the grant to the States, fixed at Rs. 16·25 crores per annum by the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, is inadequate as it does not reflect the inherent elasticity in the tax receipts lost to the States. The State Government has, therefore, urged the Finance Commission to revise the quantum of the grant in such a manner as to compensate the States fully for the loss caused to the States by the merger of the tax with the passenger fares, or alternatively to recommend the revival of the repealed tax. The Commission has been urged to raise the compensatio payable to the States to Rs. 31 cror per annum for the quinquenniu 1969-74.

(*iii*) *Income Tax.*—The Sta Government has urged:—

(*a*) that the divisible pool shou be expanded so as to include t gross advance tax collections and the so expanded divisible pool, t States share should be continu at 75 per cent.

(*b*) in the scheme of distribution income tax amongst the States, t concept of need has no relevance a the distribution should be bas entirely on the origin.

(*c*) since the State Government h estimated that 40 per cent of t income tax collection in the count accrues from incomes of local orig the pool should be divided 40 p cent on the basis of collection a 60 per cent on the basis of popu tion, as against the existing scheme 20 per cent on the basis of collecti and 80 per cent on the basis population.

(*iv*) *Union Excise Duties.*—T State Government has submit that:—

(*i*) the divisible pool should expanded to include the proce from special excises,

(*ii*) the pool should be divi between the Centre and the Sta in the proportion of 2 : 1, and

(*iii*) the share of each State sho be determined 30 per cent on basis of urban population and per cent on the basis of other pop tion. For this purpose, the la available population data should used.

(*v*) *Additional Excise Duti lieu of Sales Tax.*—The S Government has submitted that only does it not favour the exten of the system to cover new com dities, but also that the system

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Additional Union Excise Duties should be done away with ; if however the duties are continued on the existing commodities, the amount guaranteed to the States and the principles of distribution of the balance, if any, among the States should remain unchanged.

(*vi*) With regard to the scope for further mobilisation of resources under Article 269 of the Constitution, the State Government has indicated that—

(*a*) the rates of inter-State sales tax should be enhanced and

(*b*) the Central Government should consider the levy of a terminal tax on goods carried by railway and on passengers and goods carried by air and

(*c*) a tax on advertisements published in the newspapers.

An important point of reference to the Finance Commission about which both the Central and many State Governments are agitated is the problem of unauthorised overdrafts. While communicating the State Government's views on how best to tackle this problem, the State Government had submitted that while in the final analysis the problem of unauthorised overdrafts can be effectively tackled only by strict financial discipline and prudence on the part of the Governments, the Government had also suggested certain other measures.

In regard to the Central Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the State Government has impressed on the Finance Commission to give up the narrow interpretation hitherto given by the various Finance Commissions to this Article. So far, Article 275 (1) has been interpreted in a restricted sense to largely mean revenue gap grants to deficit States. The State Government has urged before the Commission that the determination of the eligibility for grants under this Article should not be merely related to the gap in the revenue budget of a State as thereby States which manage their affairs prudently and observe sound financial discipline are penalised. The grants under this Article should, therefore, be given to the States irrespective of their revenue position when they have to expend considerable sums, on situations arising as a result to Federal policies such as grant of dearness allowance or on problems arising in a State but which are of common interest to the State and the Centre, for example, industrialisation or urbanisation.

The present report of the Finance Commission is essentially an interim report and can be divided into two parts—

(*i*) its final recommendations and

(*ii*) its provisional recommendations.

The Commission has made its final recommendations in regard to the distribution of proceeds of Estate Duty and the distribution of the grant in lieu of the tax on Railway passenger fares.

In regard to the distribution of the proceeds of Estate Duty, the Commission has not made any change in the principles of distribution, but has enhanced the share of the Union territories from 2 per cent to 3 per cent of the net proceeds of the Estate Duty in any financial year. Apparently, this has been necessitated by the reconstitution of the former Punjab State. This has incidentally resulted in the enhancement of the percentage share of most of the States including Maharashtra, in the proceeds of Estate Duty related to property other than immovable property. The percentage share of Maharashtra has gone up from 9·16 to 9·20. In actual terms, however, this increase does not mean anything to the State Government as the rise in the percentage share is more or less counter-balanced by the reduction of the divisible pool by 1 per cent.

As you would have noted, that while the State Government had suggested the review of the principles of distribution on the basis of actual collection in each State, the Finance Commission has thought it fit to adhere to the principles already in force. In this context it must be appreciated that collection by itself would not indicate the right share of a State particularly in the distribution of the proceeds from movable properties, e.g., stocks and shares, as their location cannot be precisely determined. The principle of location has been applied in the case of immovable property by distributing the proceeds attributable to such property on the basis of the gross value of such properties located in each State. During the discussions with the Commission, the point whether a *pro-rata* share of immovable property in the Estate Duty, assessed under each Estate, could be initially apportioned to the State where such property is located, was considered ; but the Commission has not been able to follow this up as the net proceeds of the duty in any year are not strictly relatable to the particular properties which may be brought under assessments in that year, the amount of duty assessed being payable in instalments over a number of years. It also appears that there are certain practical difficulties in estimating the Estate Duty in respect of the immovable property in a particular assessment. Having regard to the fact that the amount involved is fairly small and on a balance of considerations the State Government

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is of the opinion that the views taken by the Finance Commission are not unfair in the available circumstances.

In the distribution of the grant in lieu of Railway passenger fares, the Finance Commission by adhering to the existing principles and by using the latest available statistical data in regard to passenger earnings and the rail mileage in a State, has followed our suggestions *in toto*. As a result of the Commission taking into account the data for the three-year period ending 1966-67. the percentage share of Maharashtra has gone up from 8·98 to 9·12 per annum. This means an additional grant of about Rs. 2 lakhs per year. Though the Commission has made its final recommendations regarding the distribution of the grant, it has left the fundamental question, of enhancing the quantum of the grant or in the alternative the revival of the tax, as urged by us, open, and proposes to deal with this issue in the final report.

The Commission has made its provisional recommendations, applicable only to the year 1969-70 in regard to the devolution of income-tax, Union Excise Duties, and the share of the States in the proceeds of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax. I need not dilate on these issues, as in this regard pending a fuller examination the Commission has maintained the *status quo* and as such has kept the fundamental questions still open. The Commission has also safeguarded the position of the States inasmuch as the sums payable to the State Governments under the interim recommendations even in 1969-70, are subject to adjustments on the basis of the Commission's final recommendations in this regard.

However, I would like to say a few words about the grants under Article 275 (1). Even in the interim report, the Commission has enhanced the total grant payable under this Article from Rs. 140·61 crores per annum to Rs. 176·81 crores per annum and in the process has enhanced the grants payable to some States and has also included two more States, *viz.*, Bihar and West Bengal. Apparently, in doing so, the Commission seems to have been largely guided by the gap in the revenue budget of States as computed by the Commission and has apparently left the specific points raised by this State for determining the eligibility of the grants, for consideration in the final report.

The Government of India has accepted the above recommendations of the Finance Commission in its interim report.

The Commission has also made some suggestions to overcome the problem of unauthorised overdrafts. These will be considered in due course by the Government of India.

As already mentioned, the present report is essentially an interim report and the Commission is going to visit the various States soon for discussions before formulating their final recommendations. I can assure the House that we attach the greatest importance to our view points being accepted by the Commission and the Government will spare no efforts to put forth its views logically and effectively before the Commission. I am confident that the Commission which consists of enlightened and eminent men will render full justice to our case.

On December 6, the House passed the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Privilege Motion Disallowed

After the question hour, the Sp ker, Shri T. S. Bharde, did not ad the privilege notice against the Ch Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, Ho Department of the State Gove ment and other concerned police a prison official in connection with detention of Shri J. B. Dhote dur the session of the Legislatu Shri Bharde said that the detent of Shri Dhote did not constitute a breach of privilege by the Gove ment and taking into considerati the conventions in that regard could not form a subject matter privilege notice. Even after t Speaker had given his decision, S Dhote continued to hold the flo of the House and said that he wan to pay his homage to the martyrs the Agricultural University agitati The Speaker told Shri Dhote that could not do so and repeatedly as him to take his seat and then as him to leave the House. Shri Dh staged a walk-out in protest say that he would not attend the curr session of the Assembly.

No Elections in Tense Atmosphere

Sarvashri Navnit Shah, D. B. P R. K. Mhalgi, Hashu Advani a J. S. Chandak moved a motion t this House disapproves the O nance No. 4 of 1968 which sou to postpone the municipal electio on December 9.

Replying to the discussion on motion, Shri P. G. Kher, Mini for Urban Development, said t it would not be correct to say t the Governor was advised by Government to promulgate ordinance because of any fear t the Congress party would be def ed in the elections. The charge baseless. The atmosphere was te on account of the agitation for agricultural university and as Government desired that

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elections should be held in a peaceful atmosphere the elections to the Nagpur Municipal Corporation were postponed.

Bills Passed

The House passed the following three Bills : the Bombay Government Premises (Eviction) and Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Amendment) Bill, 1968, the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners' (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Postponement of Elections during the emergency) and the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Agricultural Income Tax Opposed

In response to a calling-attention motion by Sarvashri Hashu Advani, B. D. Killedar and F. M. Pinto, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, in a statement, told the House that if agricultural income tax was levied as suggested by the Planning Commission it would have adverse effects on the agricultural production according to the firm opinion of the Maharashtra Government. The Finance Minister's statement was read by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture. Taking into consideration the experimental stage through which the hybrid food production programme was passing at the moment for stepping up food production, the agricultural income tax proposed by the Planning Commission would hamper the food production, Shri Wankhede said.

Water Problem of Bombay

Sarvashri Ram Mahadik, G. N. Banatwalla, T. S. Karkhanis and F. M. Pinto raised a discussion on the water problem in Bombay City, in the House, on December 10.

During the discussion, the need for implementing Bhatsai Project as early as possible after holding the necessary discussions with the World Bank was emphasised for solving the acute water problem faced by Bombay.

Sarvashri Ram Mahadik, Adwani, Banatwalla, Pinto and Boman Behram participated in the discussion.

Bhatsai Project by 1972

Replying to the discussion, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, told the House that the Government was determined to implement the integrated scheme of Upper Vaitarna and Bhatsai with or without the Rs. 50 crore loan from the World Bank. He said that the project would be completed by October 1972 and with its completion Bombay City would have an additional water supply of 220 million gallons. At present, the city's water supply was of the order of 220 to 230 million gallons. Out of Rs. 50 crores required for the project, the Bombay Municipal Corporation had to share Rs. 35 crores and the balance of Rs. 15 crores would be given by the Government of Maharashtra. After the second stage of the project was completed in 1977-78, the city's water supply would be further augmented by 150 million gallons, bringing the total water supply to 590 million gallons.

Shri Kher said that taking into consideration the increasing population of Bombay City, the experts' committee had estimated water supply needs at 560 million gallons in 1980. After meeting the needs of the city, water would be supplied to the adjoining areas of Thana, etc., Shri Kher said.

The House passed the following four Bills, on December 10: the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1958; the Bombay Land Requisition (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1968, the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 ; and the Bombay Police (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Supplementary Demands Voted

The House voted the supplementary demands totalling Rs. 24 crores 60 lakhs 33 thousand and 953 after a two-day discussion on December 11 and 12.

Nationalisation of Passenger Transport

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for State Transport, told the House, on December 12, that it was expected that the Fourth Plan outlay of the development programme of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation would be of the order of Rs. 22 crores approximately.

The Minister, who was making a statement in response to a calling attention motion by Shri T. S. Karkhanis, said that nationalisation of passenger transport had been achieved to the extent of 100 per cent in Western Maharashtra, 98 per cent in Marathwada and 71 per cent in Vidarbha by the end of 1967-68. He expressed the hope that concrete work for furthering the nationalisation of passenger transport in Vidarbha would be done by the end of the year 1968-69 under the new scheme which proposed to take over new routes. He said that it was proposed to achieve the target of 100 per cent nationalisation of passenger transport in the entire Maharashtra State during the Fourth Plan period.

Shri Mohite told the House that the State Government had decided not to nationalise the goods transport unless and until the nationalisation of passenger transport was completed and stabilised.

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Discussion on Closed Mills

Sarvashri Gulabrao Ganacharya, T. S. Karkhanis, L. B. Mankar and F. M. Pinto raised a short discussion on the closed textile mills in the State.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Ganacharya said that workers in the mills which were taken over by the Government were being exploited. The workers were not even given the dearness allowance at the admissible rates and similarly the wages paid to them were low and there was no regularity in the disbursement of the wages. The mills had to face closures on account of the mismanagement of the mill-owners and, therefore, there should be no legal difficulties in taking over the mills by the Government. He called upon the Government to adopt a firm policy in that respect.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that the State Government's attitude in respect of the closed mills was unpardonable and pro-capitalist. The textile industry in the State was the mainstay of Maharashtra's economy and the industry ranked third as the foreign exchange earner. In view of this, the Government should take immediate steps to run the closed mills in the State.

Shri L. B. Mankar pleaded that the Government should take firm steps to tackle the problem and find out the reasons as to why the mills were being closed. He said that if the mill-were closed for no fault of the workers, they should be paid unemployment allowance.

Shri Krishna Desai demanded that the Government should nationalise the mills while taking them over.

Government's Endeavours

Replying to the discussion, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, said that the question of closed mills was of a limited nature. The Government had decided to take over three mills out of the closed mills in the State. Of these three, the Edward Mills would be taken over in a month or two. Although, there had been delay in starting the Seksaria Mills, necessary steps in that direction were being taken and efforts were being made to get the approval of all the concerned parties in respect of taking possession of the Narsing Girji Mills. He pointed out that the statement made by a Government of India representative that the Maharashtra Government was not making any efforts in that respect was not correct. He told the House that Chief Minister V. P. Naik had held discussions on the subject with the Prime Minister of India from time to time and discussions were also held with the concerned Central Government authorities on the need for a special legislation for restarting the closed mills. Not only that, the State Government had also submitted a draft Bill in this respect to the Centre and concerted efforts were being made to get the Centre's approval for the same, Shri Tidke said.

As regards the textile mills at Hinganghat, the Minister told the House that the mill was taken over by the Government although the conditions there were most unsatisfactory and even if the workers were not paid full wages in the beginning, efforts were being made progressively to increase the wages from the day the mill had started making profits. The low wages paid earlier to the workers were being compensated for and the dearness allowance was also being increased.

The Minister stated that since the textile mills corporation had not started functioning in the State, the workers were not represented on the corporation at present. But if the administration of the closed mills in Maharashtra was handed over to the corporation, the workers would be represented in the reconstituted corporation.

Problems of Adiwasis

Shri Uttamrao Rathod moved a motion which sought that the same facilities in respect of electricity, communications, education, drinking water, etc. which were available to the Adiwasis in Western Maharashtra should be given to the Adiwasis in Marathwada region, mainly those in Kinwat and Jintur talukas, in Fourth Plan period.

Shri Rathod said that the Adiwasis had not made expected progress after the attainment of freedom although the State Government was enjoined by the Constitution to ensure all-round development of the backward classes. He stated that there were 30 lakh Adiwasis in Maharashtra State and, therefore, the Government should set up a separate directorate for Adiwasi welfare.

Sarvashri S. D. More, W. A. Nayak, K. S. Dhondge and Bapusaheb Kaldate supported the motion.

Minister's Assurance

Replying to the debate, Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, said that the Government also associated itself with the sentiments behind the resolution. He assured the House that although there was a difficulty of low population for starting an Adiwasi development block, the State Government would make necessary efforts in setting up a development block at Kinwat. He gave details about the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of Adiwasis and said that the Adiwasi areas had not been neglected. He pointed out that there were communications facilities in Kinwat taluka. He denied that

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Adiwasi areas were neglected following democratic decentralisation.

Special Grants

The Minister assured the House that the Government would even sanction a special grants for the Kinwat Development Block when set up, if necessary. He requested Shri Rathod to withdraw the resolution which he did with the permission of the House.

Farm Labourers

Shri G. A. Deshmukh moved a resolution recommending to the Government to chalk out a five year programme for improving the economic conditions of the farm labourers and agriculturists in scarcity areas.

Speaking on the resolution, Shri Deshmukh said that about 50 lakh persons lived in the scarcity affected areas and they had to migrate from one place to another on account of famines frequently. Therefore there should be a programme of a permanent nature for such areas, he added.

Sarvashri N. V. Ugale, B.S. Kore, K. S. Dhondge and Keshavrao Ghatge supported the resolution.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, said that the major problem of the scarcity areas was one of irrigation and 55 per cent of the irrigation schemes proposed in these areas had been completed. He pointed out that as soon as irrigation schemes were completed in the scarcity areas of Ahmednagar district, the farmers there had started opening co-operative sugar factories. The Government was not neglecting the scarcity areas, on the contrary priority was being given to such areas in pursuance of its policy. He stated that in the Fourth Plan period efforts would be made to bring many scarcity areas under irrigation and similarly fodder centres would be opened for the benefit of the cattle.

The Deputy Minister told the House that several lift irrigation schemes had been implemented in the scarcity areas and loans were being given to the farmers for various agricultural operations by the land mortgage banks. As soon as scarcity conditions were noticed, test scarcity works were undertaken in these areas. Proper attention was paid to scarcity areas not only at the State level but also at the national level and the Centre was also giving financial assistance for the scarcity works.

The Deputy Minister requested the mover to withdraw the resolution taking into consideration the position explained by him, but since he refused to do so it was put to vote and rejected by the House.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, made a statement in connection with the selection of site for the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapith and placed on the table of the House the papers in that connection.

Condolatory Reference

The House made a condolatory reference to the late Shri Vasantrao Narayanrao Naik, M.L.A., on December 16. The House observed two minutes silence and then adjourned for 15 minutes as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

Moving a condolence resolution, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue and Deputy Leader of the House, paid tributes to the late Shri Naik. He said that in the death of Shri Naik they had lost a dedicated and selfless worker. He was a senior member of the House. He was connected with several labour institutions. Shri Naik passed away at Bhusawal on December 14, 1968.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, Shri Navnit Shah, Shri R. K. Mhalgi and the Deputy Speaker, Shri K. T. Girme, paid their homage to the late Shri Naik.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, placed before the House the Punjabrao Agricultural University Bill, 1968, for consideration, on December 16.

Speaking on the Bill, Shri Sawant said that it had been decided to set up another agricultural university in Maharashtra. The object in having the agricultural university, he said, was known to the House and it was not necessary for him to explain it in details.

Shri Sawant said that taking into consideration vast area of the Maharashtra State and different agro-climatic zones and the need for solving agricultural problems through research and extension education, it had been decided to set up another university. He pointed out that there were agriculture colleges already in the agro-climatic zones of the State and, therefore, it was not necessary nor it was practicable to set up an agricultural university for each such zone. Even so, considering the importance of agro-industries in Maharashtra and the interest shown by the people and also the necessity of making rapid progress in the agricultural education, research and extension education, it had been decided to set up another university broadly for Vidarbha and Marathwada at present, with sub-campuses for Konkan and Marathwada in order to facilitate setting up of independent universities there in the course of next 10 years. He expressed his confidence that the decision would be welcomed.

The Minister reiterated that the Government's decision to set up the second university was not a political

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one as was stated by some Members some days back while the House was discussing no-confidence motion. If they look into consideration the background which he had explained it would be clear that the decision was not political but purely administrative. In fact, even the Kothari Commission, in its report, had recommended that every State should have at least one agricultural university. In other words, it was desirable to have more than one university in each State according to its needs in the opinion of the experts.

Shri Sawant said that a new era in the field of agricultural development had began in Maharashtra now with the introduction of hybrid cultivation and plant protection schemes and an unexpected increase in the food production. Further, on account of ceilings on land, the need for maximising food production in limited land had been felt. A stage had come when the youths should place before them the objective of taking to agricultural profession and stepping up food production instead of taking up jobs. Such an independent profession would be definitely more profitable than service. There was no doubt about it, he added. If these new thoughts were brought into practice, in the course of time there would be four agricultural universities instead of two and the apprehensions in the minds of some people that the agricultural graduates would add to the unemployment problem would prove to be baseless.

Shri Sawant said that he was placing the Bill before the House with these considerations. He said that the Bill had more or less the same provisions as those in the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapith Bill except for some consequential changes. He said that earlier they had decided to name the agricultural university as Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapith as that was to be the only university in the State. But now there would be two universities and hence it had been proposed to name the university at Rahuri as " Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith " and the one in Vidarbha as " Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapith " as a fitting memorial to the concrete and valuable work done by them in the rural and agricultural fields.

Shri Sawant told the House that both the universities would have the same Chancellor and Pro-Vice Chancellor and the Government would have the powers of deciding the temporary locations of the campuses of these universities. The different bodies of the universities like the Court, Exceutive Council, Academic Council, etc. would have the same officials and a provision had been made to appoint the Director of Animal Husbandry on the Executive Council of both the universities.

Plea for one University

Speaking on the Bill, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that Maharashtra should have only one agricultural university and in the interest of emotional integration it should be located in Vidarbha. If the Government wanted to set up two universities now, then such universities should also be set up in Konkan and Marathwada just now. He asked why people from those areas should wait for another 10 years.

Compliments to Chief Minister

Shri L. B. Mankar complimented the Chief Minister on Government's acceptance of the stand taken by Jan Sangh in respect of the agricultural university. He said that the Government should announce its decision about the location of the university in Vidarbha five days before the conclusion of the current session of the legislature.

Insufficient Funds

Shri Uddhavrao Patil said that the agricultural universities would not make any proper progress in next 10 years as the Government had not made sufficient financial provision for agricultural research and extension.

Shri Jivanlal Chandak said that if they desired to achieve all-round agricultural progress there should be only one university in the State and it should be located in Vidarbha.

Marathwada Neglected

Shri N. V. Ugale complained about the lack of proper arrangements for agricultural development of Marathwada and expressed doubts as to how far they would succeed in next 10 years by opening a campus there.

Announce Location

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that if the Government further delayed in making an announcement about the location of the agricultural university in Vidarbha it would be held responsible for increasing the fissiparous tendencies. The State should have only one agricultural university and it should be located in Vidarbha, he added.

Why not Bombay

Shri F. M. Pinto said if the Government wanted to start four agricultural universities why Bombay should not have one. He expressed doubts as to how the Government would be able to make available the necessary funds for the four universities.

Sarvashri D. B. Patil, B. G. Jadhav and K. S. Dhondge also participated in the debate.

(*continued on page 23*)

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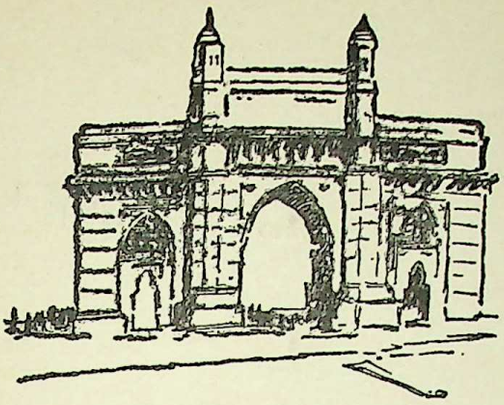


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Eating houses will not require police licence

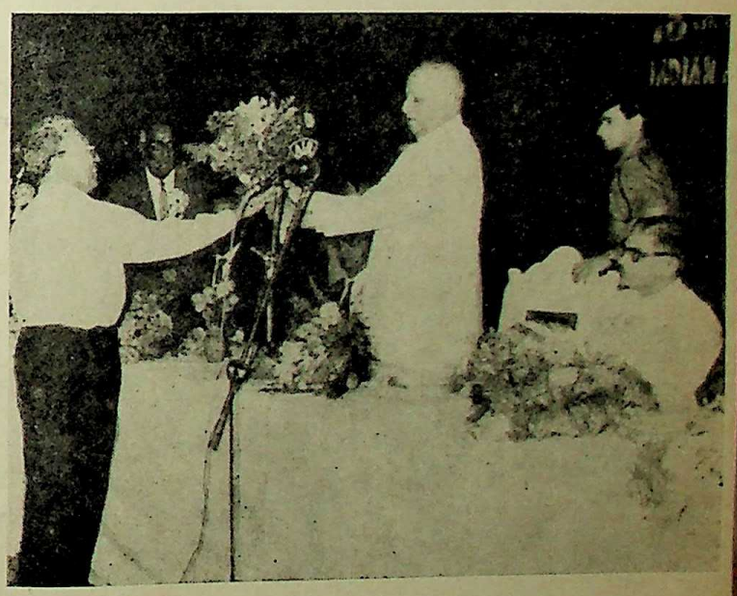
Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, has issued the following statement clarifying the position with regard to the police licence in respect of eating houses:

"In the Nagpur Session, the Legislature has passed a bill amending the Bombay Police Act, with a view to doing away with the requirement of obtaining a police licence in respect of ordinary 'eating houses' as representations were received regarding the onerous nature of licences required to be obtained at present in respect of them. A mere 'eating house' has now been differentiated from a 'place of public entertainment' and has been separately defined as a place to which the public are admitted, and where any kind of food or drink is supplied for consumption on the premises by any person owning or having an interest in or managing such place, and includes a refreshment room, boarding houses, coffee house, or a shop where any kind of food or drink is supplied to the public for consumption in or near such shop. These eating houses will now be required only to register themselves with the District Magistrate at the District Headquarters and with the Taluka Magistrate at other places in the District. A nominal fee for registration will be charged and a certificate of registration issued.

"As soon as the assent of the Governor is received to the Bill, the Bill will be passed into an Act and will be brought into force in the whole of the State. Pending the Act coming into force, instructions are being issued to the licensing authorities not to insist on renewal of the hotel licences of the places of public entertainment which will now be covered by the definition of eating house for a period of three months from 1st January, 1969, by which time arrangements will be complete to grant registration certificates to the eating houses. The period for which the licence remains to be renewed pending registration, will be condoned."

B. G. Kher's statue at Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India, unveiled a statue of Shri Balasaheb Kher, former Chief Minister of the erstwhile Bombay State, at the National Headquarters of Balkan-ji-Bari, Child Welfare Association of India



Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, presided over the inaugural function of the 18th Conference of the Indian Association of Pathologists at Birla Matushri Sabhagar last month. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, is also seen in the picture.

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at the Juhu Road, Bombay, on December 30.

Shri S. K. Patil, former Union Minister for Railways and President of the Balkan-ji-Bari, was in chair.

Shri Desai, who had been very closely associated with the late Shri Kher, said that, Shri Kher was one of those able persons who were asked by national leaders to head the popular administration in the State. The Deputy Minister said that Shri Kher was a genuine and honest social worker who never aspired for office and only knew how to do his duty.

It was Sardar Patel who told him to become the Chief Minister, he said.

Shri Desai said that Shri Kher set very healthy traditions in the State. He was a God fearing man and never went against rules and regulations.

Referring to the progress of Balkan-ji-Bari, he said that the organisation owed its progress to a good extent to the late Shri Kher. It was, therefore, appropriate to have his statue at their headquarters.

Welcoming the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Patil said that the late Shri B. G. Kher took interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari from the very beginning. He was its first president. Paying his tribute to Shri Kher, Shri Patil said that Shri Kher was a self-made man with high distinctions. He was simplicity incarnate and a man of great administrative ability.

Austrian Servas group in Bombay

A group of 35 Austrian members of Servas, who were on a 25-day visit to the country in connection with the Gandhi Centenary programme, stayed in Bombay for three days and later visited the Ellora village in Aurangabad district, which is being developed as part of the Gandhi Centenary programme.

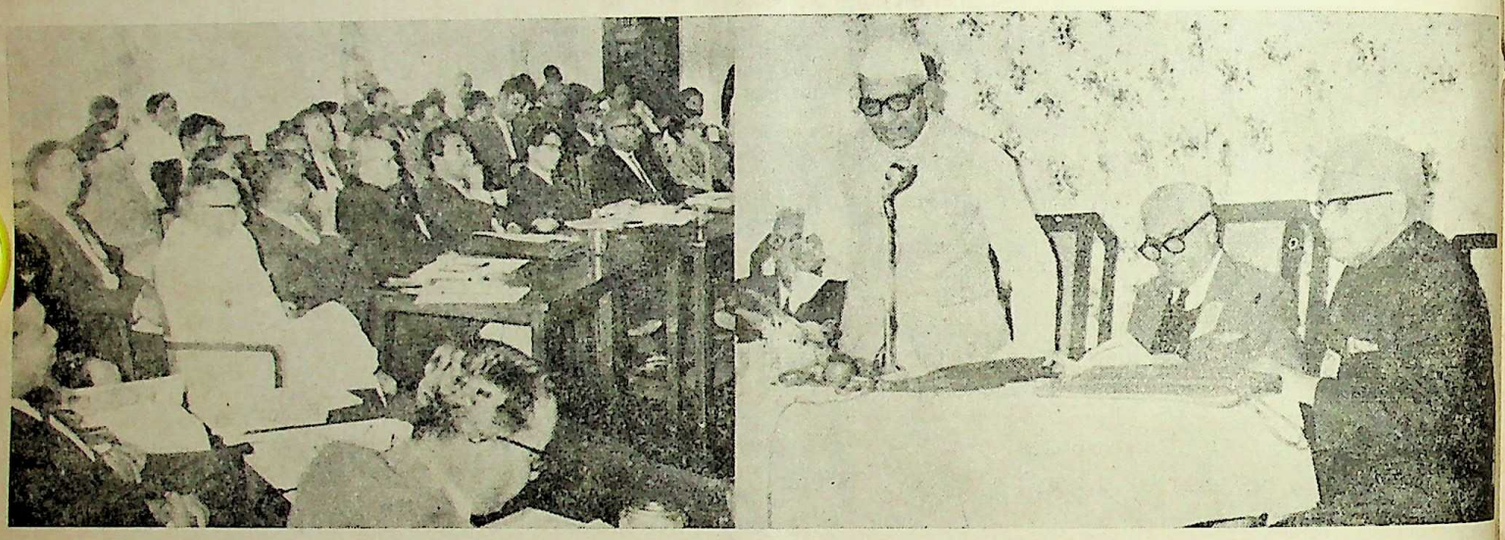
Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, entertained the members of the group to tea at Raj Bhavan. Welcoming the group, the Governor said that they had come to a country of great civilization and culture and would be participating in the centenary celebrations of a great man the world had produced in recent times. Smt. Tara Cherian was also present on the occasion.

Mr. Kurt Schmid, who is an international co-ordinator of Servas, was the leader of the group, Shri Harivallabhdas Parikh, Chairman of Servas International India, planned the whole programme for their visit to India during the Gandhi Centenary year.

The members of the Servas, during their stay in the country, met welknown Gandhian thinkers like Kaka Kalelkar, Acharya Kripalani, Shankarrao Deo, Nirmal Kumar Bose and many others.

Servas is an international co-operative system of hosts and travellers established to help build world peace, good-will and understanding by providing opportunities for deeper and more personal contacts with the people of other cultures and backgrounds.

Welknown Gandhiji's inspired pacifists and war resister like Richard Gregg and Wilfred Wellock and other peaceloving people have started this organisation.



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister of Agriculture, presided over the first All India Scholars' Conference on National Integration organised by the Indian Institute of Asian Studies at Newzealand Hostel, Aarey Colony, Bombay, on January 4.

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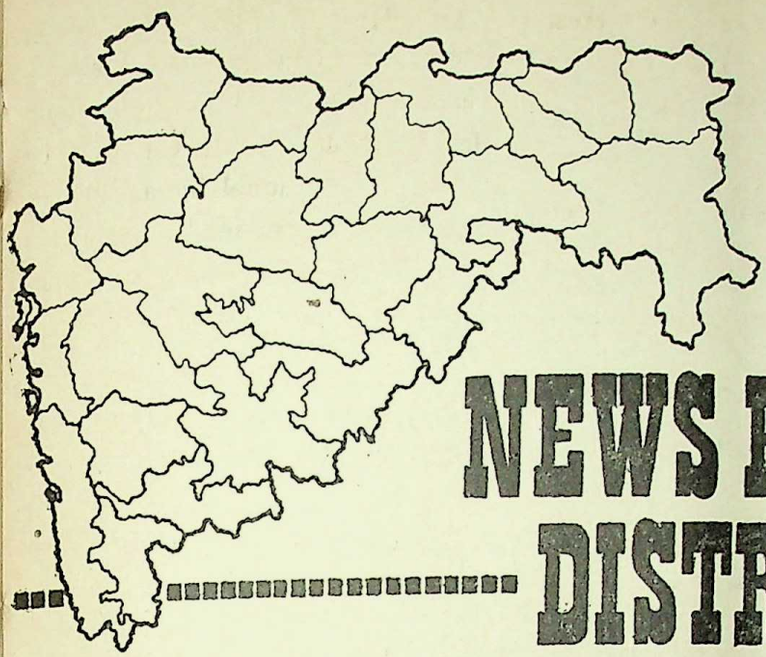


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

All India Tribes Welfare Conference

WE have achieved independence in order to bring social equality in our country. No one is great or small by birth. Even though we have done much to remove untouchability and also to improve conditions of scheduled tribes people we have yet to achieve complete success in this field and that too with faster speed, said the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai while presiding over the All India Tribes Welfare Conference held at Boradi in Shirpur taluka of Dhulia district on December 28.

Shri Desai said that scheduled tribes people must get education, work and other necessities of life and called upon them to become united and fearless.

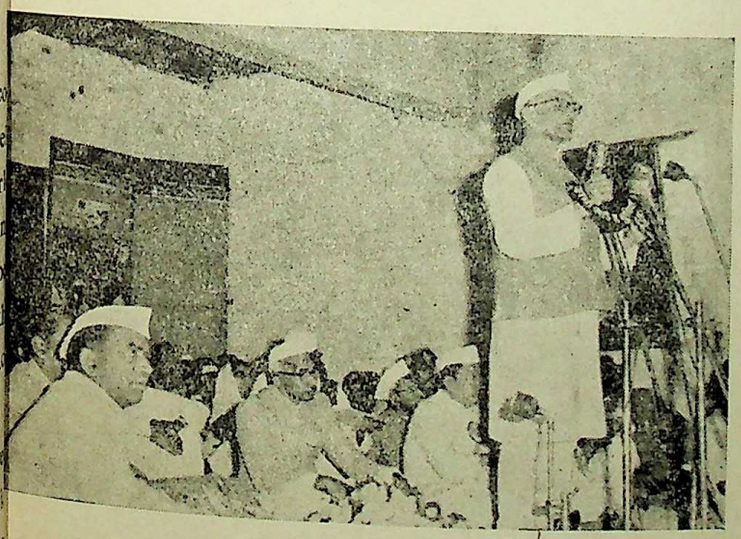
Shri U. N. Dhebar inaugurated the opening session instead of Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, who cancelled his programme and went to Aurangabad for funeral of the late Shri V. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation.

About five hundred delegates from all over India attended the conference. An exhibition on agriculture, family planning, village industries and improvement of scheduled tribes was also arranged at Boradi.

Joint efforts for utilisation of water necessary

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, advised officers, cultivators and workers that they should make joint efforts to fully utilise the irrigation facilities made available by the Government. The Minister was addressing a meeting which was organised by the Selu Panchayat Samiti at Selu on December 23 for discussing various problems of cultivators relating to the use of dam water.

The Minister said that the agriculturists should try to take two crops and undertake experiments on new crop pattern. He said that attempts would be made to solve their difficulties which they were experiencing



Deputy Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai is seen (at left) delivering his presidential address at the 10th All India Tribes Welfare Conference held under the auspices of the Bharat Adi Jamati Sevak Sangh, at Boradi in Dhulia district, on December 28. Shri U. N. Dhebar, Chairman of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, who inaugurated the conference, is also seen in the picture. Picture at right shows the audience.

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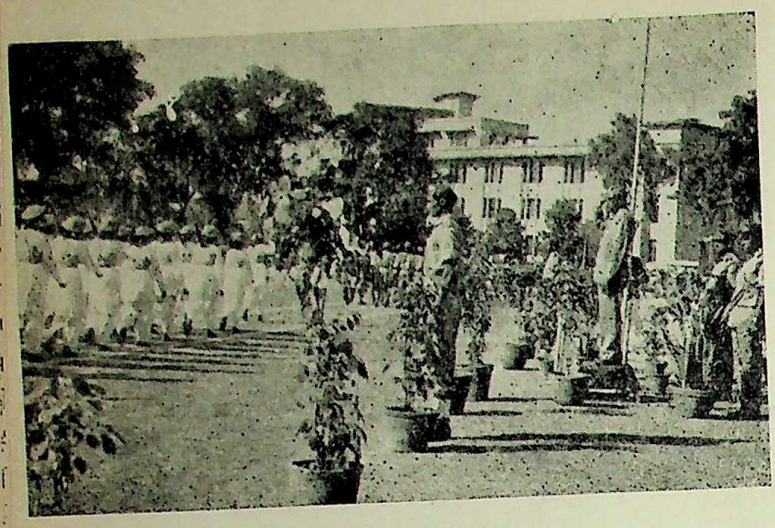


Chief Minister V. P. Naik taking salute at the Home Guards Parade held at Nagpur on December 9.

in irrigating their lands. All beneficiaries should get equal share of water, he added.

Shri Chavan was also present at the meeting of the Project Co-ordination Committee for Bor Project. He advised officials that they should go to fields at the time of irrigation and try to undertake and solve difficulties of the cultivators on the spot. The Irrigation Committee should also be formed for proper and even utilisation of water, he suggested.

Shri N. G. Abhyankar, Development Commissioner, was present on the occasion.

New Building of Girls' High School at Borgaon

Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Union Minister for State for Agriculture and Food, performed the bhumipujan ceremony of the new building of the Girls' High School to be constructed at Borgaon at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. An amount of Rs. 30,000, including Rs. 7,000 from the Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund has been collected for the purpose.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, presided over the function. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, was also present on the occasion.

The school also received Rs. 1,151 from Shri M. P. Patil, Chairman of the Borgaon Multipurpose Co-operative Society, which represented the purse he had received at the hands of Shri Shinde on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Society.

Rs. 2·34 Crores Spent in Yeotmal District on Development Schemes

An amount of over Rs. 2·34 crores was spent in Yeotmal district on various development schemes during 1967-68. This was stated in a plan review meeting held at Yeotmal on December 25, which was presided over by Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries.

There are 117 Plan schemes being implemented in the district during the current year under the State and local sectors.

The Minister observed that the plan implementing autohrities should not be content with achieving a higher percentage of expenditure only. It was their duty to see to it that the public received fruits of planning in the real sense. The Industries Minister hoped that during the current year also the total allotments sanctioned for various plan schemes in Yeotmal district would be utilized fully by the respective departments.

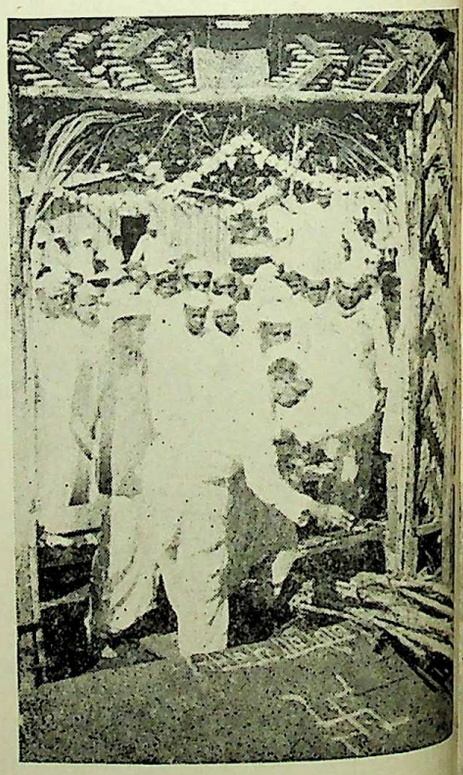
Dr. Sahebrao Shirsat, Vice-President, Zilla Parishad proposed a vote of thanks.

Agro-Industrial Fair at Ashti

An Agro-industrial exhibition and cattle fair, organised by the Wardha Zilla Parishad, at Ashti Village in Arvi Tahsil, was inaugurated by Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development on December 25.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that the people had to put up joint efforts for removing the poverty of the country. He advised the agriculturists to strive hard to produce the maximum from their land.

Reviewing the progress made by the country during the last twenty years, Shri Khedkar said that the country had made good pro



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries inaugurated the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Gangapur in Aurangabad district on December 9.

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gress. It was now manufacturing locomotives and aeroplanes.

The Minister complimented the Zilla Parishad on organising a good agro-industrial exhibition. He also attended a shibir of sarpanchas and co-operative workers and a symposium on family planning.

Agricultural Students should work in Farms

Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister called upon the students of agriculture colleges to go to farms instead of seeking any private or Government job after completion of their education. It would improve their own financial position and other farmers could also take guidance and advice from them in evolving new methods of agriculture, he added.

Shri Desai was speaking while laying the foundation stone of the new hostel building of the Agriculture College at Dhulia. Shri Harishchandra Patil, Vice Chancellor of the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, Rahuri, was in the chair.

The estimated cost of the hostel building would be about one lakh. It would accommodate 400 students.

Shri Desai further said that the country had to become independent in food as soon as possible. Therefore the agriculture was needed to be best industry in the agricultural country like ours.

Shri T. Y. Patil, Principal of the College, welcomed the guests.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, State Minister for Social Welfare was also present on the occasion.

Family Planning Camp at Nagpur

Fifty-one vasectomy operations were performed in the family planning camp, organised jointly at Nagpur by the Nagpur Red Cross Society, Zilla Parishad and the Medical College.

The Civil Surgeon, Dr. V. G. Diwan, Hon. Surgeon, Dr. Choudhari and Dr. Paliwal performed the operations.

Surgical Camp at Parbhani

Shri Baburao Goregaonkar Patil, President of Parbhani Zilla Parishad, inaugurated a 15-day surgical camp at Parbhani. Nearly fifty wellknown surgeons from Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and other towns, performed about one thousand operations of all kinds, except those of heart, brain and lungs. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Patil said that the camp had been organised for poor patients who could not afford to pay. He complimented the surgeons on their noble gesture and said that they were doing great human service.

The Deputy Director of Medical Services, Aurangabad, Dr. D. S. Gogte, presided over the function. The Collector of Parbhani, Shri Manjitrao Deshmukh, welcomed the guests. Shri Mukundrao Pedgaonkar, a member of the Civil Hospital Advisory Committee, garlanded the surgeons. Principal Shri Ramdas Dange, proposed a vote of thanks.

Jalgaon District Leads in Procurement Drive

2,000 quintals of jowar was purchased in Yawal taluka of Jalgaon district on the levy day organised at Sakli. Shri R. L. Pardeep, Collector of Jalgaon, speaking on the occassion, disclosed that Jalgaon district having purchased 1,80,000 quintals of jowar was in the forefront in the monopoly procurement drive in Maharashtra.

Solvent Plant at Wardha

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, visited the solvent plant of the Prakash Udyog and Burud Mohalla at Wardha on December 19.

He expressed satisfaction at the working of the solvent plant. He said that Government was of the view that industrial growth should be even in the State and new industries should come up in the backward areas. Efforts were being made to establish industrial estates at every district place and to make available to them the necessary financial help he said.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, switched on the power supply to Pasod Village, 35 miles from Nagpur, at a function held there recently. Picture shows Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, who presided, addressing the gathering on the occasion.

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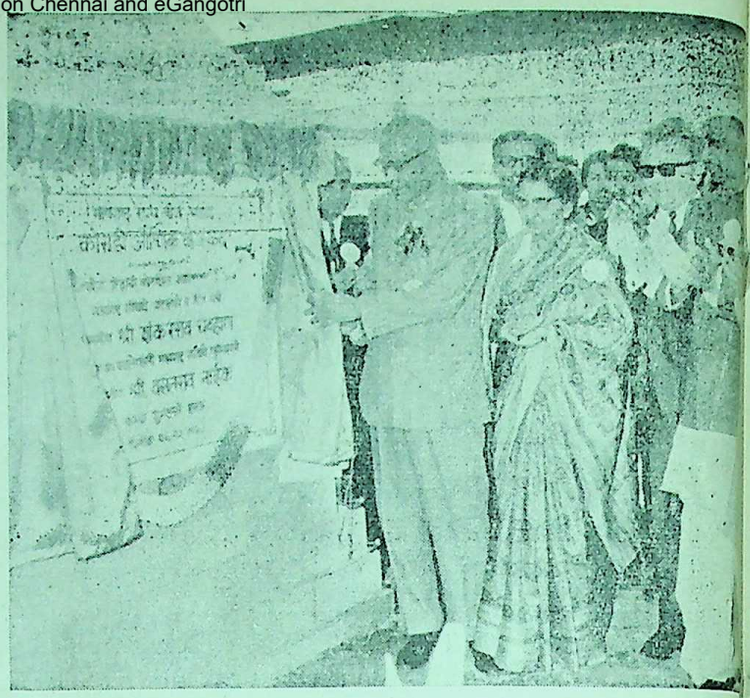
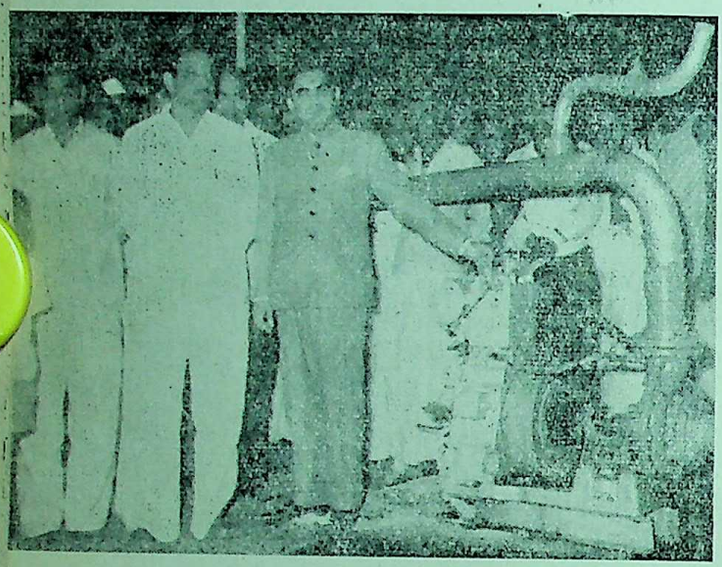


Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen laying the foundation stone of the Koradi Thermal Power Station on December 25. To the left of the Cheif Minister are seen Smt. Vatsalabai Naik and Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power.



Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, inaugurated a lift irrigation scheme, at Barshi Takali, in Akola District, recently.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated the Islampur Industrial Zone, at Islampur in Sangli District, on December 23. The Industrial Zone has been sponsored by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. To the left of Shri Desai is seen Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, and to his right Shri Vasantrao Patil, President of the M. P. C. C.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik unveiled a statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, at Hinganghat, at a function held under the auspices of the Bauddha Mahila Mandal, on December 21. Labour Minister N. M. Tidke is also seen in the picture.

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(continued from page 16)

Bills Passed

After the Agriculture Minister's reply, the House passed the first reading of the Bill.

The House passed the following Bills : The Maharashtra (Fourth Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1968 ; the Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1968; and the Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1968.

Cotton Prices Steady

Sarvashri Suresh Deotale, Gunderao Mahajan, Uttamrao Rathod, N. R. Kale and Jivanlal Chandak moved a calling attention motion in respect of the downward trend in the prices of cotton and the consequent discontent amongst the farmers.

In response, Shri B. J. Khatal Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that on account of late and less rainfall this year there was a delay of about three weeks for the arrival of cotton in the market during this cotton season. He said that the prices of different varieties of cotton were more or less steady and therefore it could not be said that the cotton prices were falling. Last year in the beginning of the cotton season, the commodity fetched about 5 to 7 per cent more prices than this year's prices.

Controls Removed

Shri Khatal said that the Government of India had removed the controls on the price of cotton with effect from September 1, 1967 but in order to safeguard the interests of agriculturists and also ensure that the textile mills purchased cotton at a reasonable price, the support price of each variety of cotton had been fixed. The Government of India had decided to adopt the same policy in respect of cotton prices during the year 1968-69 and support prices of cotton had been announced.

Union Government Watchful

The Deputy Minister pointed out that the cotton prices ruling in the market at present were considerably higher than the support prices and therefore there was no need, at least now, to take any steps in that respect. However, the Union Government was closely watching the situation and in case the prices fell below the support prices, the Textile Commissioner would purchase cotton at the support prices in order to avoid possible loss to the agriculturists.

Paddy Purchase in Bhandara District

Sarvashri L. B. Mankar and S. P. Kapgate moved a calling attention motion in respect of the discontent amongst the sub-agents of the Maharashtra Marketing Federation in Bhandara District on account of the incorrect statement of accounts relating to the scheme of monopoly purchase of paddy, issued in by it in last week of November, and according to which an amount of Rs. 11 lakhs had been shown as dues from the agents. The motion referred to the question of closing the paddy purchase centres, which was under the consideration of the agents on account the discontent and it wanted to know the State Government's reaction in the light of the possible setback to the monopoly purchase scheme.

In response, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, made a detailed statement, in which he said that the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation was appointed as the Chief Agent under the monopoly paddy and jowar procurement scheme. For the purpose of purchase of paddy and its milling, sub-agents had been appointed in the apex body districts and in Bhandara District 26 sub-agents were appointed during the 1967-68 season.

The apex body had clarified that accounts of the 26 sub-agents as on June 30, 1968 had been finalised and 23 of these 26 sub-agents had informed the apex body in writing that they had accepted the accounts. The remaining three sub-agents had been explained about the statement of accounts and they had to only give the written acceptance now. The apex body had clarified that since the accounts had been audited by the Government auditors it would be incorrect to say that the accounts were fraudulent.

Shri Vartak pointed out that a few of the 26 sub-agents who were entrusted with the work of rice milling had not been able to produce rice as per specifications on account of administrative faults and therefore, they would have to incur losses. He said that the real nature of the case was that it was limited to a few societies who had not been able to conduct their business properly. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that there was a grave discontent amongst the sub-agents and that consequently there was a danger of the paddy purchase centres being closed in Bhandara District. Shri Vartak pointed out that as against 2,66,017 quintals of paddy purchased this year, 2,33,028 quintals of paddy was purchased for the corresponding period last year.

After the question hour, Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, presented the Committee's seventh report to the House on December 17.

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Later, the debate on the Punjabrao Agricultural University Bill was resumed. During the second reading of the Bill, Sarvashri R. K. Mhalgi, Uddhavrao Patil, V. R. Kaldate, S. K. Athalye, Hashu Advani, D. B. Patil and W. A. Nayak moved amendments to the Bill.

Shri Athalye's amendment which sought to make Marathi as the medium of instruction and examinations of the university was rejected by the House, 29 voting in favour and 58 against.

Shri Athalye emphasised the need for making Marathi the medium of instruction of the university on the grounds that it would facilitate the agricultural development in the State.

Sarvashri D. N. Samant, V. R. Kaldate, E. P. Salve, Hashu Advani, D. N. Patil, Jivanlal Chandak, N. V. Ugale, W. A. Nayak, L. R. Hatankar, B. K. Deshmukh, W. S. Matkar, Gulabrao Ganacharya, R. K. Mhalgi and D. B. Patil participated in the discussion on the amendment.

Replying, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that he would have been very happy if the amendment could have been accepted. But the conditions were not so and it was a controversial issue. He said that the Federal States could not insist on any particular language under the Indian Constitution as there was a legal binding. And unless the Constitution was amended suitably such a step could not be taken.

Shri Khatal said that agriculture did not mean merely ploughing. The agricultural education was a technical subject and therefore English language could not be discarded altogether.

He clarified that there was a provision in the Bill to make Marathi as the medium of the University within a period of seven years.

By another amendment to a clause of the Bill providing for setting up of sub-campus of the University in Marathwada and converting it into a fullfledged university within 10 years, Sarvashri Uddhavrao Patil Kaldate and Dhondge sought to reduce the period for such a conversion from 10 years to 5 years.

Replying to the discussion on the amendment, Shri P. K. Sawant Minister for Agriculture, explained the Government's policy in that respect and said that proper care had been taken to ensure that injustice was not done to Marathwada on account of the affiliation of the sub-campus to the agricultural university in Vidarbha. If the period for converting the sub-campus into a university could be reduced that would be definitely done, he said. Later, the amendment was rejected by the House.

After a three-day discussion, the Bill was passed on December 18.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

ON December 2, after the question-hour, supplementary demands were taken for discussion.

Regarding the demands of the General Administration Department, Shri Datta Tamhane (P. S. P.) said that the lands for various projects should not be taken over until the sufferers were properly rehabilitated and Government should spell a definite policy in that respect.

Shri Vasantkumar Pandit (J. S.) said that before giving loans to the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Government should ask the Corporation authorities to shoulder the responsibility of the disposal of industrial effluents in the concerned areas.

Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) said that Government should stop recruiting new employees for some years.

Shri Ramajeevan Chaudhari (J. S.) said that the policy of making permanent, the eighty per cent. posts of the temporary posts should be implemented.

Shri Mukund Kulkarni (Ind.) asked that the actual expenditure incurred on the repairs to the Dakota plane of the Government should have been made known.

Replying to the discussion Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister said that the actual expenditure could not be estimated until the repairs were fully carried out.

Referring to the rehabilitation of the project-sufferers he explained that as cultivable lands in the areas of projects had to be taken into possession, Government had to appoint the staff for acquiring the land.

The Chief Minister further said that expenditure about Rs. 17 to 18 crores would be incurred on the various schemes for the aid of the freedom-fighters. Out of the seventeen thousand applications of freedom fighters, about ten to eleven thousand cases have been disposed of, he added. He also said that it had been the policy of the Government from the last two or three years not to recruit new employees.

Improvements in Jails

Afterwards the demands for Home Department were taken for discussion. Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.), said that Motor Vehicles Inspection Department should be completely reorganised. Shops should be opened for selling the goods prepared in jail and the jail Manual should be renewed, he added. Referring to the demand of increasing the number of police, Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) laid stress on the point that there should be sufficient number of police in Bombay City and especially in the suburbs of Bombay. Similarly necessary things should be provided to the detenus who are under temporary imprisonment, he added. Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.) said that such persons should be allowed to take meals at their own expenditure or they should be permitted to take tiffins brought from their homes. Saying that the nature of construction of the houses to be built for the police should be permanent, he said that proper training should be imparted to the police and there was no use in increasing their number during communal riots.

Replying to the discussion Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, said that the suggestion that goods prepared in jails should be sold in city markets would be taken into consideration. Persons undergoing temporary imprisonment would be given Rs. 2 as allowance per day, he added.

The Deputy Minister further clarified that the construction of the houses for the police at Marol Police Station was carried out by Shri Khandelwal Brothers, Bombay and such a sort of construction was of a speedy and half permanent type. Police Department had been ordered to adopt strong measures in case of communal riots, he added.

Referring to the complaint made by Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.) regarding the delay caused in giving the share of 8 per cent of the excise revenue in Kurundwad, to Shri S. V. Patwardhan, the Prohibition Minister, Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik explained that the delay was caused because of the controversy over 8 per cent of the revenue.

Praising the work of Small Savings in Maharashtra, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.) said that there should be no compulsion for small savings. Shri Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.), opposed to the scheme of awarding prizes to the best workers, toiling for small savings.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, said that circulars stating

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that no compulsion should be made regarding small savings, had been issued by the Government. It was quite necessary to encourage the best workers who were toiling in this field, along with their daily duties, he added.

While Dr. Pandit (J.S.), Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) and Shri Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.) opposed to the high rate of rent for the Civil Supply Office in Nirmal Building at Nariman Point. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, said in reply to the discussion that the place was more convenient and terms and conditions about the rent were quite reasonable.

On December 3, after the question hour statements were made in the House by Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries and Finance Minister Shri S. K. Wankhede regarding the calling attention motion moved by Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.) about small scale industries in Vidarbha and about the discussion and settlement between the President of the World Bank and the Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Maharashtra State. (Both the statements have been published in Assembly Proceedings.)

Afterwards the supplementary demands for the Industries and Labour Department were taken for discussion.

Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.) said that vigorous efforts should be made to restart the Edward Mills in Bombay. While giving financial aid for providing work to the landless labourers, careful inspection should be made to verify whether the money was properly utilized, he added.

Industrial Courts in Arun Chambers

Sarvashri Wamanrao Bapat (S.M.S.), Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) and Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.) objected to the rented premises in Arun Chambers for Industrial courts, saying that Government was charged more rent than others.

Shri Bapat expressed his regret saying that Edward Mills could not be started early while Shri Hande expressed dissatisfaction stating that though the Industrial Court had given a decision to the effect that the employees working in Karmashala at Nagpur who were treated as temporary from some years should be made permanent, much delay was caused in its implementation.

Providing work to the landless

Replying to the discussion, Shri Sundarrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Industries, said that fifty-four employees in Nagpur Karmashala were made permanent while the remaining thirty-six employees would be made permanent, after the completion of their five years of service. He further said that Maharashtra State would also open an emporium for sale of goods in Delhi. Referring to the scheme of providing work to the landless agriculturists, the Deputy Minister said that the work of the pilot projects had been started at Nanded, Yeotmal and Sangli. Six schemes had been sanctioned by Government, which were submitted by the Co-operative Society established under the project at Yeotmal and three out of them have already been implemented. These schemes would cost Rs. 11·76 lakhs and 150 landless agriculturists would be provided with work, he added.

Edward Mills

Replying to the discussion over the demands for the Labour Department, Labour Minister Shri N. M. Tidke expressed his regret stating that the Edward Mills could not be restarted early. In the absence of a legal provision to take into possession a mill that had gone in liquidation, the State Government had already requested the Central Government to make an enactment for such a purpose. There would be no difficulty regarding the financial aspect and persistent efforts were being made to restart the Edward Mills, he added.

Referring to the rented premises for the Industrial Court, Shri Tidke said that the blocks were at first approved by the concerned Judge and that the rent was quite reasonable.

Referring to the demands of the Education and Social Education Department, Sarvashri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.) and S. L. Ogale (Ind.) suggested that salaries should be paid to the middle school teachers by cheque system through Government Treasury. Shri Ogale also gave the details of such a scheme formulated by the Mysore Government. Shri Ogale suggested that the quarterly instalment of the grant should be paid to the middle schools in the beginning of the quarterly period.

Shri Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.) said that as the Government had increased the dearness allowance for middle school teachers, the school managements had to raise loans for the purpose. These facts also should be taken into consideration, he added.

Study of Marathi in Usmania University

Shri G. P. Pradhan (P.S.P.) congratulated the Maharashtra Government on its giving a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Usmania University for the study of Marathi literature. That should be utilised for the study of Marathi literature written by saints, he added.

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In reply, Deputy Minister Shri Sunderrao Solanke said that the above suggestion made by Shri Pradhan would be taken into consideration by the State Government.

Shri Solanke further said that though the salaries to middle school teachers were given by cheque system as suggested above, no guarantee could be given for fair dealings. The Deputy Minister said that he had also in mind to go to Mysore State for studying the same.

Evaluation of Hybrid Crops

Referring to the demands of the Agriculture and Co-operative Department, Shri Uttamrao Patil (J.S.) said that the insecticides should be properly examined. He expressed his regret saying that there was adulteration even in the milk of the Government Milk Scheme. The experiment of chemical fertilizers should be carried on in Ahmednagar district also, he added. While making evaluation of hybrid crops, the crop-pest and the adulteration in seeds should be taken into consideration, he added.

Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.) said that inspection of the factory which was supplying the insecticides was quite necessary as the standard of the insecticides was very low.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, said that the evaluation of the hybrid crops will include all the factors necessary for the purpose. The Minister further said that the insecticides were always tested before distribution. The agriculturists did not make the proper use of it in the quantity required for the purpose. The insecticides are not below standard but the agriculturists should be encouraged and taught to make the proper use of it, he added.

On December 4, after the question-hour, the additional demands for the year 1960-61 and 1965-66 were discussed in the House.

Sarvashri Vasantkumar Pandit, Bachharaj Vyas, Vithalrao Hande, Ramjeevan Chaudhari, G. P. Pradhan and Moinuddin Haris participated in the debate.

Sarvashri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing and Road Transport, Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, Sunderrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries and Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health and Prohibition gave replies to the various questions concerning the demands of their respective departments.

Vaccination Bill

Afterwards Smt. Pratibha Patil Deputy Minister for Public Health, moved the Vaccination Bill (Amendment) of 1968, in the House, which was already passed in the Legislative Assembly.

Damage to crops and the measures undertaken

Afterwards Shri Uttamrao Patil and Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.), moved a resolution regarding the damage caused to the crops in Maharashtra due to draught and heavy rains.

While moving the resolution, Shri Uttamrao Patil said that as compared to the loss of life and property due to the recent heavy rains in the eight districts, the aid given to the people concerned is quite insufficient. He also stressed the need of constructing dams over the Tapi river and further suggested that a special fund should be created, from which the flood sufferers would be helped.

Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.), narrated the condition in Thana district while Shri G. P. Pradhan (P.S.P.) described the worst condition of the people in the Sirur Taluka. Shri Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.) said that while Government's aid was to the extent of Rs.11 lakhs, the cost of the total damaged property came to about Rupees three and a half crores. There should be a standing committee of the people's representatives, for giving aid to the flood-sufferers, he added.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (J.S.), said that due to floods and draught, cotton crop in various parts have been damaged and jowar crops in some areas was in danger. He suggested that various kinds of recoveries from the agriculturists should be suspended and the State Government should formulate a scheme like the Crop Insurance Scheme, implemented by the Punjab State.

Replying to the discussion, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue said that though Maharashtra State never lagged behind in giving a helping hand to such kind of sufferers, it could never be possible to give complete help to these people. The policy in this respect aimed at the fact that the sufferers should be able to stand on their own legs. At present, there did not prevail any scarcity condition in the State, he added.

Afterwards Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, made the following statement in the House stating that as the bajra crop in State was satisfactory, the control on bajra was immediately removed.

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"Under the existing provisions of the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) Order, 1966, Bajra is a rationed article. Taking into consideration good prospects of food production this year and also with a view to make available coarse grains to the vulnerable sections of the society, this Government has decided to deration the commodity 'bajra' with immediate effect. This would result in bajra being freely available throughout the State including the rationing areas."

After the question-hour, a discussion on the public holidays declared by the State Government for the year 1969, was raised by Shri Madhav Limaye (P.S.P), Shri J. G. Bhave (D.F. Ind.) and Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.).

Shri Madhav Limaye welcomed Government's decision of curtailing the number of holidays. He suggested that the half-day holiday system should be abolished. This suggestion was supported by several speakers in the House.

Shri Tamhane suggested that instead of declaring only a second Saturday holiday, every Saturday should be a holiday. So there would be a five day week. Shri Haris (Ind.) supported this suggestion.

Shri J. G. Bhave said that while taking any decision about the holidays, Government should take into consideration the views of the representatives of the people. He also expressed that it was not essential to declare a full holiday on Maharashtra-Day, as well as on passing away of any leading figure.

Shri Datta Tamhane suggested that instead of declaring a public holiday on a religious-festival day it should be declared as optional holiday, community-wise.

Shri Damodar Rupavate (Rep.) said that some common festival days should be declared as public holidays all over the State.

Smt. Athaide said, that in the present situation when there was need for more production the number of holidays should be curtailed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that balanced view should be adopted while curtailing the number of the holidays.

Shri P. Y. Phalke (Cong.) complained that labour problems were not taken into consideration while taking the decision about the public holidays.

While replying to the above discussion, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power said that the favourable view expressed in the House, regarding the cancellation of half-day holiday system, would be taken into consideration. He also added that, for the time being it was not possible to make a five-day week. Our primary need was to improve the efficiency of the offices, which was absent now days. He said that for the present, a second Saturday of every month was declared a full holiday, as an experiment. Afterwards if any considerable improvement would be found in the office-work of the immediate next Monday following the second Saturday, the suggestion of five day week would be taken into consideration.

Labour Welfare Committee's Report.

Afterwards a discussion on the Labour Welfare Committee's report for the year 1966-67, was held in the House.

Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (D.F. Ind.) said that welfare work done by this committee was insufficient so it was essential give them a new direction so t they would work more. He add that the committee had not used t full amount provided in the budg

While replying to this proble Shri Dadasaheb Jagtap, Dep Minister for Labour, said that, the first time, the 1966-67 bud had become self-sufficient. He a gave an information that the m important work undertaken this committee at present, was construction work of the stadi for the labourers, at a cost of Rs. lakhs. The grant received by t committee was insufficient and efforts were being made for getti the amount increased.

Shri Jagtap stressed the necess to encourage all the 6 lakh labo rers to participate in the work of committee. A question of levy a cess on the labourers was un consideration, he added. In the fo of this levy, committee will get m money, and then it would be possi for the committee to look into matter of the cultural and psycho gical development of the labour

Ban on Public Meetings

Afterwards a discussion on order of the ban on public meeti in Nagpur, during last August September, was raised by S Ramjeevan Chaudhari (D.F.In

Shri Chaudhari said that citizens' fundamental right freedom of speech was curta by this ban order. He also co plained that during the ban or period there had been partiality the granting of permission to h meetings. He further said that persons defying law and or should be legally dealt but this of ban orders should not imposed.

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Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, explained that as soon as the decision about Krishi Vidyapeeth was declared, the atmosphere in Vidarbha had become very tense. And as a precaution, the ban on public meetings had to be ordered. However during this period also except for the political parties, permission to hold meetings was granted to labour associations and religious functions.

Free Education to Children of Secondary School Teachers

A discussion on the non-official resolutions was held in the House. Through one of the resolutions, it was suggested that the children of the secondary school teachers should be given free education at all stages. This suggestion was supported by Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.), Shri J.G. Bhave (D.F. Ind.), Shri Mukund Kulkarni (D.F. Ind.), while the same was opposed by Shri Bhausaheb Shirole (Cong.) and Shri P. Y. Phalke (Cong.).

Replying to the resolution, Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, explained that the primary school teachers' pay scale was less than that of the secondary school teachers' and moreover, they were often transferred from one place to another. Considering this fact the Government had made a provision of giving free education to their children. Secondary school teachers were not transferred often, and their children could get free education in the schools or institutions where they were working.

In case it would have to be decided that all the children of the teachers, or Government workers, working in Zilla Parishad Schools etc., who were getting the same pay scale as that of the secondary school teachers' scale, would have to be given free education, about Rs. 13 to 15 lakhs would have to be spent for that purpose. In the present economic condition, it would not be possible for the Government to shoulder this extra burden, the Minister added.

Afterwards Shri Swami Ramananda Bharati (Cong.) moved a resolution that a committee of experts should be appointed for the development of the hilly-tracks in several districts like Dhulia, Poona, Nasik, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Jalgaon, in Maharashtra State. Shri Uttamrao Patil, Shri Hande, Shri Prabhakar Vaidya and Shri Phalke (Cong.) supported this resolution. Some members said that the hilly-track was much inconvenient for transportation, and even the essential things could not made available in that area. So it was suggested that the expenses which would be incurred on the Gandhi centenary celebrations, should be curtailed and that money should be used for development programme of the said hilly-track. This should be impartially carried out, they added.

While replying to the above resolution, Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue said that the Government agreed with the views expressed by Shri Swami Ramanand. He reminded, that the Chief Minister had already promised that the provision of Rs. 10 crores or more, would be made in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the hilly-tracks. Shri Patil also said that besides agriculture some subsidiary vocations like milk supply etc. were provided since last five years for the people in that area. Shri Patil added that the committees on district level would be appointed for the discussion on Fourth Five-Year Plan, and at that time this question also would be taken for discussion. So th Deputy Minister requested Shr Swami to take back the resolution and with the permission of th House Shri Ramanand Swam withdrew the resolution.

On December 16, after th question-hour, Shri K. P. Pati Deputy Minister for Home, mad a statement in the House, wit reference to the calling attentio motion moved by Sarvashri G. P Pradhan, Datta Tamhane an Madhav Limaye (All P.S.P.), i connection with the camp organise by the Communists (Marxists) i a village in Jawhar taluka of Than district.

The Minister said in his statemen that no information had been receiv ed about a camp organised by th Communist party (Marxists) i Jawhar taluka of Thana district Similarly, there is no informatio that a decision was taken in tha camp to start violent agitation i Thana, Nasik and Dhulia districts After enquiry it was known that a Talasari in Thana district a cam was organised by the Adivasi Com munists (Marxists). It was furthe known that a decision was taken i this camp by the communist leader that a demand should be made fo the formation of an autonomou region consisting of the Adivas areas of Thana, Nasik, Dhulia Ahmednagar and Kolaba district and Nagar Haveli. There was n further agitation else than propa ganda and no unlawful agitatio has been started by the Adivasis.

The Conference of the Maha rashtra State Communist (Marxists Party was held at Talasari in Than district from November 22 t November 24, 1968. Political an organisational matters were discus sed in this Conference. A decisio was taken in the Conference tha the party should make united an

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vigorous efforts for the welfare of the agriculturists and labourers. Shri Patil further said that the Conference did not decide to make an agitation on the lines of Naxalbari in the districts of Maharashtra. In case, any agitation that would come in the way of maintaining law and order was started, proper action would be taken to handle the situation, Shri Patil added.

Afterwards the Bill to amend the Maharashtra Lands (Ceiling of Land Holdings) Act was discussed in the House. Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.) and Shri Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.) participated in the discussion. When the discussion was over, the Bill was passed by the House.

Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act

Later, the Bill to amend the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act was moved in the House by Shri P. G. Kher, Urban Development Minister. This Bill pertained to the constitution of the standing committees of the municipal corporations. Sarvashri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.), Wamanrao Bapat (S.M.S.), Moinuddin Haris (Ind.), V. G. Deshpande (J.S.), G. P. Pradhan (P.S.P.), Vithalrao Hande (P.W.P.), Narubhau Limaye (Cong.), Damodhar Rupawate (Rep.) Harishchandra Baramukh (Cong.), participated in the discussion.

Replying, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that many alternatives which were suggested were taken into consideration while formulating this Bill. Everywhere the total number of the corporation committee members being even, it would be required to change it in all cases for making it odd. The Minister further asserted that the provision made by the Maharashtra Government regarding the election of the President of the Standing Committee suited best.

Later, the Bill was passed by the House.

Nagpur Corporation Elections

Later Shri P. G. Kher, Urban Development Minister, moved a Bill stating that the elections of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation should be postponed up to March 31, 1969.

Sarvashri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.), Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) and Shri V. G. Deshpande (J. S.) opposed the resolution while Shri Ramrao Awargaonkar (Cong.) and Shri Rikhabchand Sharma (Cong.) supported it.

Replying, Shri Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that these elections have been postponed because there was tense atmosphere in Nagpur due to the agitation for Krishi Vidyapeeth. Later, the Bill was passed by the House.

Afterwards Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, moved the relief Undertaking (Special Sub-Section) (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Wamanrao Bapat expressed their opinions saying that there was no necessity of such a Bill.

Replying, Shri Tidke said that this Bill pertains to the Narsinggirji Mill and it was necessary to understand the background of it. This Mill was taken over by Government and improvements were being made so that the question about the cut in salaries of the employees would not arise. If the time limit was not extended as per provision made in the Bill, the Mill would be required to be closed, which would not be beneficial to the employees.

Afterwards the Bill was passed by the House.

Later, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, moved the Bombay Land Acquisition (Extention) Bill and Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, moved the Bombay Police (Amendment) Bill. After some discussion both the Bills were passed by the House. Both the Bills were already passed in the State Legislative Assembly.

Later, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, presented to the House, a statement and the papers concerning the selection of the place for Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth. (The same statement has been made by the Agriculture Minister on December 13 in the Legislative Assembly).

On December 17, after the question hour, Shri Haribhau Hatwar (Ind.) presented to the House, the seventh report of the Public Accounts Committee. Shri Rikhabchand Sharma also presented the report of the Textile Industry Committee, of 1968.

Afterwards some other Government Bills were passed by the House. Maharashtra Appropriation Bill (Fourth Supplement) of 1968, moved by Shri S. K. Wankhede ; Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill of 1968 and Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill of 1968, were returned to the Legislative Assembly without any recommendations.

The Bombay Government Premises (Eviction) and Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Amendment) Bill 1968, moved by Shri P. G. Kher, Urban Development Minister, and the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1968 moved by Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health was passed by the House after some discussion.

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Later Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, moved the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill of 1968.

Shri Vithalrao Hande (P. W. P.) and Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J. S.) participated in the debate. Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, replied to the questions asked by the members and afterwards the Bill was passed by the House.

Allotment of land to Bombay Hospital

Later, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, moved a Bill relating to the allotment of 7,200 sq. metres of land in the Cross Maidan to the Bombay Hospital.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J. S.), Smt. Sevingne Athaide (Ind.), Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.), Shri Wamanrao Bapat (S. M. S.) and Shri Vithalrao Hande (P. W. P.) participated in the debate and opposed the Bill. These members also suggested that Government should give land other than that in Cross Maidan to the Bombay Hospital and that the State Government should call for and honour the suggestions of the Bombay Corporation authorities in this respect.

Replying, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that the part of the land which would be given to the Bombay Hospital was not used for any purpose and the Bombay Corporation authorities were already not opposed to that allotment. Parking arrangement for Motor-cars would be made there by the Bombay Hospital, the Minister added. Afterwards the Bill was passed by the House.

Later, Shri P. G. Kher moved the Bombay Corporation (Amendment) Bill of 1968, stating that the tenure of the Corporators of all the Corporations in the Maharashtra State should be five years and objections and suggestions from the public should be called for if this tenure was to be extended.

Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.), Shri Wamanrao Bapat (S. M. S.) and Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.) participated in the debate.

Later while answering to a calling attention notice motion, by Shri V. G. Deshpande (J. S.), regarding a disease spread in all over Akola district, Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Health, stated that the disease in question was not contegeous. The Government had given orders to arrange for immediate and effective measures to control the disease. She further added that a party of research experts from Poona would be reaching Akola to find out the details of the disease.

A party consisted of expert doctors viz., Dr. B. J. Subhedar, Dr. D. K. Ramdwar, and Dr. M. L. Raje visited Akola on December 7, 1968. Dr. Bhagwat from Haffkine Institute also accompanied this party.

Smt. Patil also stated that there was no reason to be afraid of the disease, though it was somewhat extraordinary.

Afterwards Shri V. B. Hire, Deputy Minister for Industries and Power, tabled a suggestion calling for a discussion over the report on the working of the Maharashtra Electricity Board during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Shri Hire while stating about the day to day spreading sphere of the working of the board, said that the Electricity Board had provided electricity to 1,344 villages, and 45,094 pumps in western Maharashtra, to 2,662 villages and 28,900 pumps in Vidarbha and to 1,371 villages and 16,007 pumps in Marathwada.

Shri Hire further added that the work of constructing a power station at Parali in Marathwada and at Koradi in Nagpur, was at rapid progress. Considering the importance of agricultural production, board supplying the power to the agriculturists was at a concessional rates, he said.

The Minister also appreciated the spirit of the staff-members of Koyna Power Station who showed great courage to run the Station even after the disasterous earth-quake at Koyna.

Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J. S.) while participating in the discussion expressed the hope that Vidarbha would not have to face 'load shading' in future. He also suggested that Government should take sympathetic view regarding the legitimate demands of the workers, and measures should be adopted against the workers who cause destruction of the machinery.

Smt. Athaide complained against the repeated cut in power supply, leading to an unemployment, and also requested that due care should be taken to avoid the repeated power cut.

Smt. Ashatai Tale thanked the board for supplying the power to Marathwada. She also suggested that while supplying the power, priority should be given to the agriculturists.

Shri Vamanrao Bapat said that the report of the working of the board should be short and precise. However the attempts made by Tata Company and Railways for power

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generation and power supply should also be included in the report, he added.

Sarvashri Madhav Limaye, Vithalrao Hande and Bachraj Vyas criticised the working of the board. As the board's activities had expanded to a great extent it had adversely affected the efficiency of the board's administration. Shri Rambhau Limaye and Prof. Mangudkar praised the working of the board. Shri Limaye suggested that the board should form a committee of experts to attend to the power failures and for this purpose it should train their own technicians. He also suggested that the board should supply power to the newspapers and printing presses at a concessional rate.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Vyankatrao Hire, Deputy Minister for Industries and Power welcomed the suggestions as well as criticisms made during the discussion and assured that the same would be taken into consideration. He added that the board was confident of reaching the target. He said that the working of the board was on the commercial basis, and its report also was drafted on the same lines. The suggestions regarding the report would be taken into consideration, he added.

The legitimate demands of the employees of board would be sympathetically considered, and solved, he promised.

Shri Hire said, that a rural electrification programme was being implemented as planned, and the percentage of the accidents during the working was lessening, day by day.

After the working hour, Shri Vasantkumar Pandit raised a discussion regarding the escape of an accused involved in a case before the Sessions Court, Kolhapur. Shri Pandit said that the Government had failed to arrest the escaped accused, who is still alive.

The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, while explaining the position of this case stated that the accused could not be found out even after the keen search. However an enquiry of this case was still in progress and the recovery of the huge amount would have to be made through the court of law which the Government would do if deemed of it he added. He also stated that any information regarding this, from any person or party would be welcomed.

After the question hour, Shri Vamanrao Bapat raised a discussion on octroi.

In the beginning Shri Datta Tamhane (P.S.P.) raised an objection saying that a notification by the Government, on this subject was already before the House, and at the time of the discussion on that notification, the members could put forth their suggestions or objections. He also asked, whether it was proper to hold such short-discussion as suggested by Shri Bapat.

The speaker then adjourned the proceedings for a short-while for thinking over this point.

Afterwards the Speaker Shri V. S. Page declared that the time for giving any suggestions or objections regarding the notification of the Government was already over, so a short-time discussion according to the suggestion of Shri Bapat could be held. Thus Shri Page ruled out an objection raised by Shri Tamhane.

Opening the discussion Shri Bapat said that the Government of Maharashtra's policy was to shift the industries from Bombay city, therefore to implement this policy it would be essential to equalise the octroi-rates in Greater Bombay.

Shri Bacharaj Vyas suggested th the octroi system should be tota abolished, and some surcharge li sales tax should be imposed, and t money realised from it should equally distributed to the Gove ment and the Corporation.

While replying to the above d cussion, Shri P. G. Kher, Mini for Urban Development said t the Government was trying to centralise the industries which w concentrated in Bombay city, a if according to the suggestion Shri Bapat, octroi rate would h to be equalised a separate enactm would have to be passed for th purpose.

Similarly, separate enactmen would have to be passed for t different divisions like Nagp Poona, etc. He further said t according to the present law, octroi rates levied on the r materials used for the indust were low. Therefore if the diffe rates of octroi would be the o reason which would obstruct process of decentralisation, then suggestion of Shri Bapat wo certainly be taken into considerati Shri Kher promised.

Shri Kher added that in case oc would be abolished, some o similar source of income would b to be substituted. Because oc was the chief source of income the corporations so it was possible to accept the suggestion Shri Vyas, Shri Kher said.

Afterwards Shri Sunda Solunke, Deputy Minister Industries tabled a suggestion the reports of the Khadi and Vi Industries Board for the year 196 and 1967-68 should be taken discussion.

The main activity of the board to encourage the village industri provide jobs to the people o

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rural area, and the Government had already established the divisionwise and districtwise offices of the board.

Sarvashri Vyas, Damodar Rupavate (Rep.), Dhanaji Patil (Cong.), Haris (Ind.) Ram Meghe (Cong.), and Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J. S.) participated in the discussion.

Almost all the speakers praised the work of the board. Shri Vyas suggested that in connection with the industries of Manglore tiles, advice should be taken from the experts.

Dr. Pandit said that an enquiry should be made about the closure of the match-box factory run by the board. He also suggested that for the cottage industry products, modern system should be adopted.

Replying to the discussion Shri Solunke said that the board was thinking on the new project for the supply of Khadi required for Maharashtra. He also promised that the board would also think over the suggestion about popularising the gasplants. The board had also invented the new process to manufacture gur, and more and more farmers would be supplied with this information, Shri Solunke promised. He also said that the leather-artisans would be individually financed.

Winding up the discussion the Minister said that the suggestion of Shri Meghe that the board should get more financial aid was proper, and every effort would be made to get the same.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE Purna Hydro Electric Power Station at Yeldari, having an installed capacity of 22·5 M. W. and consisting of three generating units of 7,500 K.W. each, which was fully commissioned on June 16 last, was handed over to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board on January 1.

The Superintending Engineer of the Hydro Circle Shri B. A. Ansari, and the Executive Engineer of Purna Hydro Electric Power Station, Shri Y. B. Modak, handed over the charge of the power station to the Superintending Engineer of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Aurangabad Division, Shri M. V. Bage, Senior Power Station Superintendent Shri G. R. Sarangan and the Engineer In-charge Shri P. B. Bidarkar.

Shri Avinashrao Ghare, member of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Shri Manjitrao Deshmukh, Collector of Parbhani, were present on the occasion.

This power station supplies electricity to Nanded, Parbhani, Bhir and Aurangabad districts in Marathwada division.

Uniform grazing rules formulated

The Government of Maharashtra has formulated grazing rules for forest areas which would be applicable throughout the State.

At present, different sets of rules regarding grazing in Government forests are prevalent in the three regions of the State, viz. Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada.

The Government of India had, in its National Forest Policy Resolution, laid down certain guidelines for furmulation of the grazing policy by the State Governments. Accordingly, it was necessary to evolve a grazing policy in consonance with these guidelines for uniform application throughout Maharashtra. The ultimate aim of this policy is to provide ideal pasturage within the resources available in the State Forests without letting the resource itself to impair and deteriorate.

In Vidarbha, where grazing settlements have already been made, the rules would be made applicable from July 1, 1969, when the next grazing year will commence. In the remaining areas, these rules would be enforced as and when grazing settlements would be made. The areas containing fairly good forests which are in danger of destruction due to uncontrolled grazing should be selected first for the settlement work. This work would, therefore, be undertaken in Thana, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Nanded Districts in t first instance.

Seventh Festival of Marathi Films

The Seventh Maharashtra St Festival of Marathi Films will held at Uma Chitra Mandir, Sho pur, from February 14 to Seven new films selected for exhi tion in the festival from among t entries received and seven old ou standing films depicting importa landmarks in the history of Marat Film industry will be exhibited the festival.

Following 18 entries have bee received for this year's festiva (*i*) 'Bara Varshe Saha Mahine Ti Divas' (Rituraj Chitra) (*ii*) 'Pathacha Bhaoo' (Shri Sure Chitra); (*iii*) 'Thamb Laxmi Kunk Lavte' (Rasik Chitra); (*iv*) 'Dhan Te Santaji Dhanaji' (Sahyad Pictures); (*v*) 'Gharchi Ran (Gaurav Chitra); (*vi*) 'Sudarshan (Jeevan Chitra); (*vii*) 'Chhan Priticha' (Karveer Chitra (*viii*) 'Khandobachi Aan' (Sh Maharashtra Chitra); (*ix*) 'Jiwhal (Guru Datta Films Pvt. Ltd (*x*) 'Ekatee' (Karsaaz); (*xi*) 'Yet Shahane Rahatat' (Chhaya Chitra (*xii*) 'Chimukala Pahuna' (Sh bhangi Kala Mandir); (*xiii*) 'Pre Shikva Mala' (Rajan Chitra (*xiv*) 'Ek Gaon Bara Bhangad (Jayashree Chitra); (*xv*) 'Aam Jato Amuchya Gava' (Pre Chitra); (*xvi*) 'Bai Mee Bhol (Hemant Chitra); (*xvii*) 'Pati Haa Parmeshwar' (Navnath Chit and (*xviii*) 'Mangalsutra' (Sh L. P. Krishnani).

A panel of judges w Smt. Durgabai Khote as chairm and Shri D. P. Korgaonkar, Shri Avadhut, Shri G. R. Kam Shri Dinanath Dalal and Shri Jairaj as members has already start

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the work of viewing the films. The panel will select seven films for exhibition in the festival and also recommend names for the State awards for best films, best artistes and best technicians.

State Banana Crop Competition

Under the scheme of the Government of India's Extention Directorate of the Food, Agriculture and Co-operation Ministry, the Maharashtra State Banana Crop Competition as well as the Udyan Pandit Competition is being organised as part of the All India Competition during the year 1969.

The details as well as the rules and regulations about the competition can be obtained from the Chief Executive Officer of the respective Zilla Parishads.

Three prizes, namely, Rs. 1,000; Rs. 500; and Rs. 250 have been kept for the winners which will be awarded to them in form of Government bonds. They will also be given the certificates of merit.

The first two winners of the competition will be entitled to participate in the Udyan Pandit Competition of the Government of India to be held in 1970-71.

The Banana cultivator, who is declared first in the All India Banana Crop Competition will be awarded the title 'Udyan Pandit' and will be given a prize of Rs. 5,000 deducting the cost of the medal in the form of Government bonds, while the person ranking second will be awarded a prize of Rs. 2,000 in the form of Government bonds and the certificate of merit. As the All India Competition is being organised by the Government of India, the State Government has decided to charge a nominal fee of Rs. 5 to each competitor.

Work of Medical Attendance on V.I.Ps.

With a view to ensuring proper distribution of work of medical attendance on the Chief Minister, the Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; the Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; the Ministers; the Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; the Deputy Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; the Deputy Ministers; Members of Legislature, etc. and their families in Bombay City, the Government of Maharashtra has enforced the following arrangement from January 1, 1969.

The post of Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, has been transferred to the establishment of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay and designated as Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

The work of medical attendance on the Chief Minister, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Speaker Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Ministers etc. and their family members, hitherto entrusted to the Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay will now be attended to by any of the Superintendents of the Government Hospitals in Bombay (viz. the J. J. Group of Hospitals, St. George's Hospital and the G. T. Hospital. Similarly, all the work of medical attendance on all Members of the Legislature, Central or State Government Servants (and their families) of Class I (Gazetted) service or those drawing Rs. 500 or more, all Military Officers in Civil employment, etc. will be attended to by any of the Superintendents of the said Government Hospitals in Bombay.

All Central and State Government servants (and their families) drawing less than Rs. 500 per month will be attended to by the seniormost Resident Medical Officer at any of the said Government Hospitals in Bombay.

The work of medical attendance on Central Government servants (not belonging to Class I service) and their families in Bombay City, whose pay is less than Rs. 500 but more than Rs. 150 per month, and the State Government servants (non-gazetted) and their families and in the same pay range and examination of candidates for postal life insurance of the value of Rs. 5,000 or less which was assigned to the Assistant Presidency Surgeon, will be attended to by the Senior Resident Medical Officers in the J. J. Group of Hospitals, the G. T. Hospital and the St. George's Hospital.

The work of medical attendance on Central Government servants and their families and the State Government servants and their families drawing pay of Rs. 150 per month or less, which was assigned to the Deputy Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, will be attended to by the Senior Resident Medical Officer at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.

The work of medical examination for the certification of age, for extension of visa on medical grounds, for the medical treatment in foreign countries and release of foreign exchange therefor, for grant of liquor permits, etc. has been distributed area-wise, among the three Superintendents of Hospitals in Bombay.

Housing facilities in forest villages

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that committees should be set up under the chairmanship of the President of Zilla Parishad in all districts where forest villages or forest settlements exist, for formulating detailed schemes for providing

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housing facilities and starting forest-based industries in these villages or settlements.

The other members of the committees in the district would be the Divisional Forest Officers, Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in charge of independent sub-divisions in the district, the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the District Social Welfare Officer, the District Industries Officer and the District Organiser, Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the district should function as the member-secretary. Where there are two or more Divisional Forest Officers (Territorial) in the district, the Divisional Forest Officer in whose jurisdiction the District Headquarters fall would act as the member-secretary.

The Committees while formulating schemes for providing housing facilities in forest villages have been asked specifically to consider the feasibility of forming housing co-operatives of forest villagers and providing financial assistance to such co-operatives under the schemes executed by the Social Welfare Department under which 2/3 of the expenditure on housing is sanctioned as loan and 1/3 of the expenditure is sanctioned as subsidy. The Committees would also consider the feasibility of supplying timber and other forest produce to such co-operatives by the Forest Department in place of loan which such co-operatives can get under the scheme of the Social Welfare Department.

The Committees while formulating the schemes will take into account the capacity of the Adiwasis to repay the loans. If under the existing privileges the forest villagers are entitled to receive forest produce for housing purpose either free of charge or at a concessional rate, the value of the material, which the forest villager is entitled to receive would also be deducted from the loan to be granted to him.

The Committees have to submit their reports to Government within six months.

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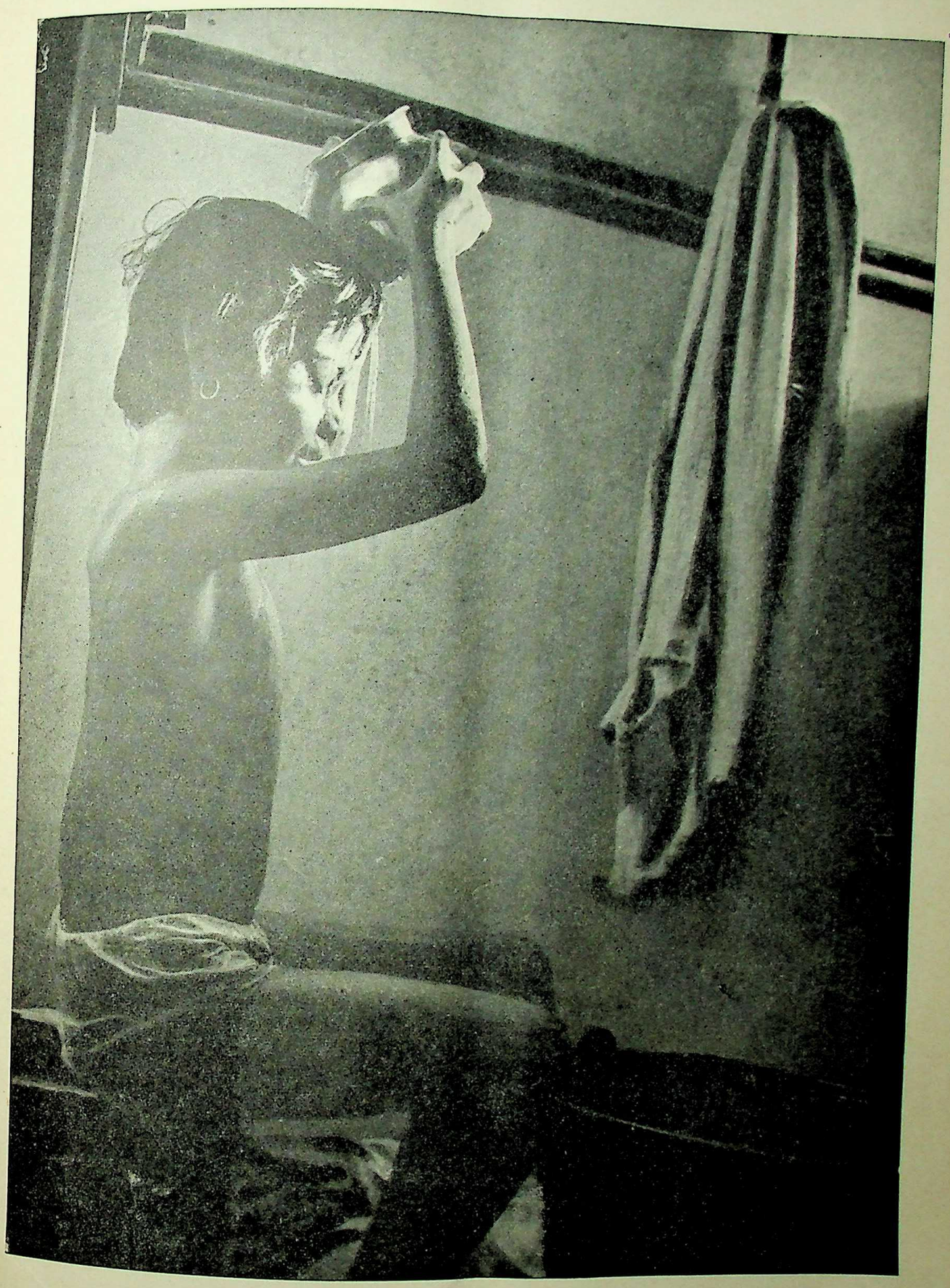

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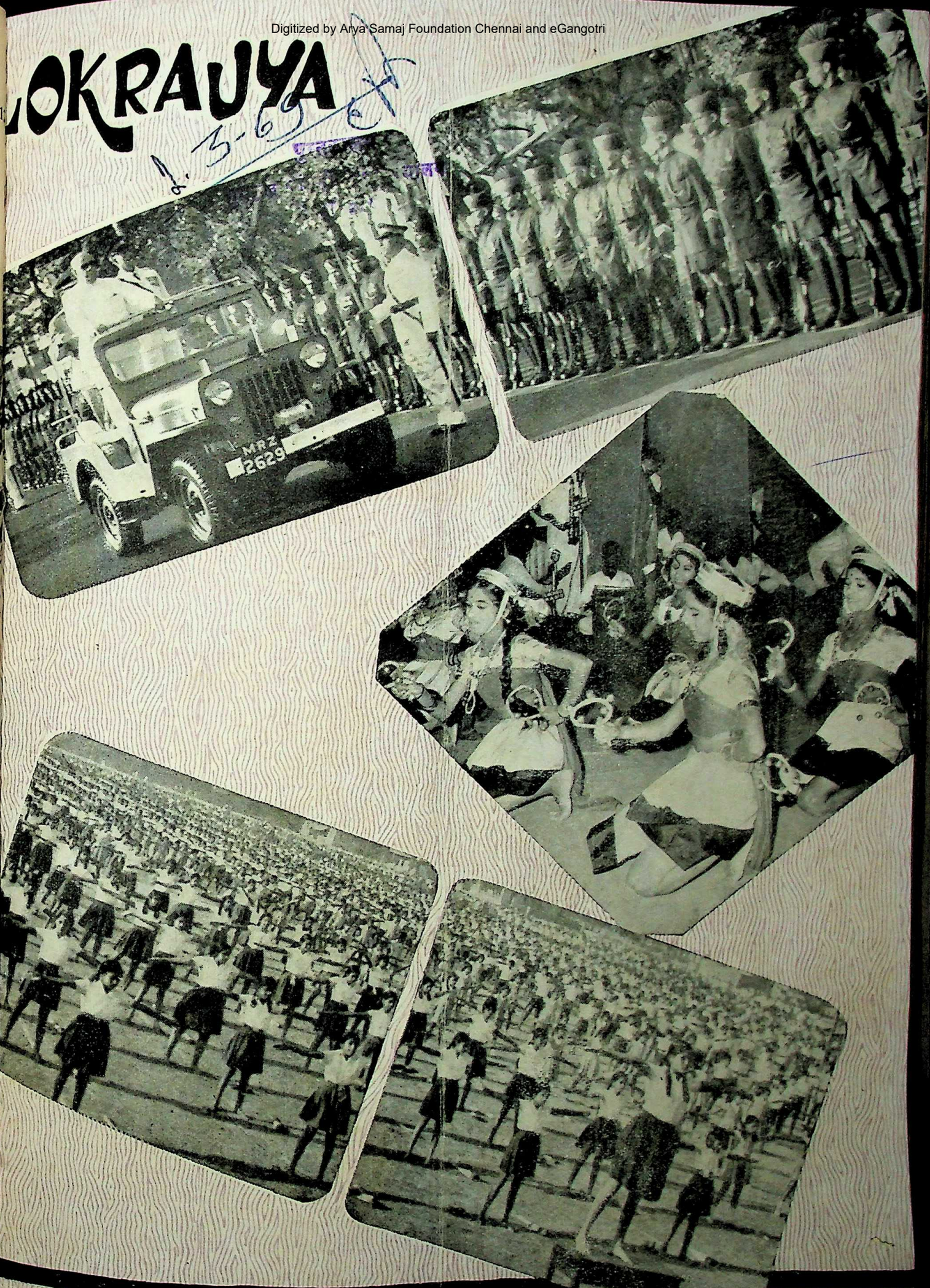

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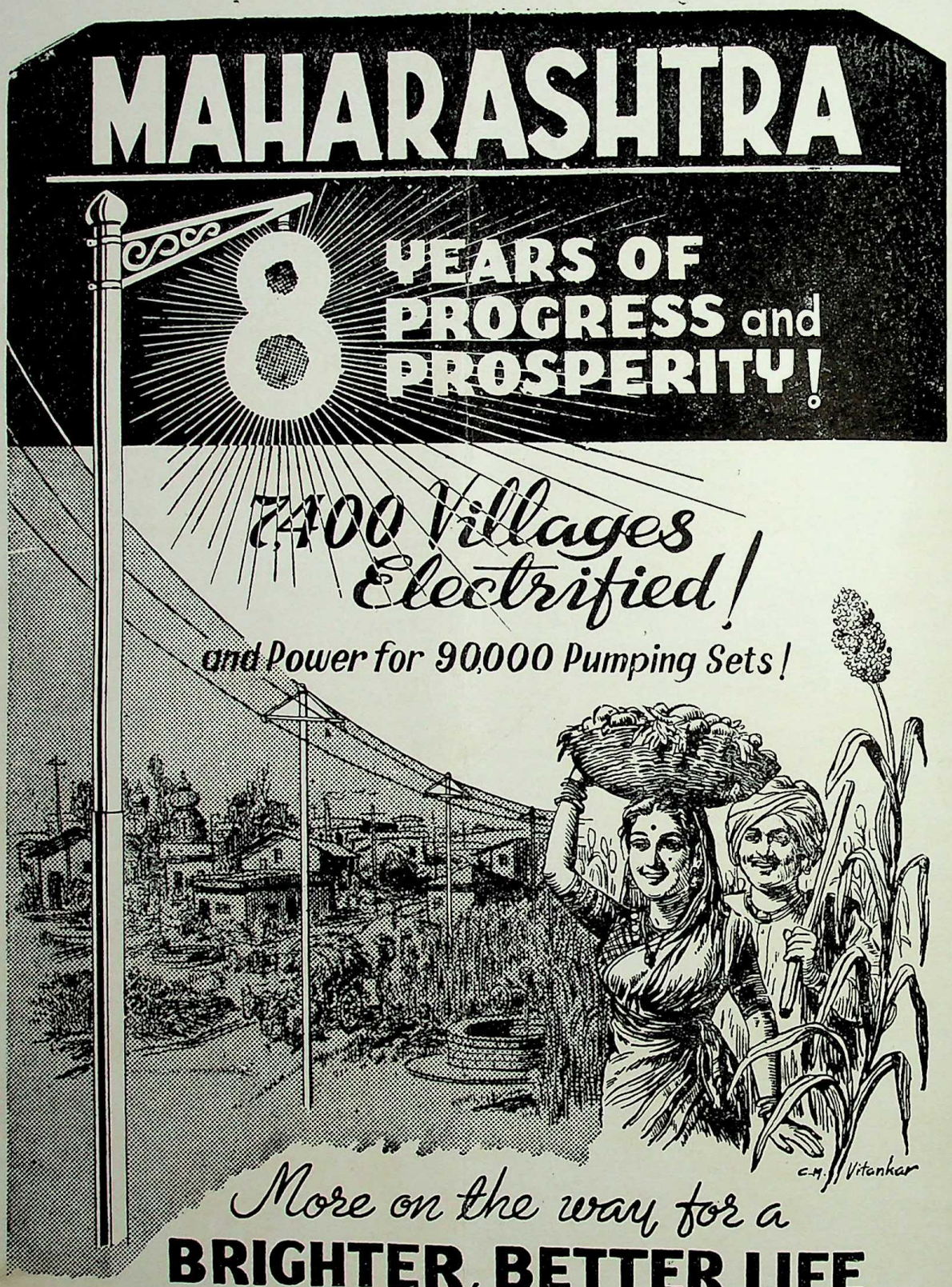

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Vol. 24, No. 19

FEBRUARY 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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Pictures of ceremonial parade, cultural progr mmes and mass drill by students held on the occasio of Republic Day Celebrations, this year, in Bomba are published on cover pages (front and back).

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Help Agriculturists To Sustain Green Revolution

Governor's Republic Day Message

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, in his Republic Day broadcast from Bombay Station of All India Radio, has appealed to the people to provide necessary facilities to the agriculturists who have given proof of their willingness to take to new methods of cultivation on a large scale in the wake of the green revolution in Maharashtra. The text of the Governor's speech is as follows :

REPUBLIC Day 1969 provides us a good opportunity for taking stock of what has been done in the past year and to remind ourselves of the task facing us in the coming months.

Steady Prices

Two or three things will strike anyone when he reviews developments in 1968. Foremost in what concerns the common man will be the relative stability in prices. This compares with an almost annual rise of nine per cent during the second and third plans. Food prices now are steady all over the country and there are even indications of a downward trend. Food output this year in India is estimated at 97 million tonnes. This is higher than the record crop of 95·6 million tonnes in the earlier year. There are also stocks of over three million tonnes. These factors have contributed largely to the steady prices of foodgrains.

Maharashtra produced nearly seven million tonnes of foodgrains in 1967-68. This achievement has to be seen against the background of none too favourable climatic conditions.

Agricultural Break-through

There are many who say that all our food production is a gamble in the monsoon and that our cultivators are averse to taking risk and not ready to change. Their performance in 1968 should go a long way in removing the slur cast on them of being tradition bound and even fatalistic. They have tal avidly to the Mexican varieties dwarf wheat in the north, to IR eight rice in paddy growing ar and to hybrid and high-yield varieties of jowar and bajri Maharashtra and elsewhere. I only fair to our agriculturists give them their share of credit for agricultural break-through that been so widely commented upo

You may recall that our C Minister set before Maharashtra 1965 the task of achieving s sufficiency in food. We have b paying close attention in this reg to all the major input factors— use of all available water resour the introduction of new and proved seeds, greater application fertiliser, the grant of loans, assu remunerative prices and o financial incentives to our farm

It is a measure of the success has attended this drive that ne five and half million acres are under improved varieties of s and our food output is expected

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higher this year than last year's spite of the fact that weather conions have not been favourable.

he Green Revolution

The green revolution that has been ought about in Maharashtra has be sustained by the co-operation f all concerned. It is very necessary at we ensure an equally revoluonary change in our mental outlook nd social arrangements. Now that ur farmers are convinced that new ethods of cultivation mean bigger utput and have given proof of their illingness to take to them on a rge scale, it is for the rest of the ommunity to provide them with e necessary facilities. These range l the way from the timely vailability of the right type of rtiliser, assured water supply, trainng in the use of pesticides, improved torage and proper marketing acilities.

Towards Self-sufficiency

Our Government has been doing ts best in trying to ensure that the armer is provided with the necessary Inputs. The co-operative structure n the State has been brought in to he maximum extent. It is for our armers and the people in charge f our co-operatives to make the he best use of the facilities and ake Maharashtra forward to selfufficiency.

The two new agricultural universities can be expected to play a eading part in the application of modern research and up-to-date techniques to farming and horticulture.

Commendable Progress

Our Government has made ommendable progress in areas that can provide subsidiary occupation for our farmers. We have recently taken important strides in dairy industry, poultry keeping and the rearing of pigs. The new lines can be taken up profitably by agriculturists and made to supplement their incomes.

The generation and supply of electricity has an important role in inducing rural development. We have taken up many such schemes, medium and large-scale. Unfortunately, we have had to impose a cut on power consumption in some key areas owing to circumstances beyond our control. We are all hoping that this cut will soon be restored and production, both in our farms and factories, will pick up.

Progress in Industrial Sphere

We have also reason to be satisfied with the progress in the industrial sphere. We have pulled ourselves out of the recession of 1967 when industrial growth rate fell below two per cent. We now expect a six per cent rise in industrial output. Our exports have been looking up and the target for 1969 has been put at Rs. 1,400 crores.

There is no room, however, for any complacency. Take, for instance, two subjects that are equally important to agriculture and industry. We have come a long way since 1950 in the production of fertiliser and electricity. Yet demand has kept ahead of supply and we may not be able to meet it fully even by 1970. Our aim during the fourth plan is to provide for an annual growth rate of eight to ten per cent. But there are experts who believe we should aim at a rise of fifteen per cent. The Shahanshah of Iran, who was with us recently, said that Iran had registered a growth of eleven per cent last year, with only one per cent rise in the price level.

Main Objective of Fourth Plan

The fourth plan has grown with stability as its main objective. We have invested Rs. 30,000 crores in eighteen years of planning. We have to put in every ounce of effort now to see that in the crucial year ahead we go forward at a pace that will transform our way of living.

Two Important Landmarks

Two important landmarks of the past year in Maharashtra have been the white paper on education and our programme to remove urban slums in the State. Maharashtra has drawn up a comprehensive long-range scheme for the reform and expansion of education. This is the bedrock on which a democratic community has to rest. The same concern for improving the lot of the common man and to offer him better life underlies the scheme for eradication of urban slums. It is said that three hundred new families arrive in Bombay every day. Urbanization as a social trend cannot perhaps be reversed now. It will require sustained effort to meet this problem and provide conditions of healthy living for the people in our cities.

Check Rise in Population

From all these points of view, it is necessary for us to check the steady rise in our population. There are thirteen million more Indians every year. All our efforts for economic progress and social well-being will be frustrated if this colossal rise is not checked immediately. Here again, our State has been doing very well and is determined to improve on its record.

Taken all in all, we have reason to be satisfied with what has been achieved in the past year. This must give us self-confidence and determination to forge ahead. In this great task, I am sure, the Government and people of Maharashtra will march hand in hand. May God sustain us in this national task.

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Disturbances in Bombay

BOMBAY City witnessed violent disturbances for about three days during the last fortnight. It has now returned to complete normalcy.

The disturbances which broke out on February 9, 10 and 11 were accompanied by arson and looting. Number of milk centres, buses, vehicles and shops were set on fire. The total damage caused by these disturbances is likely to run into lakhs of rupees.

The police was compelled to open fire on riotous and unruly mobs. As a result of firing 44 persons were killed, more than 200 persons were injured and 3,400 persons were arrested. The number of persons injured due to other reasons was 293. This information was given by the Police Commissioner Shri E. S. Modak.

Help Restore Peace and Goodwill

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, in a statement issued on February 9 said he was greatly pained to see lawlessness and violence accompanied by arson and looting, flaring in up Bombay. He stated :

" I am sure, I am voicing the sentiments of the general mass of the people in condemning this type of lawlessness and wanton destruction of life and property. My Government will naturally have to take the necessary steps to restore normalcy as soon as possible. I must emphasise that in a democratic set-up important issues, no matter howsoever sensitive, cannot be solved by violence and undemocratic methods. Let not the fair name of our great city be tarnished any further.

I earnestly appeal to all loving people of this city to the authorities in restoring harmony and goodwill."

Chief Minister's Appeal

On February 10, the Minister Shri V. P. Naik, upon the people to play part in restoring peace and ord Bombay city and to maintain glorious traditions of the m politan city which was known its cosmopolitan character.

The Chief Minister made appeal in a talk broadcast the Bombay Station of All Radio.

He said that the loss of life property and the inconven caused to the common man d the riots had pained him gr The Police, he said, were their utmost to control the situ and restore normalcy in the ci

Shri Naik said that the ac violence and looting comm during the last three days tarnished the fair name of the of Bombay and added that Government was taking nece steps to avoid further damage however, called upon the p to resist the anti-social acts organised manner. For this pur he thought, areawise comm on the lines of the Mo Committees formed during days of foreign aggression, become useful. In fact, the prote of the nation's property was concern also.

Several taxis were burnt like the one seen in the picture

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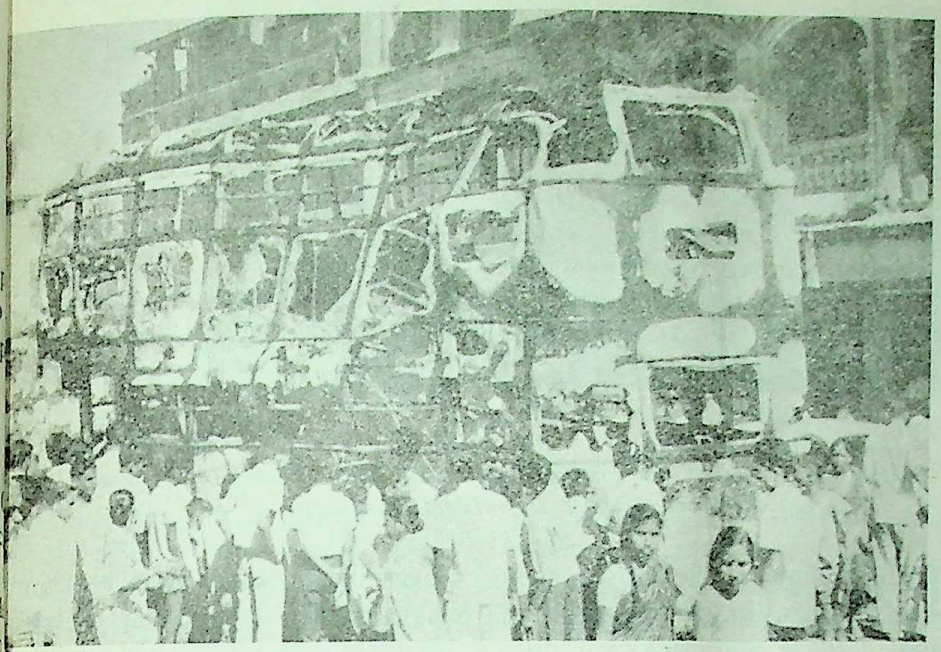
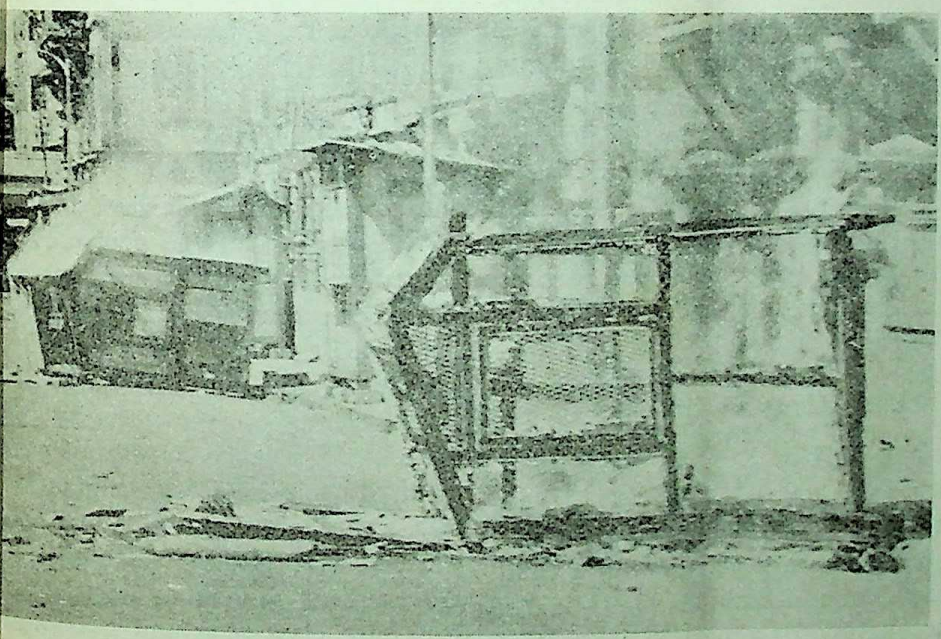


A skeleton of a burnt BEST bus

The Chief Minister referred to the reported participation by young boys in rioting on a large scale and said that it was the responsbility of the people and especially the guardians to dissuade their wards from indulging in such acts, considering future grave consequences. He posed the question what constructive purpose they would serve by wasting their talent and energy in destructive acts.



A Police chawky and a milk centre are seen burning

Chief Minister visits Affected Areas

On the evening of February 11, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, went round most of the affected areas in the city. In his round which lasted an hour, the Chief Minister was accompanied by Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector General of Police.

From the way in which the people, including women and children, were moving freely in all these areas, the Chief Minister was happy to see the confidence returning fast among the citizens. He observed that a large number of political and social workers had already started approaching people with a view to restoring normalcy and the response to their efforts was encouraging. " This has further strengthened my faith in the people ", he said, " and I have no doubt that with their support and co-operation the city would soon resume its normal life ".

The Chief Minister also said that because of the curfew and other difficulties the people had to suffer a lot of inconvenience. He was, therefore, advising the B.E.S.T. Undertaking to run their buses normally from February 12 morning. He had also directed that there should be no curfew from that date. He expressed the hope that people would extend their whole hearted support in this endeavour.

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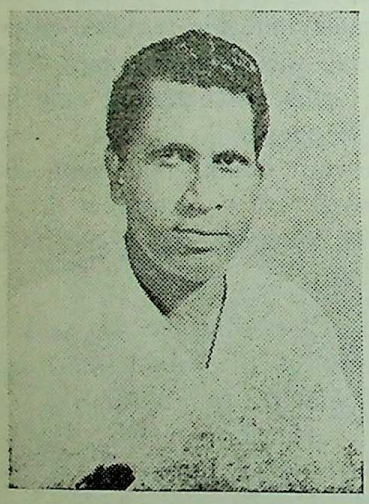
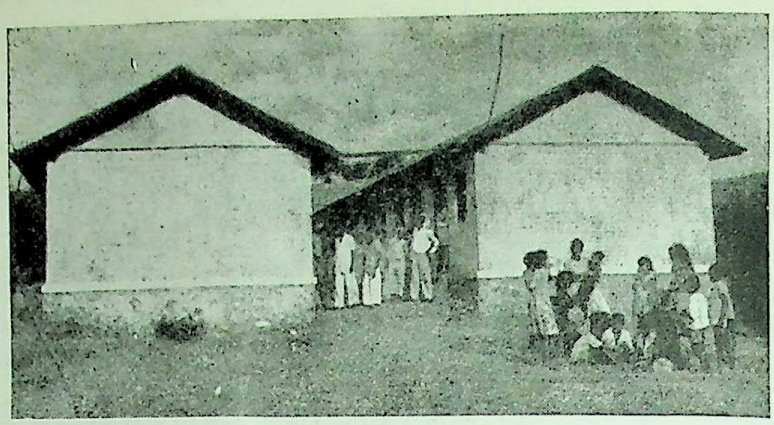
WELFARE SCHEMES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES IN MAHARASHTRA



By
SHRI B. M. BHARASKAR,
Minister for Social Welfare.



A housing colony constructed for the Harijans by the Gram Panchayat of Virar. The cost of construction was borne by the Social Welfare Department.

THE policy of the Government of Maharashtra in the field of social welfare and backward class welfare is governed by the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. The problems of social welfare which are essentially the problems of the weaker sections of the society are divided in three distinct categories viz. (*i*) those relating to the welfare of backward classes which comprise scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, nomadic tribes, vimukta jatis and other backward classes; (*ii*) those relating to the welfare of juvenile delinquents, women in social and moral danger, beggars, etc. and (*iii*) those relating to the welfare of the physically handicapped persons like the blind, the deaf and mute and the crippled.

Backward Class Welfare

The backward classes comprise of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, nomadic tribes, vimukta jatis and other backward classes with a total population of about 93·93 lakhs, accounting for almost 24 per cent of the total population of the State. Unless such a sizeable section of the community is provided with means of progress and development, the society as a whole cannot make any headway in any field. It has, therefore, been the policy of the State Government that the backw classes should derive adequate be fits from the general developm programmes in addition to special measures specifically sp sored for their welfare. In view this background and of the consti tional safeguards, the developm programme meant for the welfar backward classes is broadly cla fied under three main categories, (I) Education, (II) economic up and (III) health, housing and o schemes.

Free Education

Education forms the sheet anc of the progress of the people. Government of Maharashtra has along been attaching greater imp tance to the need of promot education amongst the backw classes throughout the State. By large, the assistance consists of p ment of tuition fees, examinat fees, award of scholarships to b ward class pupils, opening Government residential hostels backward class boys and girls payment of grants to volun agencies for conducting hostels backward class students.

Scholarships Scheme

The backward class students exempted from payment of tui

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fees and examination fees at all stages of education irrespective of their age and income. Such payments are reimbursed by the Social Welfare Department through the educational institutions concerned. Scholarships are also awarded to deserving backward class pupils at varying rates for pre-S.S.C. courses. For the post-S.S.C. education there is a special scheme sponsored by the Government of India, viz., "Award of Post-S.S.C. Scholarships" which is very substantial and covers most of the expenses of Backward Class pupils including their boarding and lodging. The scheme, though sponsored by the Government of India, is implemented by the State Government. About 25,000 students take benefit under the schemes and expenditure involved is approximately Rs. 150 lakhs. This is on the increase every year. Till the year 1966-67 the scheduled tribes living in outside the specified areas of Vidarbha region were not extended this facility. Since they have now been allowed to avail of this concession, the demand under this scheme has considerably increased.

Backward classes who are eligible for getting the concession of exemption from tuition fees, examination fees and award of scholarships comprise of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, vimukta jatis, nomadic tribes, nav-buddhas and scheduled tribes living outside the specified areas in Vidarbha region.

Hostel Facilities

To enable the backward class students to prosecute their studies in the urban areas and to avail of the educational facilities and concessions awarded by Government hostel facilities are also provided on a very large scale throughout the State. There are 38 Government Backward Class hostels (26 for boys and 12 for girls) where students are admitted on merit and are provided not only with free lodging and boarding but also text books, stationery, transport, medical aid and even coaching in weak subjects. There are also 15 hostels attached to the middle schools in Vidarbha which cater to the needs of tribals in that region. In addition, there are 2 Government hostels for scheduled tribe boys in Aurangabad and Nanded district which have since been transferred to the Zilla Parishads.

Government grants to voluntary agencies

In addition to the Government hostels, voluntary agencies are also encouraged to open hostels for the backward class boys and girls. The managements of these hostels are paid grant-in-aid at Rs. 25 per month per boy and Rs. 30 per girl per month for 10 months. At present there are 1,020 such aided backward class hostels in the State accommodating about 42,000 pupils. Looking to the increasing demand for such aided hostels, it is proposed to

Music and Dance is a good pastime of the Adivasis

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This type of Reading Rooms for the children are provided by the Gram Panchayats in different villages.

recognise 50 new hostels and to sanction an increase in the sanctioned strength of the existing hostels by about 1,500 every year. In order to provide backward class students with better hostel facilities, grants for construction of buildings are also paid, as per rules, by Government to voluntary agencies desirous of constructing hostel buildings.

There are 122 Balwadis and 84 Sanskar Kendras run by the voluntary agencies and recognised by the Government for payment of grant-in-aid, at 90 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on admissible items as per rules.

Study Homes

Generally, backward class students do not have adequate facilities for studies in their homes, due to poor economic conditions of their parents in big cities like Bombay and Nagpur. Government have, therefore, encouraged voluntary agencies to open and run 'Study Homes' for such students on grant-in-aid basis.

Ashram Schools

The scheme of 'Ashram Schools' is yet another important educational scheme implemented through the Directorate of Education. The 'Ashram Schools' have been opened with a view to promoting education amongst the scheduled tribe, vimukta jati and nomadic tribe children. There are 49 'Ashram Schools' in the State, out of which 39 are for scheduled tribe children, 7 for vimukta jati children and 3 for nomadic tribe children.

In addition, a centre for imparting agricultural training to Adivasi youth is being run at Kosbad in Thana district.

Economic Uplift

For the economic uplift of backward classes, there are schemes which are designed to benefit the individuals or group of individuals and for development of areas predominantly inhabited by these classes. The former category includes schemes of supply of bullocks, improved agricultural implements, improved seeds, milch cattle, oil pumps and also the scheme for grant of loan and subsidy for irrigation wells, cottage industries, etc. The latter covers the schemes like bunding terracing, improvement in munication, establishment industrial co-operatives, contract societies, settleme tribals practising shifting cu tion, etc.

Tribal Welfare

By far, the most impo schemes for tribal welfare the setting up of Tribal Dev ment Blocks and the organis of Forest Labourers Co-ope Societies. These two scheme the special features and a greater importance for the w of tribals in particular and back classes in general. There a present 40 Tribal Develop Blocks and 4 Multi-purpose Dev ment Blocks and 475 F Labourers Co-operative Soc in the State.

Health, Housing and Other Sch

Coming to the last grou schemes for the general welfa backward classes, the qu of housing is naturally the most. Recently, the schem co-operative housing societie backward classes which hitherto implemented throug Co-operative Department, proposed to be transferre the Social Welfare Departme implementation with effect April 1, 1969. There are 943 housing societies in the State.

Under the health and h group schemes, another imp scheme is the "Sweepers H Scheme" under which gran paid to the local bodies su municipalities and mu corporations for constructi houses for the sweepers scavengers employed by With a view to eliminating head load practice of ca

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night soil, the municipalities and local bodies are sanctioned grant-in-aid for purchase of wheel barrows and hand carts for the use of scavengers employed by them. A provision of Rs. 0·20 lakhs is made for the year 1968-69.

Eradication of untouchability

The observance of untouchability, though legally banned, is still felt in the rural areas. It is, however, gradually disappearing partly due to various measures undertaken by Government for propaganda and publicity and partly due to spread of education among the masses, in rural areas. Efforts to eradicate untouchability continue vigorously. A provision of Rs. 1·50 lakhs is made in the committed sector every year. Similarly, inter-caste marriages are also encouraged as a step towards eradication of untouchability.

It is observed that medical facilities are not readily available in tribal areas where means of communication are difficult. With a view to making medical aid available in these areas, the voluntary agencies which administer medical aid in scheduled areas are paid grant-in-aid.

Social Welfare

The social welfare programme of the Government of Maharashtra seeks to provide social security to weaker sections of the society who suffer from social and physical handicaps, i.e. juvenile delinquents, orphans, destitute children, women in moral danger, the blind, the deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped persons, beggars, released prisoners and habitual offenders. Apart from institutions established by Government for the custody, care and treatment of these groups, several voluntary agencies are also functioning in the field. In the rural areas, the State Social Welfare Board has been looking after the welfare of women and children by running Welfare Extension Projects. Government have been assisting the Board for running these activities. The programmes initiated by the Government are directed towards the eventual rehabilitation, in the society, of juvenile delinquents, beggars, released prisoners, physically handicapped, etc.

The following are some of the important schemes :

(*a*) *Family and child welfare projects and welfare extension projects :* The Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bombay, implements the scheme of extension projects. There are in all 40 such projects and one integrated child welfare projects.

(*b*) *Rehabilitation of physically handicapped.*—Under this programme the schemes undertaken in the year 1968-69 will be continued. There are 4 sheltered workshops for the physically handicapped and 3 homes for the crippled children, as well as schools for the blind and the deaf. The programme also includes construction of buildings for Government institutions and training of about 25 persons working in the Department. For carrying out these activities, a provision of Rs. 1·55 lakhs is proposed under Plan for the year 1969-70, in addition to non-Plan budget.

(*c*) *Eradication of beggary.*—The provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 are at present made applicable to Bombay and Poona cities. The beggars apprehended under the Act are sent to various institutions for further treatment and chalking out their future rehabilitation programmes. In the State at present there are 12 Government beggars homes and 17 certified institutions run by the voluntary agencies. Able-bodied beggars are sent to work camps. At present about 90 beggars are employed at the work camp at Parathwada in Amravati district. This number is likely to be increased during the next year.

(*d*) *Grant-in-aid to social welfare institutions and schools of social work.*—The Government have already recognised the Karve Institute of Social Service, Poona, for Diploma course in social sciences. A batch of 17 persons of the Department is at present undergoing the training in social work at this institute. Similarly, the Tirpude Institute of Social Service, Nagpur, has also been recognised.

Grants are also paid to social welfare institutions for conducting welfare activities for women, children, etc., not covered under any other grant-in-aid programme. The State is making conspicuous efforts in the matter of social welfare.

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Age-old Ties Between Iran And India

—S. R. TIKEKAR

In this article, the writer traces the background of historical and cultural relations between Iran and India for centuries. He vividly describes the ties as soft as silk but strong as steel.

THEIR Imperial Majesties' visit to India helped strengthening the age-old ties between Iran and India. Those ties are soft as silk but strong as steel as they are based on language, culture and history. Irani (=Persian) language is akin to Sanskrit and a large family of languages known as the Indo-Iranian, underlining the close affinity between the two main languages.

One branch of migrants to India remained behind and they became known as the Iranians, and in course of time, they became followers of Zarathushtra. That is why the Zend-Avesta could be studied easily by Sanskrit scholars at the Vaidic Samshodhan Mandir in Poona. Two volumes of Zend-Avestan text printed in Devanagari are well worth a perusal for studying the striking similarities between the two ancient languages.

Contact with India

The ties between India and Iran were developed during recent times also. During World War I, Indian troops were stationed in Iran and the road from the frontier town Iraq-Khanaqin-to Kermanshaw, and further to Tehran, was constructed by Indian Engineers. Indian army had marched over the road, and on the walls of many houses and *Kahwa-khanas* (=Coffee houses) enroute, photographs of Indian army personnel would be found. In the Persian Gulf, in the grand refinery at Abadan and in the interior at oil wells, Naft Khana, Indian Engineers and operatives had secured employment. The motor transport between Iran and adjoining regions was mostly managed by Sikhs. In large towns on the way as also in the Iranian capital itself, many Indians had business houses. Thus, the contact with India remained constant and fresh.

Parsis : Proud Indians

Historically speaking that contact with India was established by the Parsi community who had fled their country as a result of Islamic persecution. They were the ancestors of the Parsis of today and on landing on the Western coast, near Sanjan (in Gujarat) the only condition imposed on them was that they were to adopt the local language. With the language, naturally came some Indian customs which the Parsis have adopted. Today, the Parsis are the sons of the soil and are fully assimilated. They are proud Indians, taking full interest in the all round progress of the country of their adoption.

Yet another link which binds India and Iran together is forged by the *Irani* shopkeeper, who runs most of the leading restaurant Bombay and Poona. Their s are quite popular and they also taken kindly to India Indian ways. Most of the "Ira shopkeepers are Zoroastrians, they have not adopted Guja language like the Parsis.

Hearty and Sincere Welcome

With such connections betw the two countries, Their Maje of Iran were no strangers to In We all love royalties ; we res them and although most of Rajas and Maharajas have reduced to common men with adoption of our democratic publican Constitution, our res for the institution of a king remains. Then there was the res for a guest, who is welcome God, according to the traditi teachings. That is the secret of hearty and sincere welcome to King and Queen of Iran, when visited Indian cities during 12 days' tour last month.

Friendship between Iran and In

Iran and India have been frie because of a common role the countries played vis-a-vis I The Iranian climate of culture lowed the rigours of Islam and Indian atmosphere brought to that broad based outlook and spirit of assimilation. The lang of the Book of Islam is no d Arabic ; but that of Islamic cu none other than the Persian.

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ersian as a Second Language

The Persian language was the anguage of the Mughal Court and t remained so even during the early Britishperiod. Many Indians, therefore, studied Persian to be able to ransact business with the Government. In schools and colleges even oday, Persian can be preferred ven as the Sanskrit the French or he German is chosen as a second anguage.

prose and poetry. Most of the Indian languages are influenced by the Persian as it was the court language. As for other languages of Indo-Iranian group like the Pushto, Iranian and Pahlavi, Tajiki, the study of Sanskrit is essential. So also for most of the Indian languages the study of the Persian language is necessary. This then is the linguistic relation, which is bound to remain forever.

Her Imperial Majesty, Shah Banou of Iran, visited the Shilpi Kendra, in Bombay, during her recent visit to the city. Also seen in the picture are Smt. Tara Cherian and Smt. Thritty Taleyarkhan.

inguistic Relation

The contacts with Iran in conequence have remained constant nd close. The Persian classics like e *Shahnamah*, (of Firdousi *c.* 930—020) the *Gilistan* and the *Bostan* of Sadi *c.* 1184—1292), and the *Rubaiyat* (of Omar Khayyam *c.* 050-1123) are well known in India nd have been studied by those who ad Persian as their second language, uring their schoolastic career. ndian compositions in Persian are lso quite well known, both in

Cultural Similarities

It is on this solid foundation that the friendship between Iran and India is based. The cultural similarities have only strenghthened the linguistic ties. Darius had his orders to the public, engraved on stone even as Ashok did issue what we call his rock and the pillar edicts.

Game of Chess

The game of chess so popular in Iran of today was introduced from India during the 6th century, between 531—39 A. D. according to one source. It is known as the *Shatranj* (=*Chaturang* in Sanskrit). Peacock as a bird has attracted the attention of bird-loving Irani population and the Throne for the King is a Peacock Throne (as we call it the *Simhasana*). That Shahjahan in India had constructed a Peacock Throne out of his grand collection of jewels only, underlines the high Persian taste and love for that charming, and in a sense unique, bird.

I had the privilege of being present at the *Salaam* darbar on the Persian New Year Day (21st March) 40 years back when I had watched the royal procession led by the proud Reza Shah Pehlvi, followed closely by the charming and youthful Crown Prince, who visited us as then the Iranian Imperial Majesty. In the Royal family established by the Reza Shah, who rose from an ordinary soldier to be the Nation's chosen first citizen, the Imperial Shah of Persia, Aryamehr Shah, is the second ruler of Iran. Her Imperial Majesty Shah Banoo is, in her own right, representative of the liberated women of Persia, who are no longer captives behind the veil or under the thumb of the religious orthodoxy. Reza Shah had begun a radical social reform in the wake of drastic changes introduced by Kemal Ata Turk in Turkey. Amanullah in Afghanistan was inspired to follow suit in the footsteps of Kemal and Reza, with unfortunate immediate results. ★ ★ ★

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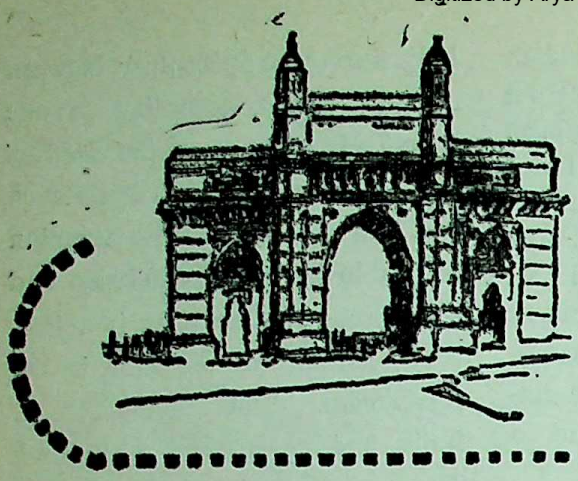


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

All-Religion Prayer Meeting on Gandhiji's Nirvan Day

The Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee organised an all-religion prayer meeting at Shivaji Park in Bombay in connection with the Mahatma Gandhi Nirvan Day on January 30. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Secretary of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee was present on the occasion.

Prayer from the books of different religions and bhajans were sung in the beginning of the meeting.

Addressing the gathering Shri Chaudhari said that it was the day of pious remembrance and dedication and self introspection. He said that truth, non-violence, love and brother-hood were the ideals that the Father of the Nation considered dear to his heart. These ideas were common to all-religions and therefore, the meeting was befiting to the occasion.

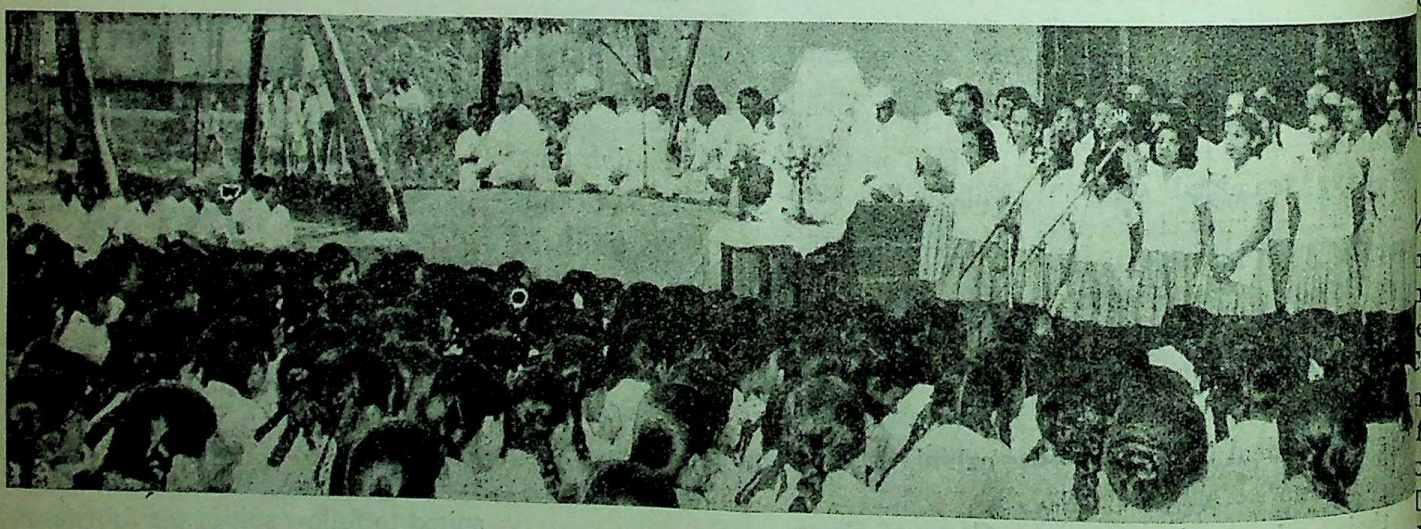
Shri Sayajirao Silam, President of the Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations State Committee and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, former Chief Minister of Gujrat were also present.

Create Atmosphere of Enthusiasm in Rural Areas

A meeting of Presidents and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, Presidents of District Gandhi Centenary Committees and Presidents and Office-bearers of Mass Contact Committees, held at Sachivalaya, in Bombay February 24.

While addressing, the Minister, Shri V P. Naik, said an atmosphere of enthusiasm should be created in rural areas during Gandhi Centenary year to give to latent constructive abilities the people. He called upon Government officials, Zilla shads and social workers to operate with each other to such an atmosphere.

Shri Naik said that Gandhi strove hard for creating a genous society. During his centenary, they should do their to enthuse a spirit of confidence self-reliance among them.



A number of school children and social workers are seen reciting the prayer at a meeting held in observance of the 21st Nirvan Din of Mahatma Gandhi, under the auspices of the Gandhi Birth Centenary Committee, at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, on January 30.

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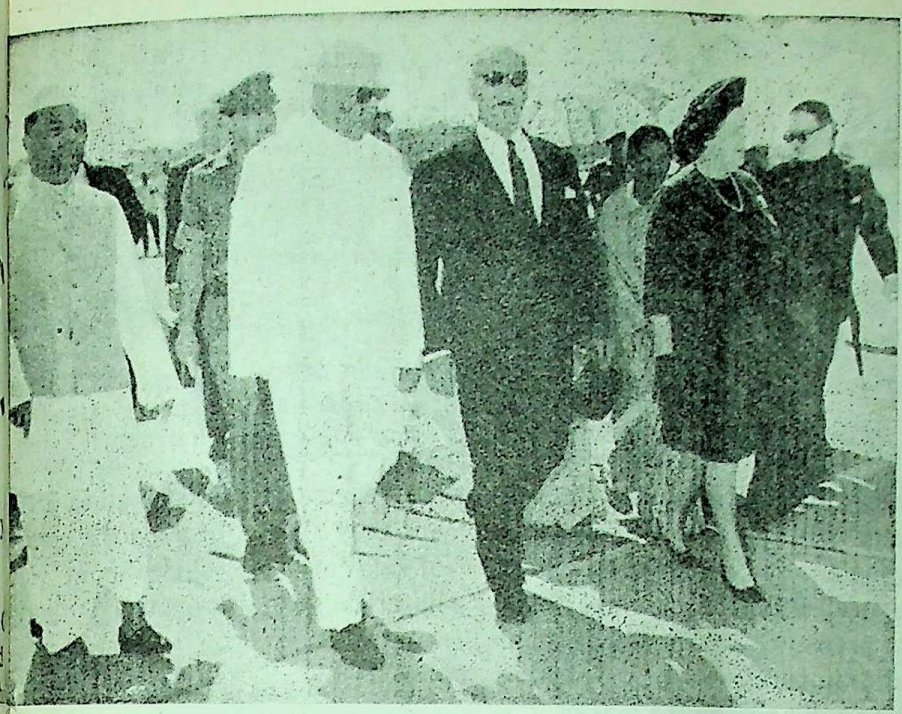


The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoke arrived in Bombay on January 31. Seen in the picture are (from L. to R.) Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Mr. Keith, Smt. Naik and Mrs. Holyoke.

He further said that if the people were taken in confidence, tremendous work could be done. The development work could not be done by money alone. People's participation was absolutely necessary for it.

He added that the work undertaken during this year should continue afterwards also.

The youths should also participate in the programmes of Gandhi centenary year.

Earlier, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Chairman of the youths and students committee, outlined the programmes to be undertaken during the Gandhi Centenary Year. He said that though the uplift of villages was the nucleus of Mahatmaji's work, its scope covered all aspects of human life. He reiterated that it had been decided to wipe out illiteracy by the end of the Gandhi Centenary Year.

Shri V. P. Naik declared published a set of publications produced for neo-literates.

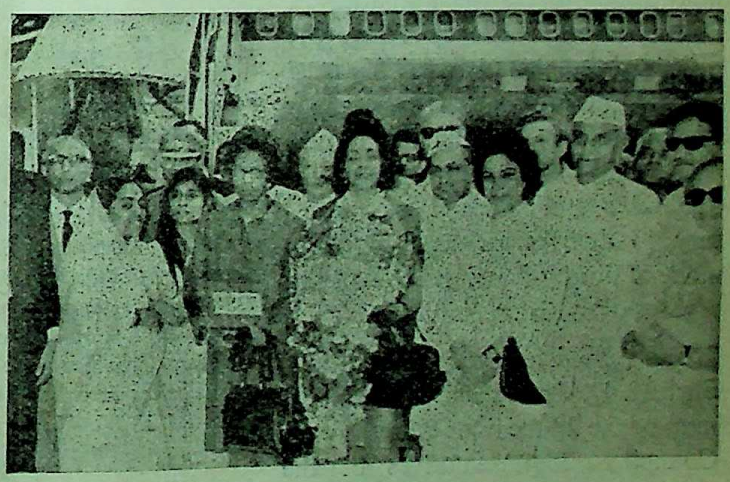
The meeting was attended by Shri T. S. Bharade, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ; Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development ; Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education ; Shri Jivraj Mehta and Shri T. R. Deogirikar.

Work Ceaselessly for Establishing World Peace

Mrs. Corretta King, wife of Dr. Martin Luther King addressed a large gathering of S.N.D.T. students at the Patkar Hall of the Women's University, in Bombay on January 27. She appealed to all women in the world to unite in the compaign of conscience and work unceasingly for establishing world peace.

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and the Chanceller of the University, who presided over the function, presented to Mrs. King an Address on behalf of the University. Dr. Cherian described the occasion as a memorable one in the life of the university and thanked Mrs. King for gracing the occasion. He impressed upon girl-students to emulate the example set by Mrs. King before us.

Mrs. King described the receiving of the Nehru award for international understanding as one of the moving experiences of her life.



Mrs. Corretta King, wife of the late Mr. Martin Luther King, was accorded a warm welcome on her arrival at the Santacruz airport, Bombay on January 27. Picture shows Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, along with Mrs. King.

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Mrs. King paid high tribute to Gandhiji and his work for the emancipation of womenfolk, and said that what India gave to the world had inspired the women everywhere. She stressed the need of creating and sustaining the atmosphere of peace, goodwill and amity amongst all nations of the world and appealed to women to paly a vital role in fructifying the ideas for which Gandhiji and Dr. Martin Luther King, Junior lived.

Introducing the guest of honour Mrs. King, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that she was the better half of that great man who fought for the emancipation of humanity and who was the symbol of all good for which the humanity stood.

Dr. Smt. Premila V. Thackersey, Vice Chancellor of the University welcomed the guest. Smt. Sharada Divan, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, read out the Address and Dr. Smt. Madhuri R. Shah proposed a vote of thanks.

State library council meets

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister inaugurated the first meeting of the Maharashtra State Library Council on January 25 in Bombay, which was formed under the Maharashtra Library Act. While speaking, the Chief Minister emphasised the need of making library movement popular all over the State. The importance and utility of libraries were undoubtable and hence it was necessary to achieve balanced development of library movement among all regions of the State, he added.

The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, is the chairman of the 28-member State Library Council. Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Council, Zilla Parishads, libraries and literary institutions have been included on the council.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who inaugu the first meeting of the Maharashtra State Library Coun at Sachivalaya on January 25, is seen here addressing.

Shri Naik further said that in our country and particularly in rural area the hobby of reading was quite negligible. Though it was not possible at present to establish permanent libraries in rural area for developing reading habit among the masses, the scheme of mobile libraries could be implemented in rural areas or taluka-level libraries could be asked to extend its activities to rural area. He urged those working in the movement to advise Government in its effort of spreading library movement.

Earlier, the Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, said that libraries played a vital role in moulding and shaping the thoughts of our young generation. He felt that these institutions should not merely remain centres of distributing b but they should become the ce of culture. With this aim in libraries should organise semi competitions, etc.

Shri S. A. Solunke, De Minister for Education, prop a vote of thanks.

Members of Secretariat Gymk Felicitated

The members of the sports dramatic circle of the Bo Secretariat Gymkhana were feli ed for their success in the State Secretariat Cricket to ments and dramatic competi at function held in Bomba January 23 under the chairma of Shri S. K. Wankhede, Mi for Finance.

The members of the Sports and Dramatic Circle of the Bombay Secretariat Gymkhana were felicitated their success in the Inter-State Secretariat tournaments and competitions at a function held at Sachivalaya Gymkhana, Bombay on January 23. The prizes were distributed by the Chairman. Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance

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Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is seen here garlanding Shri Raghunathrao Kothmire, a Social Worker from the Dhangar Community, at a function held in honour of Shri Kothmire, at Mandavi, Bombay, on February 3.

Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to Government, attended the function.

Shrimati Malti Tambey-Vaidya, Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department, was felicitated for her splendid success in winning mix-double title in the National Badmington tournaments.

Congratulating the members on their achievement outside Secretariat, the Minister said they had brought laurels to our Gymkhana and deserved compliments. Nothing was impossible if amatuers were given proper direction, Shri Wankhede added.

Bust of Dr. Ambedkar Unveiled

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, unveiled the bust of the late Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, on January 26.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that the efforts made by Dr. Ambedkar for the uplift of the downtrodden were not limited to a certain community but had also helped to promote the welfare and progress of all the people in the country.

The Chief Minister said that there was no society or nation in the world which had no problems at all. However, all these problems should be tackled with a sense of responsibility and by constitutional methods. He said, if the people took law into their own hands for solving problems the society or nation would never achieve stability. With this view in mind Dr. Ambedkar drafted the constitution, he added.

Shri Naik congratulated the Bombay Corporation for erecting the bust of Dr. Ambedkar in its hall.

Shri Naik also felicitated Shri Wagh, the sculptor of the bust, by presenting him a shawl and a coconut.

Dr. R.N. Kulkarni, Mayor and Shri Dadasaheb Gaikwad also spoke. Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests and Smt. Vatsalabai Naik were present on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri H. N. Trevedi, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, welcomed the Chief Minister. Shri J. H. Patwardhan, Municipal Commissioner, proposed a vote of thanks.

Eradication of Illiteracy

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Chairman of the Maharashtra State Social Education Committee presided over the third meeting of the committee at Sachivalaya on January 24. The Minister called upon the social workers to do concerted efforts to fulfil the pledge of eradicating illiteracy from the State by the end of the Gandhi Centenary year.

The Education Minister further said that the illiteracy eradication programme should become a people's programme. He recalled that four years ago they had taken a pledge to eradicate illiteracy within five years. The five year period conterminates with the Gandhi Centenary Year.

Shri Chaudhari said that making the illiterates literate, to impart knowledge useful to the profession of neo-literates and enriching the knowledge of new literates to become ideal citizens were the three phases of social education programme. After the completion of these three phases, it could be said that the objectives of social education programme were achieved.

The Education Minister eulogised the efforts of primary teachers and social workers, particularly in rural areas, for working the programme with vigour and zeal and said that the illiteracy eradication programme in the State was hailed as 'Silent revolution'.

But, he said that the tempo of the literacy drive should be increased to create a record not only in the country, but in the world. He suggested that each school and college should adopt a village for literacy drive.

The Committee discussed the proposal of village education committees. The Education Minister told the members that Government had provided Rs. 25 lakhs for production of books for the adult literacy drive.

The meeting appointed a five-member committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sangram Makanikar to study the present curriculum of social education and for producing suitable books.

Colourful Parade at Hutatma Chowk

As elsewhere in the country, the 19th Republic Day celebrations were held in Maharashtra

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with all dignity and sobriety. Parades, prabhat pheries, cultural programmes, public rallies, and flag salutations were the highlights of the Republic Day programmes.

The inauguration of the Republic Day celebrations was heralded in the State capital with a colourful combined parade of the State Reserve Police, Greater Bombay Police Force, District Police, Railway Protection Force, Traffic Police, Women Police, Home Guards, N.C.C. Boys and Girls Divisions, Marine Engineers, Units of Fire Brigade and Road, Safety Patrol Boys and Girls Companies, etc. at the Hutatma Chowk, Fort, Bombay. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, took the salute at the combined parade.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, other Ministers and Deputy Ministers and Members of the Legislature, Corporators and prominent citizens were present to witness the ceremonial parade. Thousands of men and women and children had gathered at the Hutatma Chowk to witness the parade.

Medals Awarded

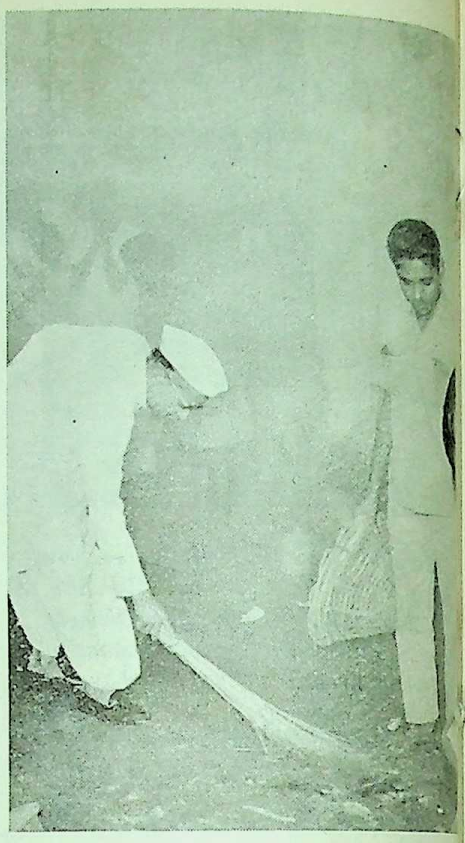
The Governor gave away Police Medals for gallantry, President's Police and Fire Services Medal (for distinguished service), Police Medals (for meritorious service), and Uttam Jeewan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padaks to 16 Police officers and men and eight citizens on the occasion, whose names were announced at the last year's Republic Day.

The Police Medal for gallantry was posthumously awarded to Police Head Constable Baliram Mahipati Patil of Aurangabad District Police Force and Armed Police Constable, Bajirao Sitaram Kadam of the 1st Battalion, Maharashtra State Reserve Police Force. The Medals were received by their widows Smt. Gitabai Patil and Smt. Tayabai Kadam.

The President's Police and Fire Service Medals were awarded to Shri Syed Majeedullah, Inspector General of Police (Retired), Maharashtra State, Bombay ; Shri Madhukar Ganpat Mugwe, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence (C.I.D.), Maharashtra State, Bombay ; Shri Dattatraya Babaji Salvi, Superintendent of Police, S.B. II (C.I.D.) (Retired), Maharashtra State, Bombay.

The Police Medals were awarded to Shri Shripad Mangesh Nabar, Director of Police Wireless, Maharashtra State, Poona ; Shri Vasant Vinayak Nagarkar, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. (Int.), Bombay (now Deputy Director, I.B., Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi) ; Shri Vishwanath Madhav Subhedar, Inspector of Police, S.B. (I), C.I.D., Greater Bombay ; Shri Dattatray Waman Patwardhan, Inspector of Police, A.C., and P.I., Bureau, Wardha ; Shri Vasant Annasaheb Mahadkar, Selection Grade Sub-Inspector, Greater Bombay ; Shri Abdul Rehman, Sub-Inspector of Police, Amravati District ; Shri Vyankatesh Jagannathrao Deshpande, Sub-Inspector of Police, Osmanabad District ; Shri Laxman Sakharam Kamalekar, Armed Head Constable, Akola District ; Shri Raghunath Shivaram More, Head Constable, Greater Bombay Police Force ; Shri Rajaram Appaji Rane, Head Constable, A.C. and P.I. Bureau, Greater Bombay ; and Shri Krishna Savla Kalokhe, Police Constable, Greater Bombay Police Force.

The Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak was awarded to Shri Appasaheb Babaji Chowgule, Arjunward, Taluka Shirol, District



Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister f Education, inaugurated the 'Cleanline Drive' at Sardar High School, Khetwa Bombay, on the occasion of Gandhi Nirv Din, on January 30.

Kolhapur ; Shri Narsu Malliwa Arjunward, Taluka Shirol, Distr Kolhapur ; Shri Prabhakar Vane Sapkale, N.D.S., Instruct National Fitness Corps, Distr Jalgaon ; and Sharaschand Kanhaiyalal Pandya (Posthumo at and Post Vengurla, Distr Ratnagiri.

The Jeevan Raksha Padak w awarded to Shri Pandurang Pady Post Veldur (Bhowadi), Talu Guhagar, District Ratnagir Shri Yeshwant Ganesh Dat Clerk, Koynanagar, Post Offi Koynanagar, 211, Datta Chha Mangalwar Peth, Satara ; S Balu Gopal Gaikwad, Linesma Koynanagar Post Office, Koy nagar ; and L/NK Chim Shitole, Village Ambli, Teh Sirur, District Poona.

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Reception at Raj Bhavan

In the evening, the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, gave a reception at Raj Bhavan, which was attended by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Members of the Consular Corps, distinguished citizens and Government officials.

The Directorate of Publicity, organised cultural programmes at three places, namely, Chowpatti, Shivaji Park and Nare Park, which were witnessed by a large number of people.

Flag Hoisting at Council Hall

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, hoisted the National Flag at the Council Hall, to mark the celebration of the Republic Day. Shri G. A. Kamath, Speaker, Goa, Daman and Diu Legislative Assembly ; Shri R.S. Gawai, Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council ; Shri S. H. Belavadi, Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature and officers and staff of the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat were present.

Shri Page, in a brief speech, stressed the need for channelising energies of young people towards constructive work to help strengthen democracy.

An Excellent performance of R.S.P.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, took a salute and inspected the parade by the cadets of the Road Safety Patrol held at the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay on January 25.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik praised the cadets of the R.S.P. for their excellent performance. The Road Safety Patrol served a two-fold purpose of inculcating road sense among members of community and foster an attitude of civic responsibility in boys and girls. Training in Road Safety was therefore needed to be encouraged among students.

Shri N. S. Karkarey, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic) presented to the Cheif Minister the first copy of the magazine of R.S.P. entitled 'The Highway' on the occasion.

Awards and certificates were presented to the cadets by the Chief Minister on the occasion. Kumari Jasmine Mody of St. Agnes, High School was presented the award of Best cadet for 1968. Master Avinash Kamath, aged 9, of King George High School and Master Arun Balkrishna Hatkar, aged 11, of Shirodkar High School were presented cup of valour. Master Jitu Patel of St. Theresa's High School, Bandra was awarded a prize for performing duties of an exemplary nature. The North, Central and South Zones of R.S.P. were presented certificates for excellent performance at the rally during the Third All India Road Safety Congress.

Permission for More Sugar Factories in Maharashtra Needed

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, appealed to the Union Government to consider sympathetically requests for starting more sugar factories in Maharashtra in view of the various factors such as suitability of the land in Maharashtra for growing sugar-cane, long experience of the agriculturists in the State in this field and the highest rate of production of sugar-cane per acre in the State.

The Chief Minister was delivering his inaugural address at the 13th annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh Limited at Sachivalaya on January 22.

The Chief Minister said that the conditions in the co-operative sector in State were such as would promote the progress of the country and added that it would be detrimental to the interests of the State if persons who had collected crores of rupees on their own initiative and held the ambition to start sugar fatories were not encouraged.

Shri Naik maintained that creating abundance of goods should be the aim of planning. The production of foodgrains and sugar in Maharashtra was 21 bags and 7 to 8 tons per acre. It would be in the interests of the country if the ceiling on production of sugar was raised in the State. A portion of the increased production of sugar could be utilised for building up a reserve stock, and the remaining portion could be exported, he added.

The Chief Minister said that it was a fact borne out by experience of the last few years that the production of sugar in the country fell short of the demand for that commodity. Under such circumstances, it was not proper on the part of the Union Government to limit the production of sugar at 45 lakh tons. He said that the demand for sugar was never fully met even when sugar was a free commodity. By releasing only 40 per cent of the production for free sale, therefore, one could hardly expect to meet people's demand for sugar.

Shri Naik said that the State Government had made its position in regard to sugar production clear to the Union Government. He further added that it was his personal view that sugar should be de-controlled, whatever the consequences.

Shri Naik assured that the State Government would strive to secure priority to the co-operative institutions if it were decided to start production of by-products

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from bagasse of sugar-cane and molassses.

Shri Jayawantrao Bhosle, President of the Sangh, welcomed the Chief Minister.

Shri Tatyasaheb Kore, Chairman of the Warna Co-operative Sugar Factory, proposed a vote of thanks.

Stephen School for Deaf

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated the Extension of the Stephen High School for the Deaf in Bombay on January 22. The function was organised by the Indian National Society for the Deaf which gave financial help to the school to extend its work in two additional classrooms.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Desai said that the work of teaching the deaf was a great service to humanity. Even though it was most difficult task in the educational world, success has been achieved in this task with the help of the developed, systematic and scientific methods.

Shri Desai, said that such type of work needed a lot of funds and accommodation and hoped the generous people of Bombay would not lag behind in helping such institutions. Referring to the demand for the grant of plot of land to the school, Shri Desai assured every possible help on behalf of the Government.

The Minister also inaugurated the exhibition and sale of work on the occasion and distributed certificates and prizes to the students.

Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund Cricket Match

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance and Chairman of the Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund Cricket Match Committee, presented a cheque for Rs. 2,10,000 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik at Sachivalaya in Bombay, on January 29. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, was present on the occasion.

The amount constitutes the second instalment of the proceeds collected through two festival cricket matches organised by the Committee at Bombay and Goa. The Committee had earlier donated Rs. 1,50,000 to the Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund.

New Premises of Diamond Tools Factory Inaugurated

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, recently inaugurated the new factory building of Messrs. Bhukhanvala and Sons, at the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation's Marol Industrial area at Andheri, Bombay.

The factory, started in 1941, is engaged in production of diamond tools and all types of diamond wheels, carbolap, diamond powder, etc.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Patil observed that the industrial diamonds were the precious imported raw material and as such they should be used economically to avoid wastage. The Minister congratulated the owners of the factory on the achievement in the field of diamond grinding.

Research Essential for Preventive Cure

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, addressed a meeting of an advisory board on research and development at the Haffkine Institute on January 21. Addressing the meeting the Minister said that an effective measure of preventive nature that would help combat high rate of mortality due to epidemics should be found out by the Haffkine Institute by way of research first.

He further said that thou medical facilities in Maharash State were comparatively better th those in the other States, the rate mortality due to epidemic diseas in our State was still nearly 25 p cent. He stated that research shou be carried out taking into accou the meagre financial resources a poverty of our country.

Dr. Zakaria said that the work this advisory committee was differe from other advisory bodies, and such the Government was prepar to expand the scope of its activiti to make it more effective and usef He felt that if the research wing w separated from the production un the Haffkine Institute would wo more effectively. The members of t board endorsed this view express by the Minister.

Tributes to the Late Chief Minis of Tamil Nadu, Shri Annadurai

The Chief Minister of Mah rashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, wh inaugurating the Collectors' Co ference at Sachivalaya, in Bomb on February 3, paid homage to t memory of the late Shri Annadur Chief Minister of Tamil Nad Shri Naik said that Shri Annadur was a thorough gentleman endow with wit, sagacity and humour could establish a very friendly re tions with him. He was a straig forward man with a loving perso lity. All the Collectors and offici including Shri D. S. Desai, Minis for Revenue, Shri N. K. Tirpu Minister for Forests and Shri B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to t Government of Maharashtra, r in silence for half a minute memory of the late Shri Annadu

Regional Office of Chemicals Allied Products Exports Promo Council

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister Finance, inaugurated the Regio

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Office of the Chemicals and Allied Product Export Promotion Council, in Bombay on February 4.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Wankhede emphasised the need of promoting the exports of non-traditional items such as rubber products, paints, glass, paper etc. He said though we were continuing our endeavours to boost the exports of the traditional commodities such as tea, cotton textiles, oil etc. we must not forget the obvious limitations both at home and in foreign countries and advised the different Export Promotion Councils to come forward to shoulder increasingly greater responsibility in achieving the objectives of export of non-traditional items.

Shri Wankhede said that the growing scarcity and expensiveness of labour in the developed countries like U.S.A., U.K., West Europe, etc., was a situation which could be exploited to our advantage in boosting up the exports of labour intensive items in which fortunately India enjoyed comparatively favourable position. Commodities exclusively or predominently indigenous in content, was yet another area on which our export promotional efforts could be more concentrated.

The Minister assured all possible assistance to the Regional Office on behalf of the State Board for Exports Promotion as well as the State Government in achieving export promotional efforts and hoped the Regional Office in Bombay will fulfil the demands of chemical and allied industries in the Western Region. The Regional Office is located at the 'Commerce Centre' at Tardeo, Bombay.

Indigenously manufactured high speed rotary machine

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, witnessed the demonstration of India's first indigenously manufactured high speed rotary machine at the Municipal Industrial Estate in Worli on February 2. The machine has been manufactured by the Graphic Rotary Manufacturing Corporation.

Shri Patil congratulated the young entrepreneur, Shri Gurdial Handa, who with a band of eight workers manufactured the machine and assured him all possible assistance in his efforts.

wProtection to omen employees in rural areas

Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, addressed a meeting of representatives of the Mahila Mandals and lady members of the State Legislature at Sachivalaya on February 3. As many as ten representatives, prominent among whom were Smt. Sushila Balraj, Smt. Roza Deshpande, Smt. Ashatai Tale and others, attended the meeting.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri K. P. Patil said that the Government was giving a serious thought to the problem of providing adequate protection to women employees in rural areas with a view to making their life more secure.

With a view to averting untoward incidents like the one that happened in the recent past it was suggested that residential accommodation should be provided to women employees working in rural areas at their respective places of work. When both husband and wife were in Government employ, it was suggested that both of them should be posted at one and the same place and in the event of transfer also both should likewise be transferred simultaneously.

It was also suggested that a committee consisting of female social workers should be appointed at State level to study the problems and difficulties of women working in rural areas. Similar committees should be appointed at district level also, consisting solely of women, to go into the complaints of such employees. Such committees should have adequate power to redress the grievances. A suggestion to the effect that a lady welfare officer on the lines of the one attached to Sachivalaya be appointed at each district to look after the welfare of the women employees was also made in the meeting.

The Deputy Minister assured the representatives that all the suggestions advanced by them would be considered at length by the Government and adequate measures would be taken as early as possible.

Shri Nitin Bose Felicitated

Shri Nitin Bose, veteran Cine Director, was felicitated at a function organised by the Fiesta Cultural Association on the occasion of his 72nd birth-day at the Tarabai Auditorium in Bombay on January 29. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications was the chief guest.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vairale recalled the clean and wholesome entertainment offered by Shri Nitin Bose through his directorial ventures over the past 35 years. Wishing the veteran director a happy and prosperous life the Minister said that our society owned a debt to the persons like Shri Nitin Bose for their farsightedness in depicting many a social problem on the screen.

Paper and Boards Manufacturing Co-operative Factory at Marol

Shri Sundarrao A. Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries, performed the bhoomipujan ceremony of the factory of the United Paper and Boards Manufacturing Co-operative Society

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Limited at Marol, in Bombay, on February 2.

The factory is being set up at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs for which the Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board is providing the necessary financial assistance.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Solanke stressed the need for properly utilising the facilities provided by Government to increase industrial and agricultural production.

Ayurveda—Basis of Modern Medicines

A Cultural Programme was organised by the Arogya Niketan at the Birla Matushri Sabhagar, Bombay, on February 3.

Pandit Shiv Sharma, M.P., presided over the function.

Dr. Rafik Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, was the chief guest. Dr. Zakaria said that the power prestige which ayurvedic system of medicine enjoyed during the ancient past needed to be revised in the modern age.

The Ayurveda was the basis of modern medicines. This system of medicine needed to be given a modern outlook by its practitioners. Extensive research would have to be carried out for that purpose. He said that the State Government was encouraging Ayurveda under the guidance and advice of Pandit Shiv Sharma. The Minister assured the Government's assistance, whatever possible, to the Arogya Niketan.

Shri Amritlal Yadav, Rajasthan's Minister for Transport, also spoke on the occasion.

Earlier, Ayurvedacharya Sureshchandra Chaturvedi, the Director of Arogya Niketan, welcomed the guests.

I. C. S. Officer gets Ph.D.

The Bombay University has awarded the Ph. D. degree in Economics to Shri A. S. Naik, I.C.S., the present Revenue Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, for his thesis " Effects of Futures Trading on Prices ".

A son of a former judge and born in Ratnagiri district, Shri Naik, who is a first class B.Sc. with distinction of the Bombay University with Mathematics as Principal subject, took the M.A. degree in Mathematics at Cambridge, where he studied from 1937 to 1940. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1940.

After serving in various responsible posts from 1941 to 1957 in the district as also at Sachivalaya, Shri Naik spent 6 years in the Government of India from 1957 to 1963 as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Industry. As a Joint Secretary, he also looked after the Janapath and Ashok Hotels as well as the Hindustan Housing Factory of which he was a chairman. Under his guidance, the factory became the pioneer in the country to take up pre-fabricated construction of office and residential buildings which not only saved money but also time. The construction is now being undertaken in a fairly big way.

A son-in-law of the late Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, a former Mayor of Bombay, a Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association, and a Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Shri Naik was Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission in Bombay from 1963 to 1968 before coming back to the Government of Maharashtra, as Revenue Secretary. He was responsible for setting up the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, a body sponsored the Government of India to augm exports of Indian films and has b working as its chairman since th He was also a Director of the F Finance Corporation of India 1966-67.

As a student in Cambridge (U. Shri Naik visited Egypt, Sud France, Germany and South Afri As Chairman of the Hindus Housing Factory, he visited Ka in August 1961. As leader of Indian film delegations he visited United States of America, U. and Italy in September-October 19 Thailand in February 1965, Rango in December 1965, Afghanistan October 1966, U.S.S.R. in July 19 Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania a Mauritius in July 1968.

BEST Conductors' honesty

The BEST conductor is a m maligned public servant. But th acts of honesty and integrity ra attract public attention. At the e of a trip the conductor looks arou in the bus and deposits in Undertaking's Lost Property Of articles that may have been behind by passengers.

In two recent instances conduct found money worth over Rs. 1,0 in cash besides other valuabl The credit goes to conducto Shri Damodar Balaram Mhatre a Shri Sitaram Ganpat Chavrekar b attached to the Wadala Depot. Th have been with the Undertak since 1958 and 1955 respectively a have similar acts of honesty to th credit. They have also won Go Conduct Bonus.

Both these conductors will suitably rewarded by the Und taking.

LOK RA

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"Shreeman Yogi" a book written by Shri Ranjeet Desai, on the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, was declared published by the Union Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, in Bombay on February 1. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, the author and Shri P. K. Atre are also seen in the picture.

Shri Mohan Ranade, a Goa freedom fighter, returned from Lisbon via Rome on February 1. Shri Dayanand Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, and Shri Sudhir Phadke at Santacruz Airport. He is seen with his mother, Smt. Ramabai Ranade.

The fiftieth death anniversary of Ram Ganesh Gadkari, a noted playwright, was recently observed at Mulund. Picture shows Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, handing over a shawl to Smt. Ramabai Gadkari, wife of the late Shri Gadkari, as a mark of respect, on the occasion.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, inaugurated the 2nd All India Bombay-Nasik Cycle Race at Ghatkopar, Bombay, on February 2.

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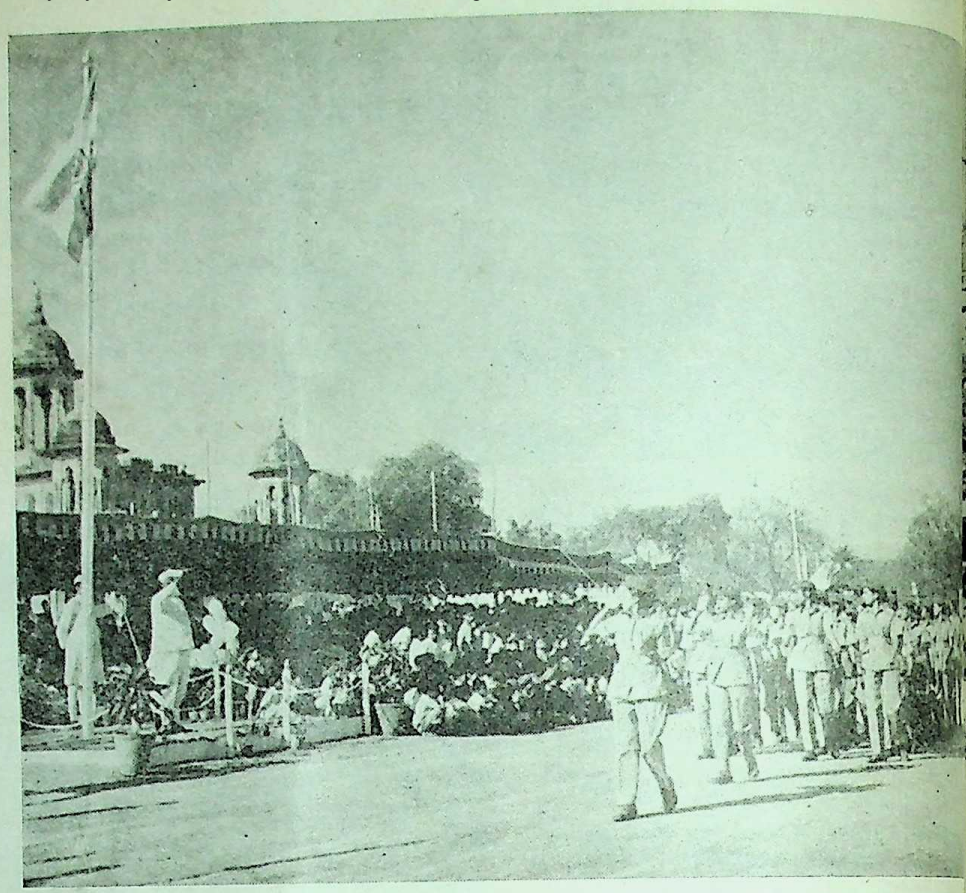
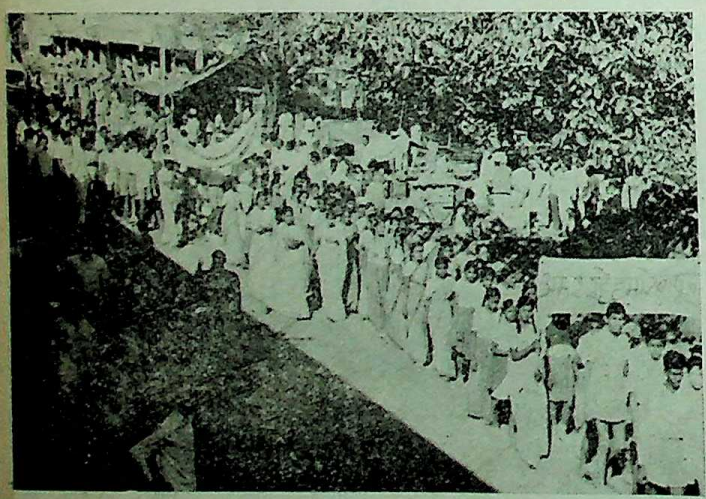
Maharashtra Celebrates Republic Day



Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, is seen taking the salute at the impressive Republic Day Parade at Nagpur.



ere is a picture of a huge procession taken out in Buldana on the Republic Day.

Shri K. N. Hole, Collector of Dhulia, is seen here taking a salute, on the Republic Day, at Dhulia.

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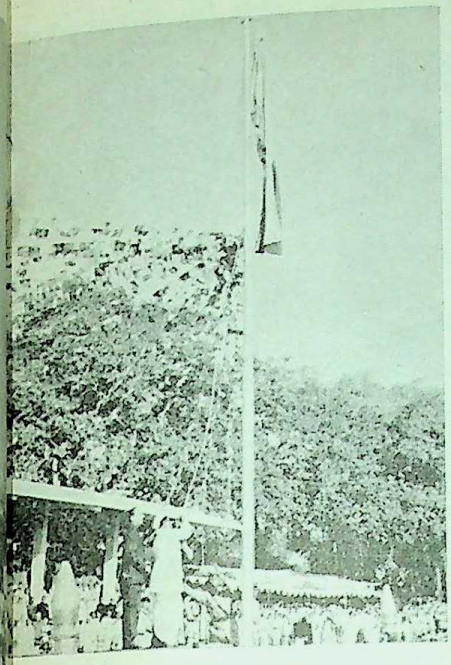
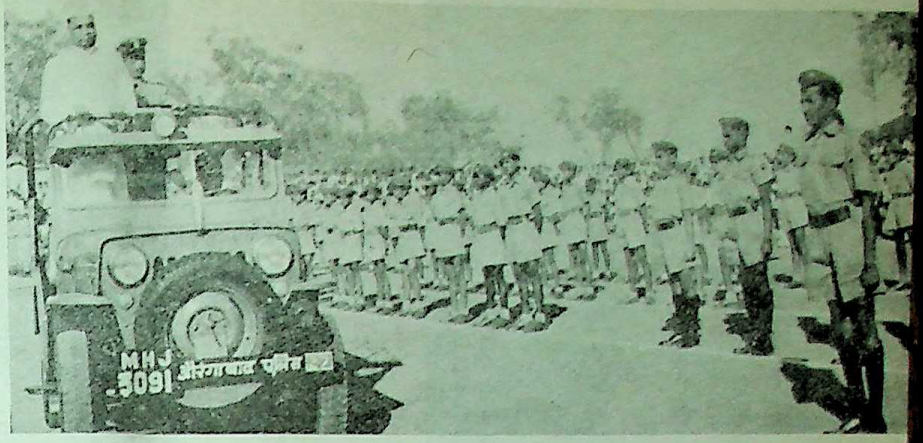
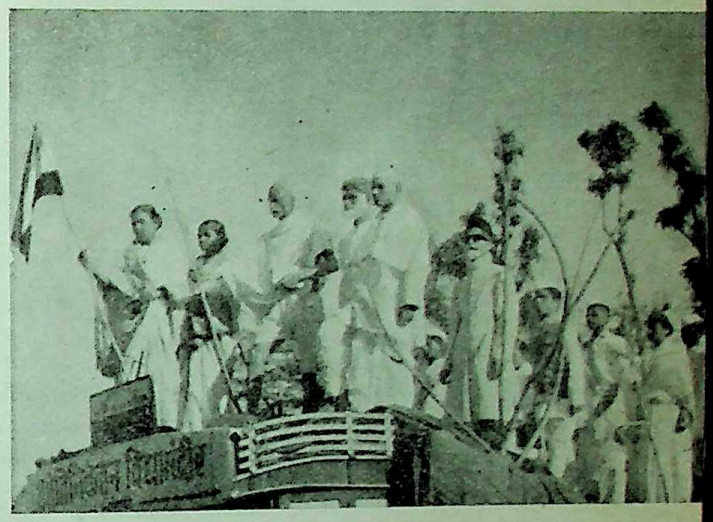


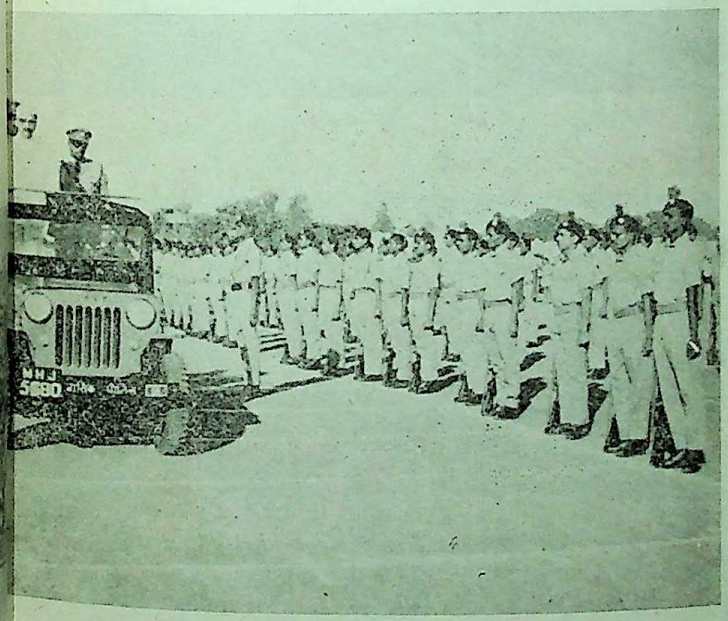
D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is hoisting the National Flag. on the Republic Day, in Poona.



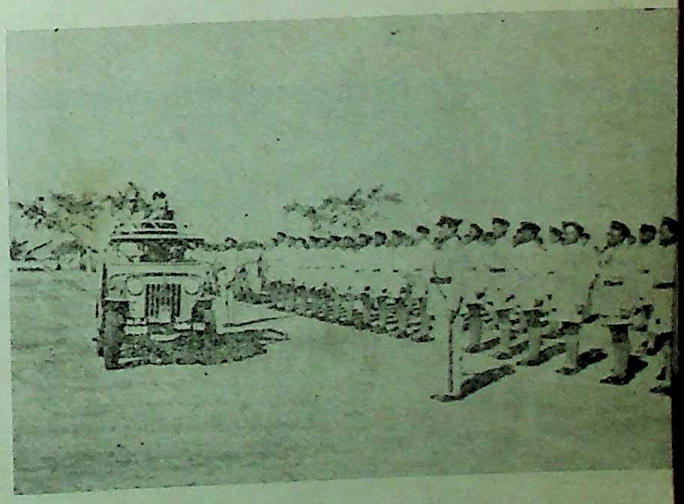
Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, is seen here inspecting the R-Day Parade of the Police, Home-guards and N.C.C. Cadets, at Aurangabad.



The educational institutions in Sangli presented the floats depicting the different incidences from the life of Mahatma Gandhi, in a huge procession, on the Republic Day. The picture shows a float presented by the Santiniketan Vidya Mandir, Sangli.



Shri J. G. Rajadhyaksha, Collector of Nasik, is seen inspecting R-Day Parade at Nasik.



The Collector of Satara, Capt. Krishnarao Desai, is seen here inspecting the R-Day Parade of the Police in Satara.

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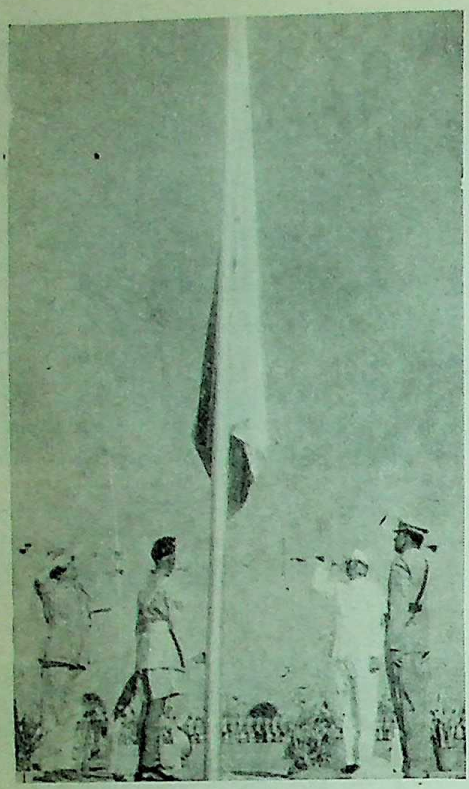
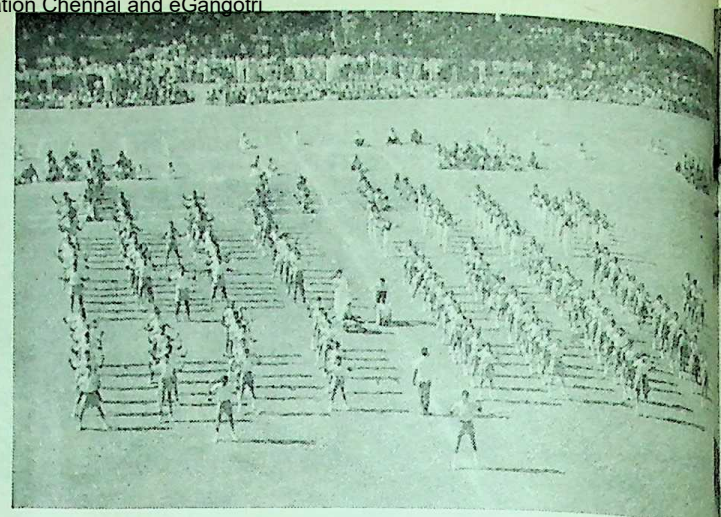
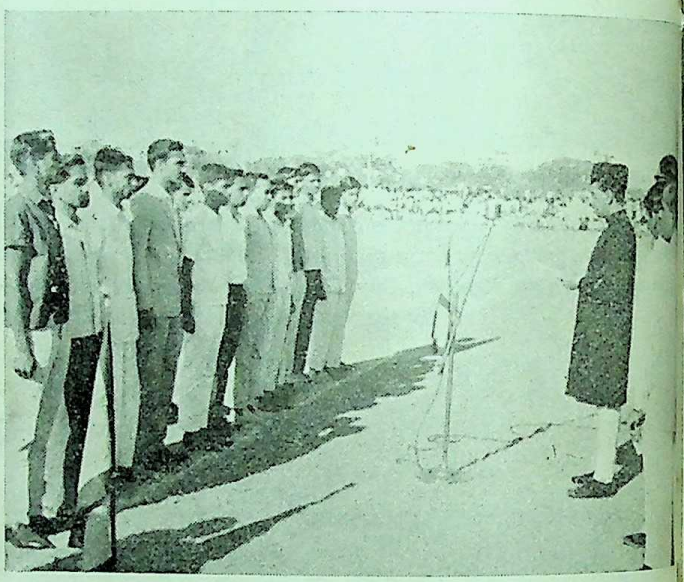


Shri Mir Kazimal Khan, Collector of Osmanabad, is seen saluting to the National Flag on R-Day.



A demonstration of mass drill was given by the students of the National Rayon School at Kalyan, on the Republic Day.



The youths who became voters on the Republic Day were specially honoured during the Republic Day Celebrations all over Maharashtra, on January 26. Picture shows a contingent of youths being administered the pledge by Shri A. A. Alvi, Collector of Sangli, at Sangli.

A special exhibition was held at Ahmednagar to swell the Flag Day collections recently. By collecting Rs. 30,000, Ahmednagar district doubled its target of Rs. 15,000.

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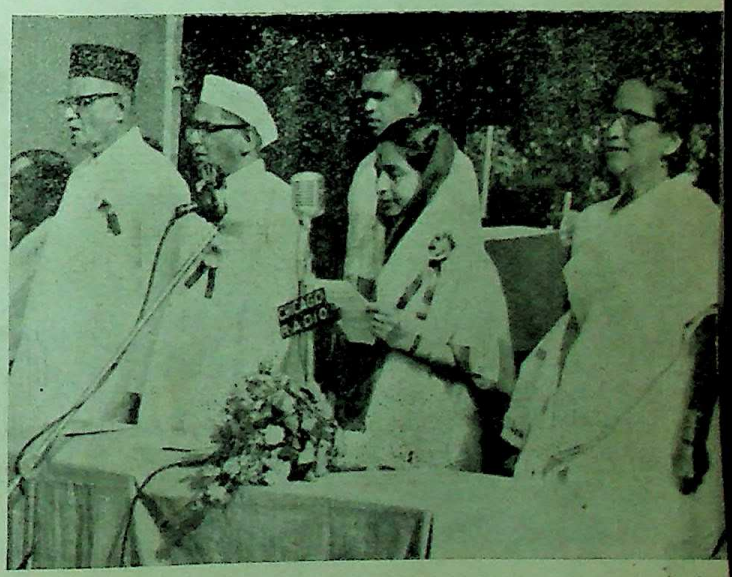
Chief Minister V. P. Naik unveiled the statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Republic Day. Also seen in the picture are Dr. R. N. Kulkarni, Mayor of Bombay, Smt. Vatsalabai Naik and Shri Dadasaheb Gaikwad, M.P.

A solemn pledge was taken on January 26, at Chembur, by the youths (born between August 15, 1947 and January 25, 1948) who attend adulthood. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, presided over the function.

students rally was held under the auspices of the Youth Welfare ommittee on the Republic Day, at Kamgar Maidan. Picture shows hri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, administering the pledge to the students.



Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, administering the pledge to the students at a rally organised by the Youth Welfare Committee on the Republic Day, at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

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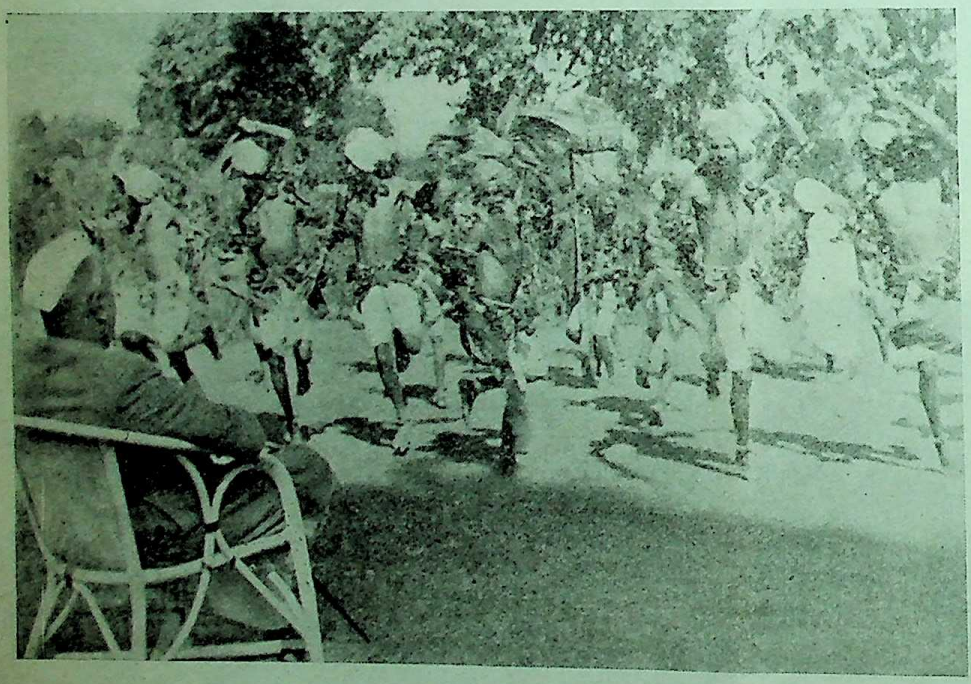
Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi

A float, 'Maharashtra Saint's Noble Message of Unity', formed part of the R-Day pageant in Delhi.



Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, is seen here witnessing a "Gajanritya" presented by the Maharashtra-troupe on the R-Day at New Delhi.

The Maharashtra Troupe, a "marvellous performance", the Delhi pressmen at a press p held at the Talkatora Garde the Republic Day.

The newsmen were all prai the colourful Gajanritya. This folk dances were from Satara di

The State float depicting galaxy of saints-poets of M rashtra, who propounded the of universal brotherhood and equality, also received a wor appreciation from newsmen.

A NEW KEYBOARD FOR ENGLISH-HINDI TYPING

Nilakhe's Technique Praised by Prime Minister

If what Shri Nilakhe, a man revolutionary ideas about t and shorthand from Akola s implemented, then one can a type at the rate at which non a human being speaks.

Shri Nilakhe who was at Delhi to attend a seminar on writing and shorthand, acqu the Prime Minister, Deputy Minister, Home Minister an Education Minister with his key board. He claimed that any with a knowledge with E typing can type in his new sy Hindi irrespective of the fact ther he knows Hindi typewriti not.

Shri Nilakhe who has broke world record by typing 145 per minute, is in the field fo last 30 years. He claims th key board ensures not only speed in typing, but is also mical as with one type-write news can be disseminated in re languages. This will help to the regional languages of

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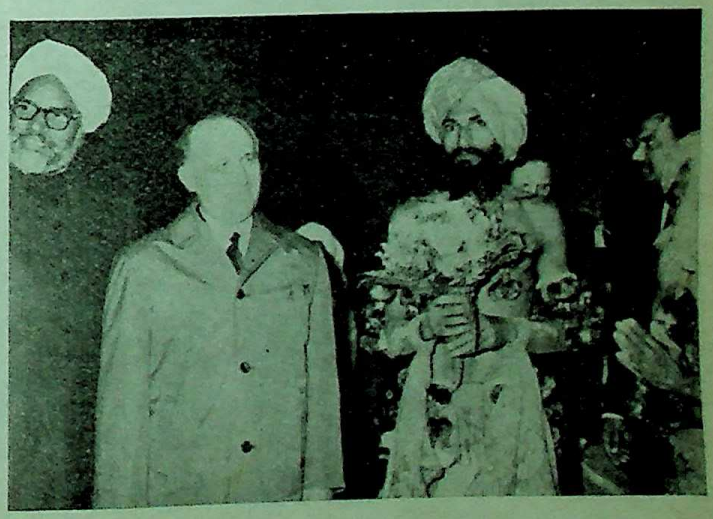
which have not been so fortunate to ompete with English. His keyboard ystem is so simple that a man can earn the same within 7 days.

Shri Nilakhe disclosed this when e visited Maharashtra Information entre. He plans to come to the apital during the ensuing session f the Parliament to demonstrate is new machine to the members of e Parliament. He was specially vited to demonstrate his techniques n T. V.

★

The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, wearing a turban and a garland is seen here with the dance-troupe of Maharashtra, which presented the 'Gajanritya' on the Republic Day at New Delhi.

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, awarded prizes and certificates to seven boys below 16 years of age, from all over India for their acts of exceptional adventure and courage in 1968, under a scheme sponsored by the Child Welfare Committee, on January 22, at New Delhi. Picture shows Smt. Gandhi awarding a prize to Krishna Dattu Kharate of Satara district who saved the life of an eleven year-old boy who had fallen in a well by risking his own life.



His Excellency Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, s seen here with a folk-dance artistes. A special folk-dance show was organised by the Maharashtrian artistes, New Delhi, on anuary 23, in honour of His Excellency. An exquisitively carved able-lamp was presented to him and a gold-embossed leather purse to Miss Zhivkov, by the artistes.

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R-DAY—CULTURAL PROGRAMMES IN BOMBAY

Wasudeo

Warli Dance

Koli Dance

Peacock Dance

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Some Aspects of District Planning

BY

Shri D. G. TUNGARE,

Deputy Secretary,

Finance Department.

★

The State Plans, being an integral part of the National Plan, broadly adopt the scale of priorities in the National Plan but because the different States are at various stages of development and have divergent physicogeographical characteristics, the contents of each State Plan are naturally different in details. Even so, all the State Plans follow the broad contours of the national planframe and are consistent with the national policies and objectives. Similarly, district plans are an integral part of the plan of the State and though in details each district plan may show variations to suit the local conditions and the physical resources obtaining in the district, each district plan does follow the broad contours of the State Planframe and has to be consistent with the State's policies and objectives.

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THE relationship of the plan of any area with the planframe of the State or the nation is a vital relationship which is to be borne in mind in the formulation of local plans. In the same manner, plans of smaller areas below the district, i.e., a block or a village have to bear a similar relationship with the corresponding planframe at the district level.

The concept of a plan for a given area or in other words an "area plan" technically connotes a plan for the development of a demarcated area with a limited and specified objective in view. The examples of an "area plan" are : (*i*) plans for an industrial area or (*ii*) for areas brought under command of an irrigation project. These "area plans" have a limited objective and are designed to meet that objective only.

Area Plan

An area plan should not be mixed up with a regional plan which is generally understood as a plan for development of a region which is demarcated on geographical or economic considerations and is designed for the development of the resources of that region. An example of a resource-based regional development plan of this kind is the Damodar Valley Regional Plan.

A District Plan

A district plan incorporates within itself the concepts of an area plan as well as a regional plan so far as there are clearly identified areas which need to be developed with a particular objective in view and also as a region which can be demarcated on geographical and economic considerations for which resource development plans can be drawn up. The basic concept in this approach to planning is that the plans are conditioned by the given physical situation, natural resources and the levels of socio-economic development already reached and that the plans are drawn up for the development of the potential of the area with due regard to the problems of the area and the needs as ascertained by a systematic statistical assessment of such potential.

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The Interrelationship

The interrelationship of an area plan with the larger spatial units in which the area is situated and with the smaller spatial units of which it is composed is similar to the relationship between the broad planframe of the nation and the State plans. This relationship carries with it a certain measure of constraint on the planning process which has got to be accepted. There are other constraints also, viz., the constraints of resources financial, physical or material and man-power resources which have to be borne in mind while drawing up an area plan. Thirdly, an area plan has to take into account intra-regional and inter-regional influences and has to reflect adequately the complementary impacts arising from such intra-regional and inter-regional influences. For example, a plan for a district like Thana or Kolaba, which are on the periphery of the metropolitan city of Bombay, will have to reflect adequately the influences of this proximity to the metropolitan city. On the other hand, a plan for a district in the interior which is far removed from such a metropolitan influence will be substantially different in character. In terms of intersectoral priorities and allocations of resources, therefore, it is obvious that there cannot be a uniform pattern for each district.

Two Approaches To Planning

From this discussion will follow a consideration of the two approaches to planning, viz., area approach and the programmes or schematic approach. These two approaches are not necessarily contradictory to each other but are complementary. The programme approach implies that certain developmental activities which are considered necessary or desirable, consistent with the national and state objectives and policies, will figure in the plan of all the areas in the State. National programmes like eradication of Malaria or Small-Pox, Family Planning Programme, etc. have to find a place in every district plan. Secondly, each district plan may also have to provide for certain minimum basic requirements accepted as a part of the State policies, for example universal primary education, which will require adequate number of primary schools, health facilities in the form of primary health centres and dispensaries or facilities for drinking water supply. These will inevitably follow a normatic and schematic approach in the process of planning at the local level. On the other hand, it will be possible to divide the district into three or four broad identifiable areas with reference to physical or topographical characteristics, soil and water resources and infrastructural imbalances. Programmes for resource development based on surveys of the potential of each of the identifiable areas and their requirements arising from special local factors will have to be drawn up keeping in view an area approach in the planning process at the local level.

Thus the two approaches viz., the area approach and the programme approach have to be closely inter-twined in the process of local planning. In doing so, care has to be taken to ensure that an integrated plan emerges for the district as a whole. A district plan which is drawn up purely on a schematic programme approach without consideration of local needs and problems will thus be seriously deficient in many ways. On the other hand, a purely local approach without reference to national and state objectives and priorities might lead to distortion of the country's goals.

An area development appr implies both resource develop and human development. relative emphasis on these aspects of development depend the stage of deve'opment rea in a given area. It is, how necessary to bear in mind the ro human development and of s services and infrastructure a essential stimulating agent for source development. Resource d lopment will be seriously imp unless adequate infrastruc development is provided for support the development of resources of that area.

The Growth Factors

This discussion leads us t vital problem involving gro factors to which adequate atte is not being given in local plan The economy of an area — whe a block or a district—will grow the economic growth in the re and as the area passes throu primary stage to a more adva stage of growth, it will need a lerated investment limited to capacity to absorb such incre investment. This concept of gressive acceleration of the d lopment process and of the need progressively larger investmen well recognised in planning at national and at the state le But at the level of the smaller viz., block, the notion, that a p of intensive development ca followed by one of lower inves because the area has receiv certain stage of intensificatio incompatible with the concep dynamism of development. planning which assumes a l outlay in the schematic budge Stage I and reduced outlay Stage II suffers from this defic which is primarily due to a plan being framed in isolation community project block only.

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true that after a period of intensive development the character of inputs into any area will also change from elementary services to more advanced services, or from service activities to resource development activities and so on. It is also true that the capacity of the area to pay for development activities will increase with the growth of that area. But at the same time the level of investment for more advanced services and for resource development activities, which will be concomitant to the passing of the area from the primary stage to advanced stage, will also be very much larger. In the context of the Fourth Plan, when a number of blocks will pass into the second stage or post stage II phase, it is necessary that a close look is taken at the development of these blocks by pooling of resources from various sectoral allocations so as to meet the full development needs of the area.

Vital Concept in Local Planning

This brings us to a very vital concept in local planning viz., the concept of integrated plans. This implies securing of appropriate inter-sectoral relationship in magnitude, space and time between different activities, proper relations between development in different parts of a given area and between towns and villages. The approach of integrated planning goes beyond the concept of mere co-ordination. For an illustration of inter-sectoral relationship to be secured, we may take the example of a rural area which is located within the command of an irrigation project and which can derive benefits from power transmission lines. For such an area, an adequate programme for utilisation of the facilities of irrigation and rural electrification will have to be provided in the local plans. Power made available to villages can be utilised for irrigation only if adequate loan arrangements are made for installation of electric pumps and adequate technical assistance is arranged for educating the farmers to change the cropping pattern, credit is provided for levelling and reclamation of land and for switching over to advanced agricultural techniques. The connected inputs should be adequate in magnitude and should be made available at the proper time and place. In the absence of such an arrangement, experience has shown that large investment in resource development projects like major irrigation and transmission lines in rural areas is not fully utilised and there is a time lag between creation of facilities and utilisation.

In drawing up an area plan it is therefore necessary to identify the nuclui of development or what may be called the primary growth factors around which programmes for development in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors have to be thought out and duly provided for. It is also necessary for an area plan to provide adequately for removal of negative factors which may retard the process of development. For instance, bad communications and low levels of literacy can act adversely as negative factors. The importance of removing the negative factors is often underestimated. It is not sufficiently appreciated that the development of a backward area cannot be achieved merely by locating a large project in the area. To stimulate growth, the primary factor, namely, a large project, needs the supporting action of removal of negative factors which retard the growth of that area.

Co-ordination between agencies concerned with development activities in an area is a *sine qua non* for integrated area development. Different mechanisms are adopted for achieving such co-ordination. In most cases, inter-departmental committees within the existing administrative frame work could suffice. The Zilla Parishad should function as a vital co-ordination agency within a district. It is only for special regional development that a separate co-ordination development authority is generally required to be established as was done in the case of the Damodar Valley area.

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Palemode Eradication

IN his highly effective and heart-rending drama, 'The Merchant of Venice', Shakespeare has delineated in Shylock a typical character of an avaricious money-lender who goes even to the extent of demanding a pound of flesh of the body of his debtor in settlement of the debt advanced. The unusually obnoxious traits of the mentality of that dramatic personality are found in many of the modern money-lenders also who indulge in the likewise usurious practices under the Palemode system even today. "Palemode" is a system prevailing in the tribal areas of Thana and Nasik districts.

Off Season Needs of Farmers

As is common in our country, a cultivator is always financially hard-up prior to and also during the rainy season. It has been said that the agriculture in our country is a gamble on rains. This is more so in the tribal areas, which are comparatively backward in every respect. As a result, the cultivator in these areas has to take recourse to borrowing either in cash or kind to make both ends meet.

Unauthorised Money-lenders

For such requirements the farmer generally approaches the unauthorised money-lenders who advance him money as per his demand, which has to be returned by the borrower after the harvest, along with interest which generally ranges from two hundred to three hundred per cent. Formerly, only unauthorised money-lenders used to indulge in this usurious practice. However, surprisingly though, of late, this class is being gradually replaced by several well-to-do farmers including even tribals themselves. The net result is that the Adivasis are placed in t most difficult pecuniary position a find it rather impossible to extric themselves from the vicious cir of this recurring penury clutches the modern "Shylocks".

The unusually obnoxious traits of the mentality of Shakespeare's Shylock, are found in many of modern money-lenders also, who indulge in the likewise usurious practices under the Palemode system even today.

Horrible Evil

The Government, wedded as it to the vow of the welfare of t masses, has taken a serious view this situation and is out to eradica as far as possible, this pernicio practice prevalent in the tribal are of the State. However, it was fe that the assistance given in the for of Khavati tagai or other simil grants alone would not be of a avail in bringing about materi change in the conditions of the po Adivasis. The process of develo ment of these areas through vario community development schem and other allied programmes wou n turally bear no fruit if effecti steps are not taken simultaneous to eradicate this horrible evil Palemode. It was, therefore, pr posed to introduce a scheme aime at eradicating this utterly unheal and damaging element and there

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permanently relieving the cultivator in the tribal areas from its clutches.

Government Scheme for Eradication

The main objective of this scheme is to try to eradicate this system on permanent basis, as far as possible, by providing cultivator the bare necessities of life for which he is forced to approach the unauthorised money-lenders. It is also aimed at developing his economy on a sound and permanent basis by breaking the vicious circle of these usurious moneylenders.

The usual needs for which an average tribal has to approach these unscrupulous money-lenders are food-grains, clothing requirements, condiments, fuel, tobacco and other items of personal habits, seeds, manure and the like. On the basis of these unavoidable requirements, it has been roughly estimated that the demand of an average Adivasi family on this account would be about Rs. 250 per family for a period of 4 months or so. The maximum amount of loan admissible under this scheme for an individual family has, therefore, been fixed at Rs. 250. This loan is given both in cash and kind, the approximate percentage being 25 per cent and 75 per cent respectively, depending upon the availability of foodgrains.

Operation of Scheme

The scheme was operated in the Thana district during 1965-66 on experimental basis. As the results were found to be highly encouraging, it has now been extended to the tribal development blocks in the Nasik district also during 1966-67, and has been in operation in both the districts even today.

Since its inception an amount of Rs. 63,69,648 out of the budget provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has been distributed among 84,061 Adivasis and 37,088 others during the last three years in Thana district. Out of this amount, the sum of Rs. 48,17,866 has been recovered so far. The recovery comes to about 76 per cent of the sanctioned amount which is quite satisfactory. In Nasik district an amount of Rs. 27,21,998 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 28 lakhs has been distributed among 37,201 Adivasis and 4,903 others during the last two years, against which recoveries to the extent of Rs. 24,23,780 have been effected giving a percentage of 89.

Plea to Union Government

During the current year, an amount of Rs. 8,36,041 has been distributed among 10,833 Adivasis and 7,473 others in Thana district out of the budget provision of Rs. 17 lakhs. In Nasik district, out of the budget provision of Rs. 13 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 6,59,329 has been distributed among 9,286 Adivasis and 1,813 others.

The Government of India have been moved in the matter of expanding the scope of this highly beneficial scheme and also for its inclusion in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

SHRI V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra addressed a farmers' rally organised by the Zilla Parishad at Aurangabad on January 28. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister was the chief guest at this function and Shri S. B. Chavan, State Irrigation Minister, was in the chair. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that it was necessary to increase agricultural production to make our country prosperous and called on the agriculturists to dedicate themselves to this task.

Shri Naik further said that the Government had laid more emphasis on developmental activities in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, generation of electricity, education etc., in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and appealed to the farmers to strive to increase production by use of hybrid crops by considering this as a patriotic duty. The Chief Minister also referred to the State's demand for permission to start more sugar factories in the State.

Shri Y. B. Chavan speaking on this occasion praised the State's efforts in the field of agriculture and expressed the view that Plans for increasing production should not be hindered. He also called on the State Government to discuss its demands with the planners of the country.

Shri S. B. Chavan in his speech called on the Union Government to accord technical sanction without delay to the State's irrigation schemes.

Union Home Minister, on this occasion also distributed certificates of merit and cash prizes to those agriculturists who raised bumper jowar crops by use of hybrid varieties of seeds.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education.

Follow Mahatma Gandhi's Thoughts

A function was organised recently at the Chikitsa College, Aurangabad, to name the college auditorium as Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Auditorium.

Speaking on the occasion, the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, exhorted students to try to understand the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shri Chavan said that it was a matter of pride that talented students of the new generation were fascinated by the thoughts of Gandhiji. He said that Gandhiji occupied an important place in the world as a great statesman, thinker, philosopher and a saint.

Shri V. P. Naik in his speech recalled the deep affection and dedication of the Mahatma in the service of humanity. He said that the one noble lesson we could learn from the life of Gandhiji was to serve the poor and the down-trodden in right earnest.

Referring to the disparity in the amounts allocated on education during the pre and past independence periods in the country, the Chief Minister said that as the huge expenditure on education today was raised by taxing the poor and the rich, the students owed a debt to the society.

The Chief Minister also announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 from his discretionary fund to the college. The amount will be utilised for modernising the auditorium and also for providing a reference library on the life and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi.

Earlier, while welcoming the guests, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria disclosed that the auditorium was being named after Mahatma Gandhi as per the wish expressed by the students. Stating that the Government had been paying necessary attention for providing more and more facilities to the students, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria said that the Dean of the College had decided to spend

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Rs. 10,000 for providing amenities to the students.

Among those who were present on the occasion included Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, and Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home.

New Ulhasnagar Taluka Inaugurated

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated, at Ulhasnagar on January 25, a newly formed Taluka of Ulhasnagar by dividing the existing Kalyan taluka into two talukas.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Desai said that with a view to fulfill the aspirations of the people and also achieving the administrative convenience, the State Government had taken a decision at the time of formation of Maharashtra to consider the re-organisation of the district and taluka boundaries wherever necessary. The bifurcation of the Kalyan taluka into two talukas was the first step towards this assurance, he added.

Shri H.G. Vartak, Minister for Food, presided over the function. Speaking, Shri Vartak hoped active co-operation from the people for the development of the new Ulhasnagar taluka.

Pay Proper Attention to Studies

The annual day function of the Maulana Azad College of Arts, Commerce and Science was organised at Aurangabad on January 20.

"Students should sincerely stick up to their education and prepare themselves well enough to shoulder their future responsibilities," exhorted Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, while speaking on the occasion.

Shri Chavan said that the students of the college should mould themselves in such a manner as to become ideal citizens of the country, as the college was named after Maulana Azad, who was a great national figure and educationist.

Shri Chavan also distributed prizes to the students on this occasion.

Shri J. C. Jain, Ex-sheriff of Bombay, who was the chief guest at the function, advised the students to study hard and build their future carrier.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, was also present on the occasion.

Implementing development schemes in time

A plan review meeting of the Bhir Zilla Parishad was held, at Bhir on January 18.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Sundarrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education, stressed the urgency of implementing the development schemes in time.

A resolution condoling the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil, Minister for Co-operation, and Shri Nimbajirao Patil, former President of the Bhir Panchayat Samiti, was passed at the meeting.

The Plan view meeting was attended among others by the Deputy Commissioner, Shri Asthana, the Collector, Shri P. Abraham and the Chief Executive Officer, Shri M.R. Kher, M.L.A.s, M.L.C.s, and Presidents of the various Panchayat Samitis.

Agriculture graduates should take to farming

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture was the Chief Guest at the 12th Annual Social Gathering of the Government Agricultural College, at Parbhani on January 23.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for agriculture, called upon students of agriculture to go to farms instead of seeking any private or Government job after completion of their education.

Shri Khatal advised agriculture graduates to guide and teach farmers in evolving new methods of agriculture.

He said that students should have affection for their mother tongue but at the same time they should not entertain ill-feelings in their minds for other languages. He exhorted the students to have affiliation with students of all the States.

The Deputy Minister also inaugurated an agriculture exhibition organised on the eve of the gathering and distributed prizes to the students.

Lift Irrigation Schemes

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, addressed a large gathering of farmers, in connection with the observance of Levy Day at Lenad in Shahapur taluka recently. Shri Vartak said that monopoly procurement was the only way out to supply food to the non-agricultural section of population at a reasonable rate.

Shri Vartak congratulated the farmers of the Shahapur taluka on collecting 75,000 quintals of foodgrains against the total collection of 3,25,000 quintals made by the entire district.

Shri Vartak advised the farmers to start such industries on co-operative basis which utilised the raw material produced by them. He said that the monopoly procurement scheme and co-operative rice mills had played a very effective role in curbing the undue influence of profiteers.

The Minister also inaugurated a co-operative rice mill at Lenad.

Shri Vartak also inaugurated two lift irrigation schemes, namely, the Sogaon Lift Irrigation Scheme in the

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Shahapur Taluka and the Reyata Lift Irrigation in the Murbad Taluka. About 200 acres of land will get irrigational water from these schemes which have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1·46 lakhs.

Prizes to winners in Jowar Competition

Shri Manikrao Anandrao of Jaukheda in Jafarabad Taluka has bagged the first prize of Rs. 750 in a district level hybrid jowar crop competition organised by Aurangabad Zilla Parishad in 1967-68. He has produced 44·2 quintals of commercial hybrid jowar in one acre.

The second prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Shri Nathu Kalu Patil of Jafarabad who has produced 41·2 quintals of jowar in acre while the third prize of Rs. 300 has been given to Shri Ramdas Vithal Patil of Sonawadi in Soyalgaon tahsil for taking 28 quintals of jowar in acre.

Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan distributed these prizes in a special function held on the occasion.

149 Villages Declared Debt-free

In the recovery drive, during the year 1967-68, about 149 villages have been declared debt-free in the Bhir district. Out of the total debt-free villages, 14 are in Bhir taluka, 18 in Gevrai, 42 in Ashti, 2 in Patola, 14 in Kaij, 32 in Ambajogai and 27 in Manjalegaon taluka of the district.

This year also in the recovery drive started on November 1, 1968, Bhir district is leading in Marathwada division by recovering about Rs. 40,00,595 of all sorts of Government dues.

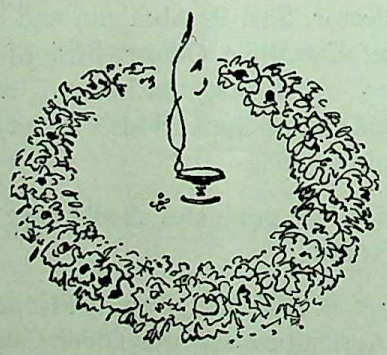
The District Collector, Shri P. Abraham, congratulated the revenue officials, villagers, talathis for th co-operation in this task.

Further strenuous efforts are a being made to make more and m villages debt-free.

Soil Conservation Work in Marathwada

As much as 3,03,000 acres land has been bunded in Mara wada Division during the last months, i e. between April to Dec ber, under soil conservation sche There has been encouraging ponse to this scheme in Osmana district where 1,12,000 acres of has been bunded during this perio

Total expenditure of Rs. 1,94,45,0 has been incurred on the soil cons vation programme in this divis during 1968-69 as against the t budget provision of Rs. 3,10,84, giving a percentage of expendi at 62.



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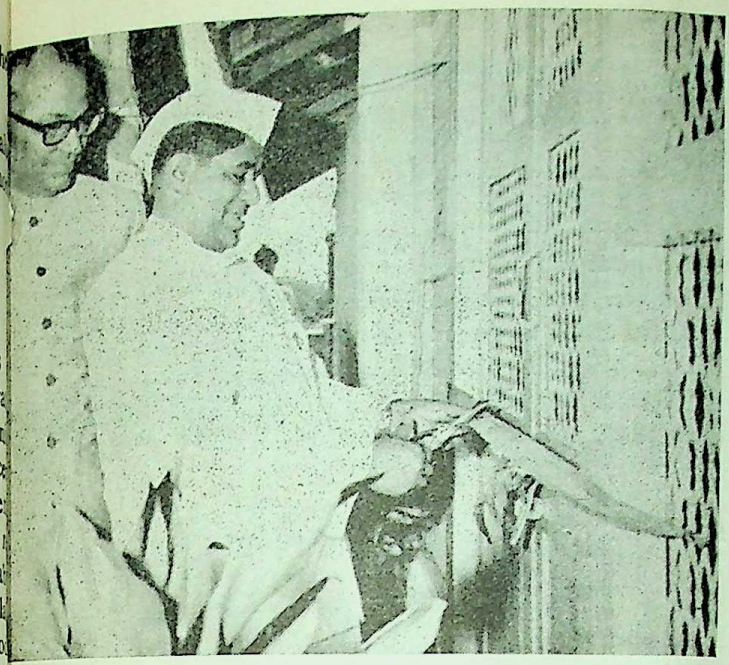
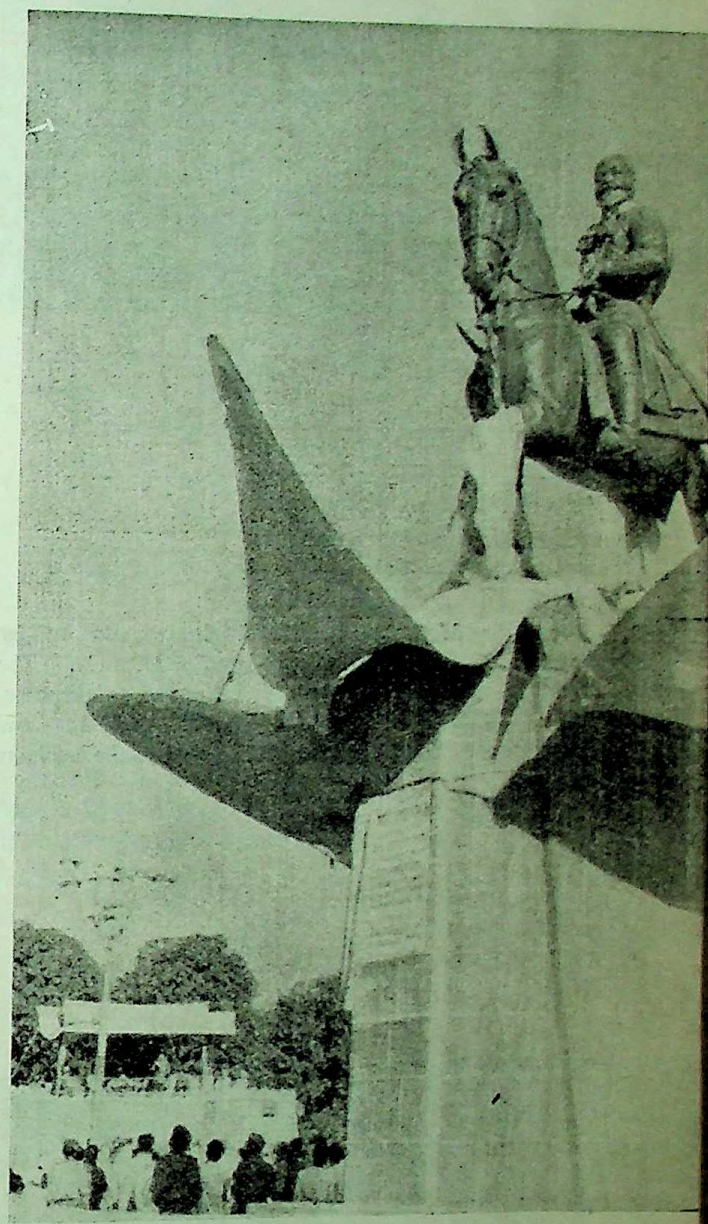
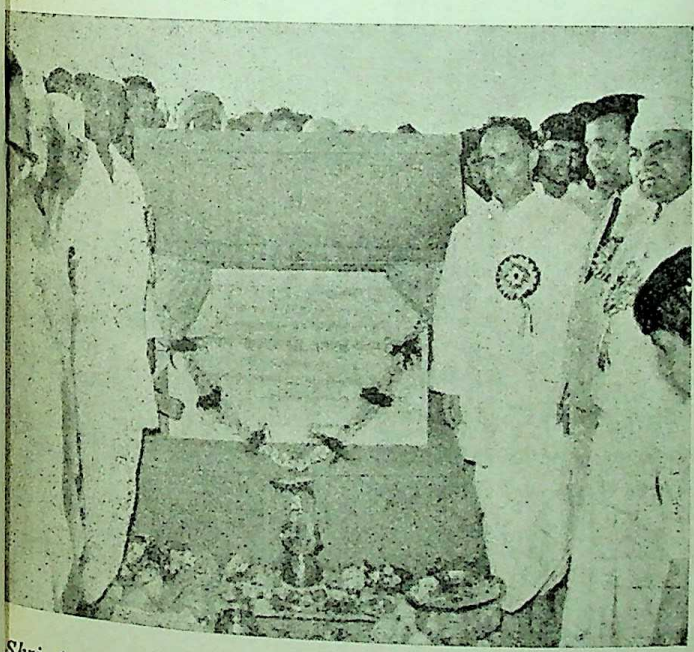


Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated Ulhasnagar taluka, in Thana district, on January 25. Picture shows Shri Desai inaugurating the Tehsil Office of Ulhasnagar. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, is looking on.



The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, unveiled the statue of Shivaji Maharaj, erected by the Municipal Corporation of Jalna, on January 29. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presided.



Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Union Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, laid the corner-stone of the office building of the Yashwant Co-operative Sugar Factory, at Akluj, recently.

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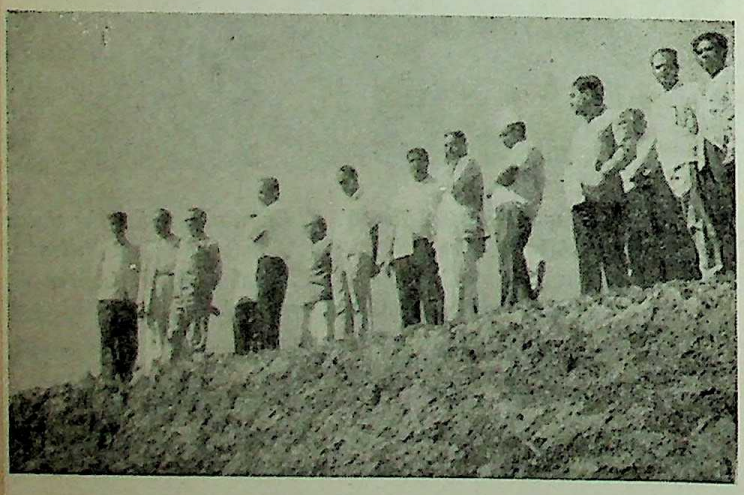
Shri Baburao Goregaokar Patil, President of the Parbhani Zilla Parishad, inaugurated a co-operative store started by the students of the Shivaji Arts, Science and Commerce College at Parbhani, recently. Poor students of the college will be given financial assistance from the profits made by the co-operative store.

An 'Adult-Education Meet' and the National Seminar were held at Gipmer Institute in Pondicherry from December 23 to 29. The representatives of Bombay City Social Education Committee, Shri J. M. Gadekar, Shri Gokhale, Shri Karambelkar and Smt. Kamal Dandekar attended the Seminar.



The members of the Maharashtra Legislative Committee visited the Jayakwadi Project at Paithan on January 21.

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Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, who paid a visit to the factory of Ashok Flush Doors, Poona, is seen here discussing with the Proprietor, Shri Rajurkar.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, recently inaugurated the Lift Irrigation Scheme by the Zilla Parishad, of Lathlud in Nanded District. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, and Shri Shamrao Kadam, President, Zilla Parishad.

Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, is seen performing the Bhoomipujan of the United Paper and Boards Manufacturing Co-operative Society Limited, at Marol, Bombay, on February 2.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, who inaugurated the farmer's rally, at Utran in Jalgaon District is seen here addressing.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

State Awards on Literature Declared

Under its scheme of giving prizes to the best books in Marathi literature, the Government of Maharashtra has declared the results of State awards on books published during the year 1967-68. The prizes will be awarded to the authors, whose books have been adjudged for the awards, on March 19, 1969, the Gudipadava day at a special prize distribution function to be held in Bombay. Beside the cash prizes, the authors will be given the certificates of merit and the ' Manchinhas ' at the function.

In this competition, the books published during the period from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 were considered for the entry. The competition has two sections, the adult literature section and the children's literature section. In the adult literature section of the competition, six prizes were kept for the first publication of the authors in various branches of writing, namely, poetry, drama, one act play, novel, short story and literary prose.

During the year, 151 entries were received in the adult literature section and 70 entries were received in the children's literature section, totalling 221 for the different branches of literature. Out of the 151 entries of the adult literature section, 36 entries were received for the prizes earmarked for the first publication section.

' Maharashtra—Land and its People ' Published

The Volume ' Maharashtra—Land and Its People ' in the gazetteer series of the Maharashtra State, produced by the Gazetteers Department of the Government of Maharashtra, has been published. Copies of the volume, which is priced at Rs. 4 per copy, can be had from the Directorate of Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay-4 or from any of their book depots at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad or through any recognised book-seller.

State Awards to Primary and Secondary School Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has selected eleven primary teachers and seven secondary school teachers for the State awards during the year 1968-69 in recognition of their meritorious services in the educational and social field.

The primary teachers are : Shri Baburao Bhagwanrao Shashtri, Assistant Teacher, Zilla Parishad, Prashala (Primary Section) Ausa, District Osmanabad ; Shri Varadacharya Singaracharya Arvelli, Headmaster, Zilla Parishad, Girl's Primary School, Sironcha, District Chandrapur ; Shri Bhikaji Govind Mirajkar, Headmaster, Kankavali School No. 1, District Ratnagi[illegible] Shri Zitru Dharmaji Tonge, He[illegible] master, Zilla Parishad, Ind[illegible] Middle School, Marki, Dist. Yeotmal ; Shri Kashinath Ra[illegible] Dhongade, Headmaster, Prim[illegible] School, Vaijad, District Wardh[illegible] Shri Allabax Karim Haranm[illegible] Taluka Master, Jivan Shiks[illegible] Mandir, Mohol, District Sholap[illegible] Shri Devji Damaji Thakre, He[illegible] master, Primary School, Dehe[illegible] (Gosavi), District Wardha ; [illegible] Balkrishna Shripati Umrat[illegible] Headmaster, Zilla Parishad, Prim[illegible] School No. 4, Mahad, Tal[illegible] Mahad, District Kolaba ; Sh[illegible] Pitambar Garbad Chaudhari, He[illegible] master, Ashramshala, Pal, Tal[illegible] Raver, District Jalgaon ; Shri H[illegible] Raoji Dalvi, Headmaster, Lona[illegible] Primary School No. 1, Lona[illegible] Taluka Maval, District Poo[illegible] and Shri Ramrao Nag[illegible] Deshmukh, Assistant Teac[illegible] Shikshan Prasarak Madhya[illegible] Shala, Ghatanjhi, District Yeotm[illegible]

The secondary school teac[illegible] are : Shri Ganesh Jaideo Chitam[illegible] Headmaster, Kanya Vidya Ma[illegible] Ahmednagar ; Shri Ha[illegible] Chunnilal Indani, Headmaster, S[illegible] High School, Valgaon, Di[illegible] Amravati ; Shri Sada[illegible] Suryabhanji Kanphade, Headm[illegible] Shri Shivaji Higher Secon[illegible] School, Morshi, District Amrav[illegible] Shri Shrinivasrao Krishn[illegible] Dashrathe, Headmaster, Madhy[illegible] Shala, Nachanvel, Taluka Ka[illegible] District Aurangabad ; [illegible] Vishweshwar Vyankatesh [illegible] mukh, Headmaster, Lokm[illegible] Tilak Vidyalaya, Chandrapur ; [illegible] Yashwant Keshav Shekdar, H[illegible] master, M. E. S. High Sc[illegible] Pandharkavda, District Yeot[illegible] and Shri Yashvant Ragh[illegible] Kinare, Headmaster, G. E. I. N[illegible] Institution, Uran, District Ku[illegible]

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Grant of Loans to Small-Scale Industries

The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted to the United Western Bank Limited, Satara, the work of granting loans to small-scale and cottage industries in the four districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sholapur and Poona for amount exceeding Rs. 3,000 but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 out of its own funds on certain terms and conditions. The loans would be granted for a period of one year in the first instance.

The rate of interest chargeable by the bank will be as prescribed in the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, and Government shall reimburse to the Bank the difference between this rate and the Bank's normal rate of lending.

The Government shall give a guarantee to the Bank to the extent of 66·2/3 per cent for any loss actually incurred in respect of each individual advance.

The limit of guarantee to the Bank will be Rs. 1 lakh.

The applicant will have to pay to the bank a fee of 1/2 per cent of the amount of loan applied for (1 per cent, if the industries are situated within the limits of a Municipal Corporation) or Rs. 250 whichever is less where immovable properties are offered as security against the loan amount, to meet the costs incurred in granting the loan. Where immovable properties are not offered as security a lump-sum of Rs. 25 shall be charged.

The loan applications will be received both by the Officers of the Directorate of Industries and the United Western Bank Limited, Satara.

State Marathi Drama Competitions

The Theatre Group, Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 2,000 for its drama 'Kale Bet Lal Batti' and the Rangayan, Bombay the second prize of Rs. 1,000 for its drama 'Lobh Nasava Hi Vinanti' in the Marathi final drama competitions organised by the Government of Maharashtra as part of Eighth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava.

The eighteen dramas selected from among the 114 dramas participated in the finals.

The three consolation prizes of Rs. 101 each have been given to : (1) Artiste's Combined, Gwalior for its drama 'Kuchaliya Vrikshachi Phale'; (*ii*) Bengali Association, Nagpur for its drama 'Nav Nahi Natkala'; and (*iii*) Uday Kala Kendra, Bombay for its drama 'Ka Asacha Ka ?'.

Prof. Madhukar Toradmal has been given the first prize of Rs 500 for best direction for the play 'Kale Bet Lal Batti'; Shri Arvind Deshpande the second prize of Rs. 250 for the play 'Lobh Nasava Hi Vinanti'; Shri Ramesh Choudhari the third prize of Rs 150 for the play 'Ka Asacha Ka ?' and Shri Raja Natu the fourth prize of Rs. 100 for the play 'Adich Ghara Vajirala'.

Prof. Madhukar Todarmal has been given the first author's prize of Rs. 500 for the scrip of the play 'Kale Bet Lal Batti' and Shri Shyam Phadke has been awarded the second author's prize of Rs. 300 for the scrip of the play 'Ka Asacha Ka ?'.

The panel of judges has not recommended any prize for music.

The prize of Rs. 101 for best settings has been awarded to Shri Anand Pai for the play 'Adich Ghara Vajirala' and another prize of Rs. 101 for best lighting to Shri Sopan Mitra for the play 'Nav Nahi Natkala'.

The eight individual prizes for best acting, all of equal merit, comprising Rs. 101 and a silver medal each have been awarded to (*i*) Prof. Madhukar Toradmal for his role of 'Sir Indrasen' in 'Kale Bet Lal Batti'; (*ii*) Shri Vishwas Karanjgaonkar for his role of 'Gajakaka' in 'Kuchaliya Vrikshachi Phale'; (*iii*) Shri Pradip S. Dixit for his role of 'Raja' in 'Nav Nahi Natkala'; (*iv*) Shri Yeshwant Mahadik for his role of 'Samar' in 'Adich Ghara Vajirala'; (*v*) Kum. Vidya Marathe for her role of 'Poornima' in 'Mee Hi Aahe Ek Jatayu'; (*vi*) Smt. Urmila Date for her role of 'Sarutai' in 'Kuchaliya Vrikshachi Phale'; (*vii*) Smt. Leena Naik for her role of 'Sheela' in 'Bhangale Te Swapna Ka ?'; and (*viii*) Mrs. Sumitra Tilak for her role of 'Sheela' in 'Nav Nahi Natkala'.

Shri Atmaram Bhende, Smt. Suhasini Mulgaonkar, Shri Bapurao Naik, Shri Prabhakarpant Diwadkar and Shri D. M. Mirasdar acted as judges.

Results of Hindi Drama Competitions

Rangayan, Bombay, has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,000 for its drama 'Choop, Court Chalu Hai' and the Bengali Association, Nagpur, the second prize of Rs. 500 for its drama 'Shool Aur Phool' in the Hindi drama competitions organised by the Government of Maharashtra as part of the Eighth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Nagpur. The third prize of Rs. 250 has been awarded to Rangamanch, Bombay, for their drama 'Ajanta Se Paris Tak'.

The four individual prizes for best acting comprising Rs. 101 and a silver medal each have been awarded to : (1) Smt. Sulbha Deshpande for her role of 'Miss Benare' in 'Choop, Court Chalu Hai'; (2) Smt. Bharati Mujumdar for the role of 'Anjali' in 'Ajanta Se Paris Tak'; (3) Shri Amrish Puri for the role of 'Sukhatme' in 'Choop,

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Court Chalu Hai' and (4) Shri Bhabotash Roy Choudhari for the role of "Dr. Thapa' in Shool Aur Phool'.

The four merit certificates for acting have been awarded to (1) Smt. Dolly Mukherji in 'Shool Aur Phool'; (2) Smt. Anita Gupt in 'Bade Adami'; (3) Shri Arun Wajpeyi in 'Kiska Hath' and (4) Shri Sharadkumar Varma in 'Bade Adami'.

Smt. Sulbha Deshpande has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 250 for best direction for the play 'Choop, Court Chalu Hai' and Shri Devasish Ray and Shri Ajay Bannerji (Combined) have been awarded the second prize of Rs. 150 for direction of the play 'Shool Aur Phool."

The panel of judges has not recommended any prize for the author of any drama.

The prize of Rs. 51 for best setting has been awarded to Shri S. P. Menghani and Shri Mahesh Kamdar for the setting of the play 'Ajanta Se Paris Tak', and another prize of Rs. 51 for best lighting to Shri Sapan Mitra for the play 'Shool Aur Phool'.

Dr. Kamlakant Pathak, Professor M. K. Baitule, Shri P. D. Kavarti and Smt. Usha Urdhwareshe acted as judges.

Results of State Sanskrit Drama Competitions

The first prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to the drama 'Swarajyasya Mantrah' presented by Maharashtra Education Society's Girls' High School, Poona, in the Sanskrit drama competitions organised by the Government of Maharashtra as part of the Eighth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Bharat Natya Sanshodhan Mandir, Poona. The second prize cf Rs. 300 has been awarded to the drama 'Gajgauri Vratam' presented by H. H. C. P. High School for Girls, Poona and third prize of Rs. 200 to the drama 'Shatham Prati Shatyham' presented by Sanskritik Mandal, Vidya Prasarini Sabha, Poona.

The two individual prizes for best acting comprising a silver medal each have been awarded to : (1) Shri Ram Karmarkar for the role of 'Ramshastri' in 'Bhratrukalaham' and (2) Kum. Varsha Gokhale for the role of 'Arjun' in 'Gajgauri Vratam'.

Four merit certificates for acting have been awarded to (1) Shri Ramesh Aabade for his role of 'Vrikah' in 'Shatham Prati Shathyam'; (2) Shri Laxmikant Jambhorkar for his role of 'Karnah' in 'Kaunteyah', (3) Kum. Smita Govilkar for her role of 'Kunti' in' Gajgauri Vratam' and (4) Kum. Jaya Deshpande for her role of 'Krishnakumari' in 'Kanyadanam'

Professor Arvind Mangrulkar, Dr. G. P. Palsule and Dr. M. G. Panse acted as judges.

Maharashtra Legislature Meeting on March 10

The Governor of Maharashtra has summoned both the Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature to meet at the Council Hall, Bombay at 1-00 p.m. on March 10, 1969.

Donation Towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, recently received a cheque for Rs. 501, towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund from Shri P. M. Shah, Honourable Secretary, New Gamdevi Peace Committee, Bombay, on behalf of the Committee at Sachivalaya,

BADKAS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation Orders Issued

The Government of Maharashtra has issued orders entitled Ma rashtra Civil Services Rules, 1 which include the decisions of Government on the recomme tions made by the Badkas Co mission.

It has been clarified that question relating to the interpr tion of these rules will be refe to the Government of Maharas in the Finance Department wh decision will be final.

According to these rules, Gov ment servant shall draw rev scales from April 1, 1966 and spe pay, if any, prescribed for the p held by him. However, Governm servant who was in service on 31st March 1966 shall have option either to come to the rev scale of pay with effect from 1st April 1966 or to retain the e ing scale or the pre-1962 scal the post held by him until the on which he earns his next or subsequent increment in such e ing or pre-1962 scale or until vacates his post or ceases to d pay in the post, such option, b exercised separately in respec the pay scale of the post held a substantive capacity and of pay scale of the post held in officiating capacity.

The rules also indicate the n in which the fixation of initial should be enforced.

There is also provision of pr tion of pension and dearness wance for Government servan city scale of pay.

It has been stated that these shall be deemed to have come force from April 1, 1966. How arrears arising from the rules be payable only for the period f from the 1st July 1968. As fo period prior to the 1st July orders will be issued in due cour

(continued on page

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Bird Sanctuary At Karnala

Government of Maharashtra is planning a bird sanctuary near the rnala Fort in Kolaba district to protect the beautiful birds from extinction also to develop it as a birds study centre. This is the first sanctuary lusively for birds in Maharashtra. At present there are two sanctuaries, National Park-cum-Sanctuary at Tadoba and a Bison Sanctuary at dhanagari.

OVERNMENT of Maharashtra has decided to develop area surrounding Karnala Fort, 8 sq. km. in extent, in Kolaba strict as a Bird Sanctuary and k on the project has already been en in hand. The object of this tuary is two-fold, protection of diminishing population of utiful birds and also to develop s tourist centre and the centre bird-studies. With a view to racting tourists to this sanctuary, fascinating spot for lovers of ural sciences and camping faciies are being provided.

ll suited area

As the area surrounding Karnala rt is a reserved forest, it is very ll suited for establishing a sancary. It contains a type of moist cidous forest, which is getting reasingly scarce in Western India. e biotic and ecological conditions ke it possible for an area of this d to hold a large variety of birds d animals and a casual walk rough this jungle is an unfailing rce of joy.

During the recent years, 140 ecies of birds have been recorded this area such as Paradise-ycatchers, Ashy Minivet, Shamas, alabar Whistling Thrushes, ocket-tailed Drongo, etc.

o Disinct Seasons

Karnala has two distinct seasons m the point of view of bird watchg. At the beginning of the monsoon, one can see Paradise-Flycatchers with their fairy like white streamers, Shamas and Malabar Whistling Thrushes and a variety of other species nesting in the forest. In the cold weather the migrants take over and the pattern of bird life changes. Six varieties of Flycatchers were noticed in this area.

Facilities for Tourists

During the current year, development works to the tune of Rs. 1·81 lakhs are proposed to be completed. In order to provide suitable camping facilities to the tourists, construction work of two timber huts supplemented by out-house, kitchen, quarters for two chowkidars and garage is in progress. It is proposed to provide two camping platforms with watering connection and sanitary arrangements. Provision of two Swiss Cottage tents with necessary furniture is also being made. Simultaneously with the camping facilities, watering and sanitary arrangements are also necessary. For this purpose, construction of a well with pumping arrangements and overhead tank is in progress. Construction of two anicuts is also in progress to provide watering arrangements at suitable places and to encourage wild life flourish. Trails are also being laid out for hiking facilities and bird watching.

Visitors' Centre and a Bird Zoo

It is contemplated to set up a Visitors' Centre and a Bird Zoo in an area of about 10 hectares at the entrance of the sanctuary where varieties of birds will be on display for the benefit of those interested in natural sciences. The sanctuary is located about 80 km. from Bombay and about 12 km. from Panvel on Bombay-Poona Road.

Government of India is expected to bear 50 per cent of the capital expenditure on the scheme during the year.

★ ★ ★

(continued from page 42)

Government Decisions

State Festival of Marathi Films

The panel of judges appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to recommend the various State awards and to select seven films from among the entries received for the Seventh Maharashtra State Festival of Marathi Films, have selected the following seven films for the exhibition in the festival:

(1) 'Ahmi Jato Amuchya Gava' (Prem Chitra); (2) 'Khandobachi Aan' (Shiv Maharashtra Chitra); (3) 'Gharachi Rani' (Gaurav Chitra); (4) 'Thamb Laxmi Kunku Lavate' (Rasik Chitra); (5) 'Preet Shikva Mala' (Rajan Chitra); (6) 'Ek Gav Bara Bhangadi' (Jayashree Chitra) and (7) 'Ekati' (Karsaz Chitra).

These seven films are being exhibited in the Festival of Marathi Films held at Uma Chitra Mandir, Sholapur, from February 14 to 27, 1969 along with seven old outstanding films like Manus, Sant Tukaram, Lagna Pahave Karun, Brandichi Batli, Ramjoshi.

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Smt. Durgabai Khote was Chairman of the panel of judges and Shri V. Avdhut, Shri G. R. Kamat. Shri D. P. Korgaonkar, Shri Dinanath Dalal and Shri P. Jairaj were its members.

High Power Forest Development Board

The State Government have constituted a High Power 'Forest Development Board' under the chairmanship of the Minister for Forests. The Deputy Minister for Forests will be Vice-Chairman; Secretary, Revenue and Forests; Secretary, Finance; the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Chief Executive Officer of the Board will be the members. Officer on Special Duty (Forests) in the Revenue and Forests Department will be Member Secretary.

The Board is authorized to sanction forestry and ancilliary operations pertinent to the objectives of the Board for expeditious implementation of the decisions taken by the Board.

The primary objective is conversion of the present predominantly mixed forests of low value by clearance of existing growth and replacing the same by plantation of valuable species like teak. The Board will consider setting up of integrated forest industries for economic and efficient utilization of available produce in public, private or joint ventures.

Initially, the Board intends to convert 25,000 to 30,000 hectares of mixed low value forests in each of four units of the Project areas selected in Nagpur, Bhandara, West Chandrapur and Central Chandrapur forest divisions in a period of 30 years. Thus an area of over 1 lac hectares will be converted during this period to very valuable teak forests.

The State Government has decided to invest about Rs. 3·75 crores during the period of the Fourth Plan for capital and recurrent expenditure on the project works.

Forestry operations will be partly mechanized. But since these are primarily labour ntensive, the works will provide daily employment to 4,000 workers all the year round.

The Board will undertake welfare activities for the forest labour employed and development of forest communications in project areas. These operations coupled with the industrial utilization of forest produce will result in social and economic benefits of abiding value to the backward communities in underdeveloped forest tracts.

After conversion, these will yield revenue of 28,000 per hectare in intermittent yield, i.e. ten the present revenues, viz. 2,875·00 per hectare, to the Exchequer annually. The en production from these fully s valuable forests will help the local demand of a tural and constructional completely and give fill establishment of large inte complexes of forest industr these regions.

★

Government is pleased to ap Shri K. K. Framji, I.S.E., Re as a Technical Consultant in co tion with presenting the case State Government before the nal proposed to be appointe Government of India for adj ting the dispute in connectio the allocation of the Krishna vari Waters, on the terms and tions stipulated in the Anne this Government Resolutio appointment takes effect fro January 1969. The services consultant will be retained a as required.

The Technical Consultan prepare and present the case State of Maharashtra so f technical aspects are concerne will advise and be available fo sultation on all technical during the proceedings.

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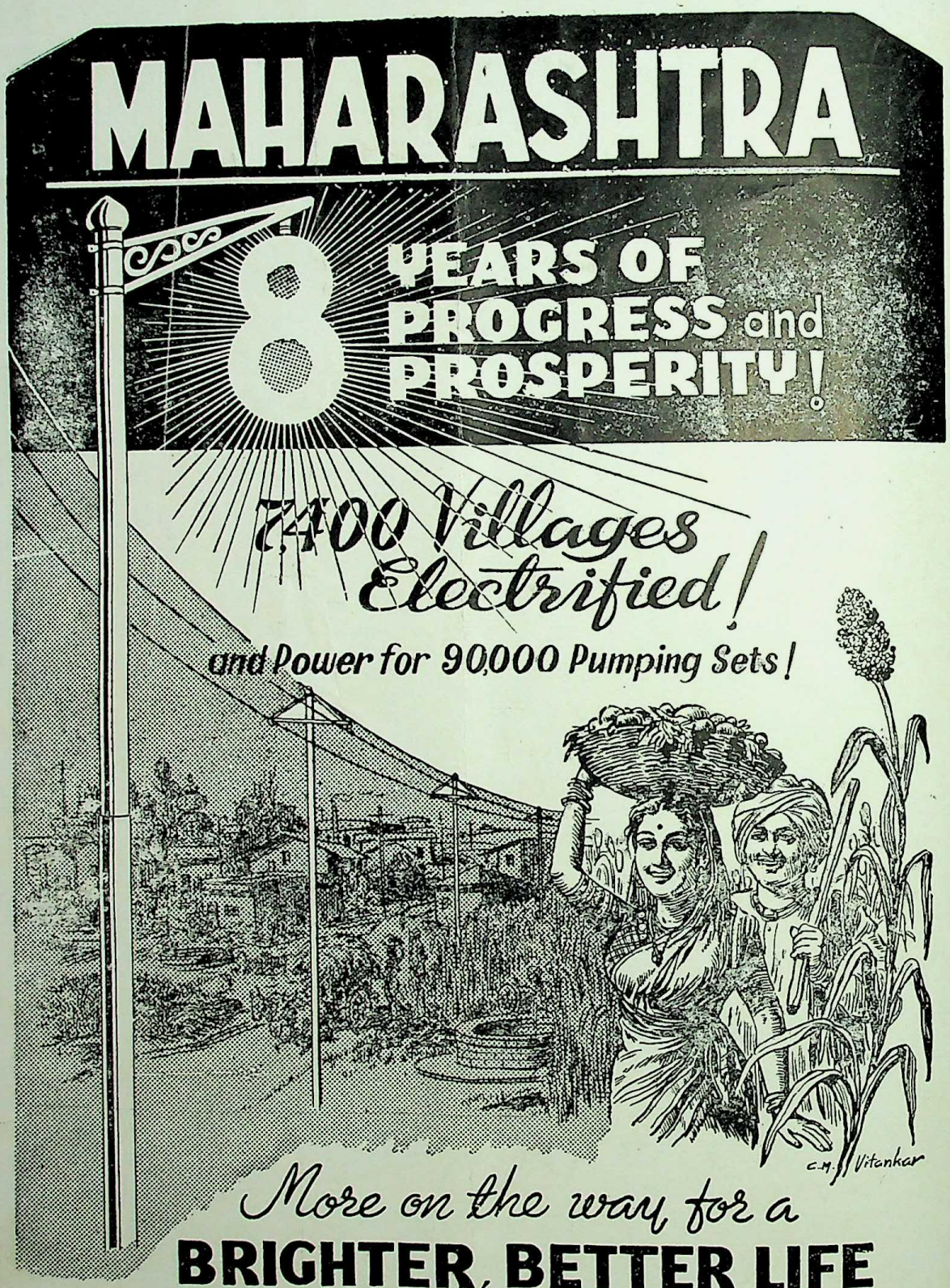

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Vol. 24, No. 20

MARCH 1, 1969

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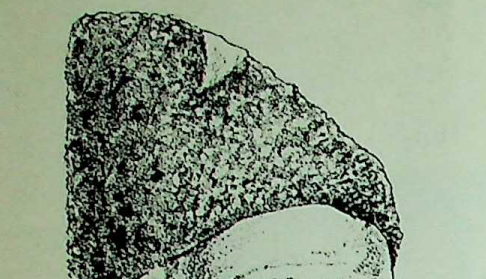

Research on Ghalib

—ALI JAWAD ZAI

★

In this article, the author says that with all the research that has gone into the works of Ghalib already published, there is still a vast field for the scholars to cover. Ghalib's writings contain useful material of historical and sociological interest and an examination of his writings from that angle may be rewarding. We publish here this article in connection with the Death Centenary Celebrations of that great poet who had multi-faceted personality and who had assimilated social and political changes of his time.

As an ironist and humourist, Ghalib was unsurpassed by any other Urdu writer. As a poet, he had a wider range than that of his contemporaries or predecessors, and there was a happy blend of thought and emotion in his poetry. He alleviated our sorrow, enhanced the enjoyment of our life and taught us to sympathise with the misfortunes of others.

★

There is a strain of complaint in Ghalib's prediction that his poetic talent would be universally acknowledged only after his death. But, in the whole galaxy of our great writers and poets, few ever commanded such nation-wide recognition in their life-time. The earliest *Tazkiras* of his time noticed him with appreciation; a full length biography was planned by his pupil, Hali; his works ran into more than one editions, his letters, prefaces and stray writings were collected and printed and his paintings and photographs presented by loving friends. This, indeed, was a rare distinction.

Relished Literary Controversy

The process was intensified after his death. Scholars located all the available material about the poet's life, period, art, disciples, contemporaries, relations, acquaintances and patrons. Many commentaries on his works were attempted. The number of books published about him would run into scores. All this is not laudatory. He excited jealousy and envy and, when drawn into a literary controversy, he seemed to relish it. Yagana, himself a talented poet, even aspired to demolish the tall edifice of Ghalib's fame, bu is a lone figure. For several sch research on Ghalib became a time work. Today, there are outstanding names whose wo considered authoritative.

Contemporaries Eclipsed

Ghalib certainly deserved a attention but he was so abso that even great poets like Sauda Nazir and Anis could get sporadic notice. His contem ries like Momin and Zauq were into partial eclipse. This situ has been remedied in recent and scholars have turned to masters as well. Nevertheless pace of research work on Gha still much faster and of a standard.

Biographical notices

The earliest short biogra notices of Ghalib are to be fou *Ayarul Shoara, Umda-i-Munta Gulshani Bekhar, Sukhan-i-S Gulshan-i-Hamesha Bahar, Gu i-Bekhezan* and *Asar-ul-Sa* Selections from Ghalib, given *Tazkiras*, are important to res scholars in determining vari The systematic effort mad

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Mohammed Hussain Azad in his *Nabi-Hayat* to collect his bio-data was a definite improvement on the sketchy notes in the earlier reference works. He contacted several contemporaries and relations of Ghalib personally and also brought out a questionnaire to get fuller details about the poet but this attempt did not yield much material. Perhaps, Azad's partiality to his own *guru*, Zauq, turned it into a half-hearted affair.

It fell to Altaf Husain Hali to compile a full length biography of his literary mentor. He incorporated all the published material, to which he added considerably from personal knowledge. He was the first to utilise the poet's letters as source material for the biography.

Ghalib and his Letters

Many intimate details of Ghalib's life have been rediscovered from his letters, hundreds of which had been preserved by the addressees. Two big bunches, *Oed-i-Hindi* and *Urdu-i-Moalla*, were edited for publication while he was still alive. His Persian letters form Part V of his *Panj Ahang*, which was published twice in his life-time. In the second edition, the number of letters was raised to 151. Munshi Newal Kishore added another twelve letters for his edition of the *Kulliyat-i-Nasr-i-Farsi*. Syed Masud Hasan Rizavi collected Ghalib's Persian letters to Calcutta addressees under the title *Mutafarreqat-i-Ghalib*. Two years later (1949), Qazi Abdul Wadood published *Maathir-i-Ghalib*, a compilation of letters written to friends in Calcutta and Dacca. Some of these are common to the Qazi and the Rizavi collections.

Collections of Urdu Letters

Ghalib gave up writing letters in Persian around 1848, and insisted on writing in conversational Urdu. The first collection of 168 letters was got together in 1866 by Mumtaz Ali Khan Meeruti and was published just four months before the poet's death, while the second collection was out when he was no more.

Relations with Rulers

The poet had close relations with the rulers of the erstwhile princely State of Rampur. Col. Bashir Hussain Zaidi, the Chief Minister of the State, persuaded Imtiyaz Ali Arshi to collect the correspondence that had passed between Ghalib and the rulers of Rampur. Arshi published in his *Makatib-i-Ghalib* 130 letters, preserved in the State archives. The letters written to Haqir Akbarabadi and his son have been included in *Nadirat-i-Ghalib*, while there are some fresh letters in *Ghalib ki Nadir Tehreeren*.

Early Books

Moulvi Mahesh Prasad took great pains in arranging the already published letters and unearthing quite a number of others lying scattered all over the country. He had desired to arrange them chronologically. The task was accomplished in 1941 when the first part of his *Khutut-i-Ghalib* was published. The second part was re-edited by Malik Ram and is awaiting publication. Malik Ram also revised the first part to correct some inaccuracies that had crept in in the earlier edition in respect of chronology and the names of proper addressees. A few letters subsequently discovered were also edited. A reference should be made in passing to the *Nadirat-i-Ghalib* by Mohammad Ismail Raisa Hamadani who pieced together different portions of published letters and claimed that they were written to his great grandfather, Karamat Hamadani. The mischief was discovered by Qazi Abdul Wadood and Malik Ram in separate articles.

Urdu Acquires New Vigour

These letters are important from several points of view. Urdu prose acquired a new vigour and buoyancy after the publication of these letters. The votaries of the classical style realised that unnecessary ornamentation, show of learning or lifeless traditionalism deprived personal letters of spontaneity and charm. These letters added to the literary stature of Ghalib himself, besides facilitating a more intimate study of the poet's many-sided life. Almost every biographer of the poet used these letters as his basic material. After Hali's *Yadgar-i-Ghalib*, Nizami Badayuni compiled the biographical portion of his book, *Nikat-i-Ghalib* from the poet's letters, mostly in Urdu. The Pakistani scholar, Ghulam Rasul Mehr based his famous book "Ghalib" on the poet's writings and letters. Mehr's canvas is much bigger than that of Nizami and much more learning and research has gone into the former's work to make it an outstanding contribution to Ghalibean literature.

New Avenues of Research

These early books not only paved the way of coming biographers but also opened up new avenues of research, providing impetus to discover fresh material and fill up several unexplained gaps. The first biography, written on the Western style, is the *Ghalibnama* by Sheikh Mohammed Ikram which later facilitated completion of *Hayate-i-Ghalib*. In his works, Ikram also attempted a critical analysis of Ghalib as a poet and a prose writer. The material thus collected came handy to him in compiling the more ambitious book *Hakim-i-Farzana*.

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Almost simultaneously, Malik Ram started collecting biographical material for the introduction to Ghalib's *Sabad Chin*. The size became too unmanageable for an introduction and was, therefore, published separately as a biography entitled *Zikr-i-Ghalib*. It is a systematically arranged and edited book and is noted for a comprehensive treatment of the subject. It has already run into four editions, every time gaining in volume and utility.

All the available material about Ghalib's relations with Rampur State were compiled by Imtiyaz Ali Arshi and published as an introduction to his *Makatib-i-Ghalib*. This added an important chapter to the poet's life.

English Translations

Apart from a chapter on Ghalib in Ram Babu Saksena's *History of Urdu Literature*, there was little about the poet in English. Full volumes have been devoted to Ghalib since by Dr. S. Abdul Latif P. L. Lakhanpal and Jia Lal Kaul. To these may be added Malik Ram's *Mirza Ghalib* written for the National Book Trust. Professor M. Mujeeb has written a book on Ghalib for the Sahitya Akademi, while Ralph Russel and Khurshid-ul-Islam have jointly translated and edited Ghalib's letters for the UNESCO. Qurratulain Hyder is also writing a separate book. Many have tried to render Ghalib's verses and poems into English. The names of Mujib P. L. Lakhanpal, Jialal Kaul, Malik Ram, H. C. Saraswat, Prema Johari and Qurratulain Hyder may be mentioned.

Stray Articles

In addition to the detailed books, there is a large body of stray articles published in different magazines and periodicals. The Aligarh magazine devoted a full issue to Ghalib, some years ago. This was published later in book form under a new title, *Ahwal-i-Ghalib*, which was edited by Mukhtaruddin Ahmed Arzoo. (He has since dropped his poetic pseudonym ' Arzoo '). The *Nigat*, Lucknow, the *Urdu-i-Moalla*, Delhi and the *Saifia* Bhopal, have also brought out special supplements.

In view of this rapid growth of the Ghalibean literature, it became essential to prepare detailed bibliographies. Commendable work has been done by Abdul Qavi Dasnavi and Akbar Ali Khan in this connection. The former has published his volume to coincide with the Centenary celebrations. Dr. Qamar Rais, Rashid Hasan Khan and Amir Hasan Nurani are also compiling a bibliography in English and Urdu for the Ghalib Academy, Delhi.

Ghalib's Diwan

Useful information can also be culled from the many commentaries of Ghalib's Diwan. There are portions in Ghalib's Diwan which are not fully comprehensible to an average reader, without the aid of a commentary. When his works were included in the sylabii of English teaching institutions in India, the difficulty was sought to be overcome by publishing commentaries. At least 35 commentaries have been published so far, the earliest being *Wusuq-i-Sarahat* by Waleh Hyderabad. Among other important commentaries, mention has to be made of those by Nazm Tabatabai, Hasrat Mohani, Asi Ulduni and Josh Malsiyani. The commentaries poured all the attention on Ghalib's Urdu verses, neglecting his Persian poetry altogether. An unfortunate outcome has been the comparative neglect of Ghalib's Persian poetry, with which only the elite are now acquainted. It is hoped that the republication of the Persian Diwan of Ghalib during the centenary will awaken fresh interest in Persian poetry and attract commentators to this neglected sector.

An assessment of the literary of Ghalib's works has been attempted, partly or fully, in the book Ghalib. The pride of place, however, goes to Abdul Rahman Bijnori's book *Mahasin-i-Kalam-i-Ghalib*. Although Bijnori, at times, indulges in superlatives, his is the first comprehensive assessment of the personality, art and thought. Of special significance are Khurshid-ul-Islam's *Ghalib*, Shaukat Sabzwari's *Falsafa-i-Kalam-i-Ghalib* and Zoe Ansari's *Ghalib Shi*[illegible] *Ghalib-ka-Kalam Aur Fun*, *Ma*[illegible] *-i-Ghalib*, *Naqd-i-Ghalib* and Dr. Abdul Hakim's " *Afkar-i-Ghalib* " also deserve study.

Ghalib as Scholar

Of particular interest in the [illegible] *-i-Ghalib* is Qazi Abdul Wadood's forth-right article on the status of Ghalib as a scholar. Entitled *Bahaisiyate Muhaqqiq*, it brings together a convincing volume of material to underline that the poet was not free from human [illegible] of judgement and the Qazi cautions us against being carried away by uncritical enthusiasm. A few [illegible] fearless and frank analyses were needed to introduce a scholarly critical balance in the other laudable sentiment of hero worship. Qazi Abdul Wadood is compiling a number of the poet's works, but stray material about him under the title *Jahan-i-Ghalib* and is expected to be a specimen of research work of a high order.

Malik Ram's *Talameza-i-Ghalib* forms an important link in the Ghalibean literature. He has collected biographical data of the pupils of Ghalib and representative specimens of their p[illegible]

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ith further material added to the ok, he is now planning its second tion. He proposes to provide other link to the chain through s projected book on the poet's trons and helpers.

ocumentary Material

Considerable documentary mate- l has also been brought together. oks and stray pieces written in the et's own hand, the manuscripts d printed editions of his Diwan d other works, photos and paint- gs of himself and those associated th him have been collected from ferent sources. The biggest collec- n lies with Akbar Ali Khan who added useful footnotes to the aterial and is hoping to print it in ok form soon. Some of it has ready been published in a book titled *Muraqqa-i-Ghalib* by ithvi Chandar.

For research scholars, it is essen- al to have full knowledge of all e manuscripts and different edi- ons of the printed works of Ghalib. he can still come across new anuscripts or little known antho- gies where Ghalib's works have been included. Search is on and there is every likelihood of fresh material being traced in remote places. The works of Ghalib so far located include both his Persian and Urdu writings. Among his Persian works, mention may be made of (1) *Kulliyat-i-Nathr.* (This includes Panj Ahang, Mehr-i-Neem Ruz and Dastambu) ; (2) Qate Burhan ; (3) Sabad Chin ; (4) Bagh-i-Dodar ; (5) Dua-i-Sabah and (6) Rissala-i-Ban. Better known of these is his Persian Diwan.

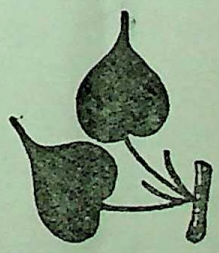
In Urdu there is his Diwan, which is the most popular of his works. We have, then, his letters and stray writings in (1) Ood-i-Hindi ; (2) Urdu-i-Moalla ; (3) Makaatib-i-Ghalib; (4) Nadirat-i-Ghalib ; (5) Ghalib-ki-Nadir Tehriren ; (6) Nikat-o-Ruqqat-i-Ghalib and (7) *Mutafarreqat-i-Ghalib.*

In addition, there is *Qadir Nama,* a small book of verses written for children. To this may be added *Nama-i-Ghalib* and *Tegh-i-Tez,* both being Ghalib's rejoinders contributed in the course of a controversy that raged round the *Burahan-i-Qate.* Another work has been ascribed by Malik Ram to Ghalib. It is the Lataif-i-Ghaibi ; which, according to Malik Ram, has been written under the " Sayyah ".

Vast Field for Research

With all the research that has gone into the works already published, there is still a vast field for the scholars to cover. Taking advantage of the universal interest in the poet, spurious poems and fake letters have been smuggled into his collections. Nadim Sitapuri's " *Ghalib ka Ilhaqi Kalam* " brings to light the doings of Asi. There is also the problem of *ghazal* couplets or portions of *qasi.'as* revised and rejected by Ghalib in subsequent editions. Inaccuracies may also have crept in in the originals owing to the failure of memory or other human limitations. All this is now exposed to systematic research.

There is useful material of historical and sociological interest in Ghalib's writings and an examination of his writings from this angle may be rewarding.



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The White-Paper on Educational Reforms

—A symposium at Margao

The 'White Paper' on educational reforms, was the subject for the four-day symposium arranged by the Maharashtra Information Centre, Margao, Goa, recently. The speakers congratulated the Maharashtra Government on its taking definite steps for planned development of education, by publishing the White Paper, which is the first of its kind hitherto published in India.

THE Maharashtra Information Centre, Margao (Goa) had arranged a four-day symposium on the 'White Paper' on educational reforms, from January 28 to 31 at Margao. Shri Shantaram Hede, Zonal Inspector of Education inaugurated the symposium, and Shri Gopalrao Mayekar, Minister for Education in Goa, presided on the concluding day. The principals, teachers of the colleges and the schools of Margao and other educationists participated in the discussion.

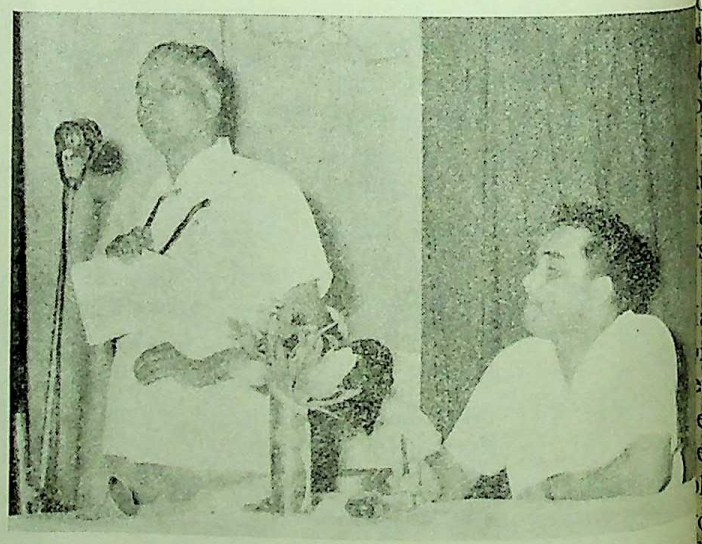
Shri Shantaram Hede, in his inaugural address observed that our education should be helpful in improving our head, heart, and hand. He also expressed that literacy may expand more rapidly if the right of voting is limited to only literate adults.

Active Co-operation from teachers

Shri N. T. Kulkarni, Principal of Teachers' Training College, Margao, speaking on expansion of Primary education on the first day of the symposium, observed that the expansion of Primary education should not be left to Government alone. People and particularly teachers should render their active co-operation in making our whole country literate as early as possible. For this task sincere teachers should go to rural areas and create interest for education among illiterate people. Government should provide all facilities for such teachers. To work in rural areas should be deemed as a special honour for the teachers.

Shri N. P. Sukerkar, an educationist, also spoke about Primary education.

He said that the White P deserved appreciation and thinking particularly by because the educational syste this territory is linked with t Maharashtra. He said that White Paper has not provide the training of Headma Maximum number of students class should also be fixed. He o that the policy to continue res posts of teachers for the back



Shri D. B. Wagh, Principal of the Chowgule College, Margao, is here addressing the last meeting of the symposium. Sitting side is Shri Gopalrao Mayekar, Education Minister, who presided.

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asses is wrong and harmful for the udents. Target numbers of all sorts technicians should be fixed, taking to account our present and future eds, he told. English should be ught as a compulsory subject and t merely as an optional subject.

He observed that the present urse of 8th class will later on be mpleted in 7th Class only. Mug-ng up for passing examinations all be discouraged. Efforts will be ade to create interest among udents for learning through their yn reading and practical work der expert guidance.

pansion and Qualitative provement

On the second day of the sympo-m, Shri Ravindranath Raiturkar, cher in New Era School in his e presidential address said that r retention and stabilization of our mocracy it is essential to make Indians literate and provide them least minimum education as early possible. At the same time for hieving all round development of r country it is essential to produce pert technicians in all fields. herefore atleast for the coming few ore years equal stress will have to laid on both expansion and quali-ive improvement of our educa-n.

He added that the White Paper on ucational reforms published by aharashtra Government was the st White Paper hitherto published India. He opined that the aharashtra Government should be ngratulated for having thus taken finite steps for planned develop-ent of education. The White Paper erely indicates the policies to be llowed. It does not give any detailed ogramme. For removal of social ustice, stress must be laid on other-tongue medium and expan-n of education, he told. Advocating the establishment of more residential schools he said that it is quite possible to run Public schools most economically and in simple manner. The educational atmosphere in the Public Schools will be helpful in better training of students and proper moulding of their characters. More educational equipments, up-to-date libraries and better facilities for teachers can be available in such schools. So it would be better to have more Public Schools, he concluded.

Plan should be limited to available resources

Shri S. P. Joshi, Principal of Mahila and Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Margao speaking on the programme for qualitative improvement, observed that since the achievement of Independence stress has been laid on quick expansion of both Primary and Secondary education. As a result of such hurried expansion, the standards of education have fallen down to a low level. We have got very limited financial resources and educational equipment also are quite limited. We do not have enough trained teachers. But the number of students is ever-increasing. Thus in our efforts to educate all, nobody is able to get good education.

Taking into account our national financial and other resources we should fix the number of schools and colleges which we can afford to run efficiently. Thus we should attempt to undertake the teaching of only such maximum number of students whom we can teach efficiently under the existing circumstances. Our educational progress should be achieved step by step in due course. By inefficient expansion of educational facilities we will be wasting our national wealth without producing any good and useful result. Therefore the idea of educating our whole nation overnight should be left out.

All should have equal opportunities of obtaining education but an opportunity should not be imposed or thrust on those who are quite incapable to take its advantage. Thus the stress on qualitative improvement laid in the White Paper is quite justified. The importance of actual work-experience in improving the standard of education has also been recognised by the White Paper and therefore it should be welcomed, he said.

Importance of Female education

Miss Leela Keertani, teacher in Government Multipurpose High School, spoke on the ' Problems of girl students '. She observed that the people in the rural areas have not hitherto properly understood the importance of female education. She opined that the White Paper has not dealt with the topic of female education. The strength of girl students is less due to apathy of their guardians. Adult education in rural and backward areas, restriction on early marriages, stress on improving moral standards, training of girls in domestic works and opening of separate schools for girls wherever necessary, can be helpful in attracting more girls to schools and colleges. Special scholarships and hostels should be provided for girl students. They should get part-time jobs and facilities of evening classes and postal education. Thus only the ratio of girl students can become equal to that of male students, she added.

Work-experience to the students

Shri Ravindra P. Karmali, Headmaster, St. Rock's High School, Tollecanto, Velim, while delivering his presidential speech on the third day of the symposium welcomed

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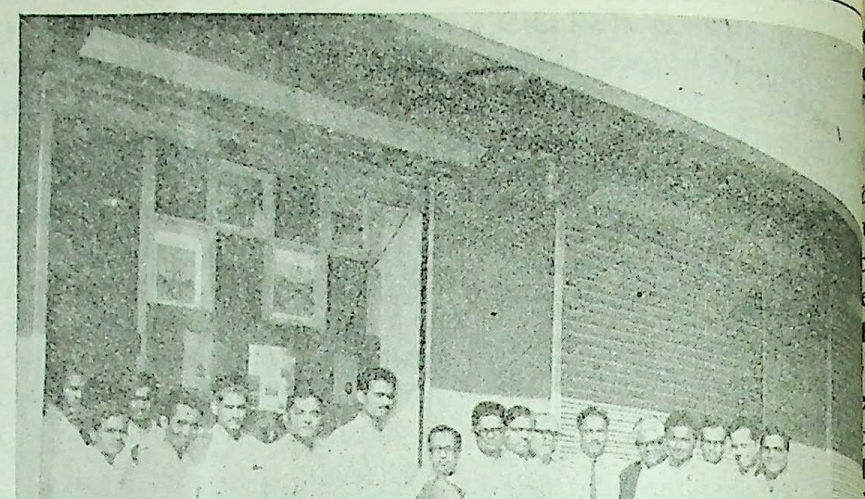
the White Paper for having given importance to work-experience in educational system, and observed that the white-collar tendency to hate manual work should be eliminated.

An introduction of work-experience in education will not itself produce any experts but it will be helpful in making the students accustomed to manual labour and enable them to achieve some practical knowledge. Therefore all educational institutions should take lead in providing work-experience to their students, he added.

Speaking on " Importance of work-experience in education " Shri K. R. Salkar, Principal, Government Multipurpose High School, Margao, observed that the main point in the proposed programme of educational reconstruction in the State, is to relate education more intimately to the life, needs and aspirations of the people. The Kothari Commission defines work-experience as a participation in productive activity in school, in the home, in a work-shop, on a farm, in a factory or in any other production situation, he said.

The traditional concept of work-experience is neither dynamic nor forward looking. The White Paper suggests that the introduction of a programme of work-experience at the primary level will eliminate the difference between basic and non-basic schools and it recommends that the overemphasis on spinning and weaving should be reduced and a greater emphasis should be placed on programme of agriculture, kitchen-gardening, or work on village farms. Kothari Commission has given a long list of the subjects of work-experience at different stages of education. The commission thinks that agriculture can be made an important part of work-experience, provided it is made exciting and stimulating to the young mind. The requirements of trained teachers and necessary equipments will have to be first fulfilled for implementation of the phased programme of linking work-experience with education, he concluded.



The journalists from Bombay who were in Goa recently, visited the Maharas Information Centre at Margao. The journalists' tour in Goa was conducted by Government of Goa.

Vocational education for girl

The next speaker, Sow Nalini Kulkarni, a teacher in the training college of Primary teachers, spoke on " Vocational education for girl students ". She observed that girl students should be taught such works which will be helpful in developing their natural tendencies and capacities. Heavy manual work such as carpentry or metal work is unsuitable for girls. Scientific know-how of cooking, kitchen-gardening, embroidery, ordinary electrical repairs, stitching, washing, nourishing of children, housing etc. will enable a girl to be a better woman. Knowledge of like singing, dancing, acting, ing, instrumental music, ca making toys etc. will not only to her own happiness but wi enable her to become an e member of her family. The experience should enable a g develop her physical, mental social capacities. A girl studen take up any technical course ac ing to her own choice, she expre

Maharashtra's glorious educatio tradition

On the concluding day o symposium, Shri Gopalrao kar, Minister for Educatio Goa while delivering his pre tial address, said that ' expans education on grand scale a programme for qualitative im ment of education are both o

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eat importance and the Government is trying to implement both these programmes.

He added that the educational policies mentioned in the White Paper are based on the recommendations in the Kothari Commission's Report. Therefore the changes which will be carried out according to the White Paper will necessarily be in accordance with the national policies about educational reforms. Moreover the educational tradition of Maharashtra is eminently glorious and mature. Therefore it would be appropriate for Goans to take advantage of the educational reforms in Maharashtra.

In order to implement the new educational reforms in Goa, a number of Special Committees have been appointed by the Goa Government to prepare detailed programmes for changing the class material, for introduction of new text books etc. Taking into account the local needs and available resources, these committees are expected to chalk out detailed phased practical programmes for implementation of the new policies. He told that the preparations which are being done in Maharashtra are also being closely watched. Lastly he congratulated the Maharashtra Information Centre, Margao for holding the symposium on the White Paper and thanked the audience for having taken keen interest in the vital subject of educational reforms.

Shri D. B. Wagh, Principal of Chowgule College, Margao, speaking about Higher education, observed that Goa is intimately connected with Maharashtra in educational field and therefore it is necessary for Goans to think deeply about the White Paper. According to the traditional convention that the Government should not issue directives to the Universities about their educational responsibilities, there is very little reference about Higher education in the White Paper, he said. However the White Paper has mentioned what the Government proposed to do for supporting the policies about higher education chalked out by the universities. From 1972 onwards students of 10th class in Maharashtra as well as Goa will have to appear for the S.S.C. examination, he said. Later on the Higher Secondary course will be for two years.

Like Maharashtra these changes will take place in Goa also, and Goa Government shall have to make necessary preparations for implementation of these changes. The college course will be of three, four or five years according to the choice of the subjects. Efforts are being made to introduce Marathi medium at the University level. Moreover national service is being made compulsory through formation of N. C. C., N. S. C. and sport teams.

Mentioning certain items from the White Paper, Shri Wagh told that we can also increase the ratio of trained teachers, appoint trained and degree holder teachers in some primary schools and encourage appointment of higher degree holders as teachers in some secondary schools, encourage private institutions in rural areas to run pre-primary classes and prepare a planned programme for introducing work experience and National service in the education, provided the Government here is prepared to bear necessary expenditure. Provision of the methods of examinations, day to-day judgment of a student's standard, giving stress on the education of science and maths, formation of inter-schools and school-college-complex, and chalking out a phased programme for introduction of the medium of regional language, can be undertaken without any extra expenditure if necessary efforts are made to do so, he concluded.

The symposium was appreciated by local public and local press.

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The Art of Living

Emphasising the need for cultivating that ancient spirit of tolerance which we have always prized as our richest heritage, Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, in this article, says that people came to our shores fleeing from persecution, seeking shelter and it was granted to them. The art of living like all other arts is a moving, flowing and changing thing. In the Indian tradition, culture was never exclusive, it was always inclusive. We need to cultivate tolerance and respect for others whose ways are different from ours.

IF I were to briefly define the concept of the art of living, I would say it is the ability to get along with people. Man developed from earliest times a desire and taste to live in a congregation rather than alone, be it a family or a tribal group. The group over the years widened and expanded. From the village of a handful of hamlets, it grew to cover mighty metropolitan cities, as large or sometimes larger than what independent states once used to be. We have cultivated different modes of communication so as to be able to talk across thousands of miles as though the other person were in front of us and now through television even see that person and hear the voice.

Get along with others

While we have developed these and many other such wonders, we have not learnt as yet to get along with one another. We have yet to learn the art of living, that is living in brotherhood, in friendship, in love and respect with our fellow beings. Education has expanded beyond the class room. People are taught in school and community, public cleanliness, sanitation, what to eat, how to cross the streets; we even learn how to venture into the cosmos, chart the skies, break the sound barrier, explore the moon, in short make possible many of the things that once seemed impossible. Yet through it all seems to persist our little mind of our ape days.

Utter Incongruity

Perhaps we are hardly conscious of the utter incongruity of our present day life. We in this country struggled, sacrificed and many even laid down their lives, to win freedom for India and for the millions who live in it. But what is the spectacle one witnesses these days? We seem to still live and function in small units as in the primeval days. The Indian nation which we thought had taken birth out of these travails had not taken shape yet.

The Indian society, like in all countries in ancient times, consisted of small groups bound together by a common heredity, language or religion. Each group claimed the loyalty of its members and through social pressures kept a firm grip on them. The smaller the group the firmer the hold. Each group was at variance with the other and these feuds and tensions caused by jealousies and other passions rent the country and resulted in contin confrontation, violence and dis

Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Great Leaders

This land gave birth however time to time to great leaders w their mighty wisdom tried to out of these narrow groove establish their identity wit humanity. From Ashoka and A Chaitanya and Guru Nanak, R krishna Parmahansa and V nanda, Ranade and Ram M Roy, Gandhi and Nehru, L history has been resplendent these seers and teachers who tried to teach us the real art of i.e. to live in friendship wi human beings by crossing the old dividing lines of castes, language, etc. This catholic spirit and tolerance made distinctive.

Shelter to the persecuted

People came to our shores from persecution, seeking and it was granted to them. were allowed to live in peace to keep and practise their and observe their customs small communities like the

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Zorastrians, Armanians, have continued to dwell in this country and maintain their identity, a fact which is a living tribute to that ancient spirit of tolerance, which we always prized as our richest heritage.

Outstanding Mark

Going right back into our earliest teachings as expounded by renowned philosophers, we find that one concept was always emphasised: to respect other people's beliefs, customs and ways of life and to live with them in amity and to make this spirit our most outstanding distinguishing mark. So integral a part of our tradition was this, that Gandhiji not only preached this message it travelled the world over, to the far off shores of Japan and the cold severe steppes of Central Asia. When the primitive tribal patterns gave way to civilization as we understand it, one of its characteristics was the incorporation within it of several different patterns of thought and living.

India—Land of Variety

Life has grown increasingly more complicated with the passage of time, especially with the advent of science and technology. Population too has increased. The result is the emergence of a great variety of cultural patterns. The problem that faces the world now is how to get them adjusted.

A similar problem faces the people even within a national boundary. India has always been a country of immense variety. This is not a disadvantage. It adds to the richness and wide range of a country. The variety is exciting and stimulating and serves to widen our imagination and knowledge. Above all it teaches us to understand things other than what we are used to, blunt prejudices and sharpen sympathies. Out of this complexity an orderly pattern of living was evolved by the wise ones, panchsheel or co-existence as the modern term now in use. This was the great message the Indian missionaries carried to far off countries.

But now we seem to be forgetting that great truth ourselves. We have rapidly lapsed back into the old primitive reflexes. People speaking different languages feel they can no more live together and form a single community any more. Thus, while we are trying to banish untouchability and caste discrimination, the divisions go along other alignments, even smaller and pettier than of the past. In fact it seems we are whirling ourselves back into the primitive tribal ways of long age.

Dishonest Thinking

The saddest thing is that the habit of dishonest thinking we have got into. We talk aloud about our secularism and democracy, principles so many don't even pretend to observe any more. What is secularism? It is not licence to throw moral codes to the winds. At one time morals were based on religion and drew sanction from a certain faith. As time advanced faith grew in dimension and took on wider connotation, but the basic content continued to remain the same. A European philosopher has defined it as "Secularisation of Spirituality", that is maintaining the impulse to conform socially to spiritual and moral standards which are no longer inspired or maintained by religious convictions.

What is Democracy?

Similarly democracy is participation of the entire adult people in the affairs of the country. The authority is created by the individuals cooperating to arrive at decisions in the larger interests of the community. For the working of democracy it presupposes a natural harmony between man and man, between individuals and society. The very concept of a society assumes that there cannot be basic or permanent conflicts between the individuals and sections, or sections and the total people, as adjustments can always be arrived at and compromises made between apparently opposing views. For it is our experience that the enlightened interest of an individual concurs with the general good of the people at large.

The Indian philosophy is deeply rooted in this belief. If we can claim any background worth the name, it is this. It was something not only believed in but also practised. True, there were lapses, but the faith continued to inspire and guide our people over many many centuries. This was the pattern of life which each generation had to hand on to the next.

Vision has Contracted

That faith is no more. The individual does not have the sense of identity with the people as a whole, nor the people with the leadership. Each is at variance with the other. The group sense and group has become paramount. The vision has contracted. Each section or little group feels its own brand of culture is supreme and is in danger of being contaminated by identification with another.

Fantastic Illusion

In the Indian tradition, culture was never exclusive, it was always inclusive. It is a fantastic illusion to think that the language, habits, customs, have come down in their original pristine form over centuries. Many factors have influenced and modified them and patterns have submerged and emerged. If they had not moved and changed as life

(continued on page 13)

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Rationale of Small Savings

By

Shri S. K. WANKHEDE,
Minister For Finance and
Small Savings.

THE instinct for savings is natural in every one of us. But it is equally true that the attitude of thrift is won hard. Looking to this subtle facet of human psychology, Maharashtra's achievement in the national savings movement can only be described as impressive. For well over a decade, it has maintained an exemplary record in this field. The spirit of the movement has permeated to schools and colleges, factories and offices, women's associations and filmsdom. Even prisoners in jails have become saving-minded. Equally sustained is the enthusiasm among savers to organise themselves into groups. These savings groups are doing commendable work throughout the State. Women in Maharashtra also do not lag behind in respect of small savings and there are a numer of women's associations which put in efforts towards the promotion of the scheme.

A Movement of Common Folk

And there are valid reasons for such an achievement, not the least of which is people's co-operation. The small savings movement is essentially a movement of the common folk. I would even say that it is a movement of the people, for the people, and by the people. For its strength and weakness lie in the support it derives from the poor workers, farmers and other similarly circumstanced people in society. It is they who constitute the majority of India's teeming millions.

The tangible benefits that accrue from the small savings scheme are obvious. We know it provides for saving for a rainy day. We also know it obviates additional taxation, arrests inflation and in the process holds the price line. What is probably not so obvious is one most significant aspect of the scheme that it encourages an attitude of thrift. This, indeed, is the rationale of the small savings scheme.

Savings : Key to Happy Life

That the habit of saving is the key to happy life is a fact that hardly needs overemphasis. A strong will is imperative in inculcating this habit. The safest way for one to cultivate the habit of saving is to make the saving a compulsory item of expenditure like food, clothing and shelter while planning one's budget. One has to cut down one's expenditure on things which are not necessities. It will not then be difficult to inculcate the habit of saving if a certain part of the income is set aside before planning the expenditure. The small savings scheme offers the common man, every con able facility to put aside what little he can spare. The modes saving offered, are many and var and their attractive returns m the peoples' participation in the wise and profitable investment.

Pay-Roll Scheme

Take for instance the po pay-roll scheme which provide voluntary automatic savings thr employers on the pay day. At end of the financial year 19 there were about 3,600 pa groups in Maharashtra wi membership of about 2,00,000 through these groups savin the tune of Rs. 1·40 crores collected. Similarly, the cu tive time deposit scheme is an popular mode of investment in savings. The total investment i postal savings accounts in 19 amounted to Rs. 472·72 lak

What is true of an individ equally true of nation. Indeed, the impetus given to economic lopment in the successive Five Plans, we have embarked up programme of socio-econom generation to usher in an e prosperity, to make the life o teeming millions happy and tented. Any country pledge such a task of reconstruction

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continue to require amounts of money to improve its capital and revenue expenditure. Unless a good deal of such money is generated from internal resources in the form of national savings and bank deposits, economic progress will be seriously retarded. Though there is a source of external debts for a nation to sustain its economy, these sources, too, have their limitations. In the final analysis, if it wants to stand and be self-reliant and self-sufficient, the people will have to pool their surplus sources in long-term deposits which could be temporarily utilised for financing development plans and increasing production of consumer and other goods.

The growing importance of small savings in the task of national reconstruction can be judged from the higher targets set for the collection from Plan to Plan. The target of collection was Rs. 225 crores in the First Plan ; Rs. 500 crores in the Second ; Rs. 600 crores in the Third, and Rs. 1,000 crores for the Fourth. Maharashtra State, too, in line with the policy of the Government of India, has continued with great success its relentless drive in mopping up its resources with the unstinted co-operation of the people. And since 1957, hardly a year has passed in which the target set by the Centre in small savings collection has not been exceeded. Our collections in the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 86 crores as against the target of 72 crores and, in the Third Plan, we reached nearly Rs. 127 crores as against the target of Rs. 85 crores. Maharashtra hopes to collect Rs. 150 crores during the Fourth Plan.

With the rising prices or the falling value of the currency, the need for savings has not been eliminated but it has actually increased. If there is need for larger saving, it is so now than at any time before. With the rising prices, it does not matter if we save less in kind but we must save in cash in view of the fact that hoarding of stocks will lead to inflation ; but mobilisation of savings in long-term deposits will, on the other hand, be anti-inflationary and should be able to help the holding of the price line.

The Art of Living

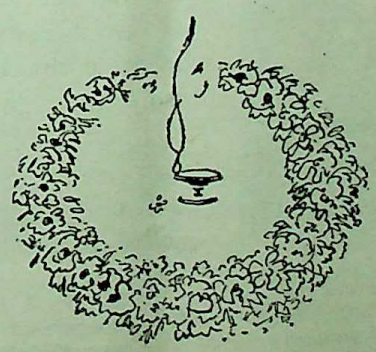
(continued from page 11)

flowed from age to age, generation to generation, they would have been just dead wood, not live factors. Gandhiji so aptly said he kept his window open so that new breezes may come in. Otherwise we would stifle. There is often an incongruity in our attitudes and slogans. So many who shout that their culture is in danger and cry against English do not mind wearing western clothes, adopting alien manners and habits and are even blind and insensitive to the beauty of Indian arts and crafts.

Cultivate Tolerance

The art of living like all arts is a moving, flowing and changing thing. It is like life inclusive, not exclusive; it teaches us to identify our interest with one another. For this we need a meeting of the minds, a rational approach, not emotional and sentimental. In other words we need to cultivate tolerance and respect for others whose ways are different from ours.

When reason is abandoned, violence results. We then resort to coercion instead of discussion and persuasion. If we wish to revive and relieve the genuine art of living we must adopt once again the law of reason.



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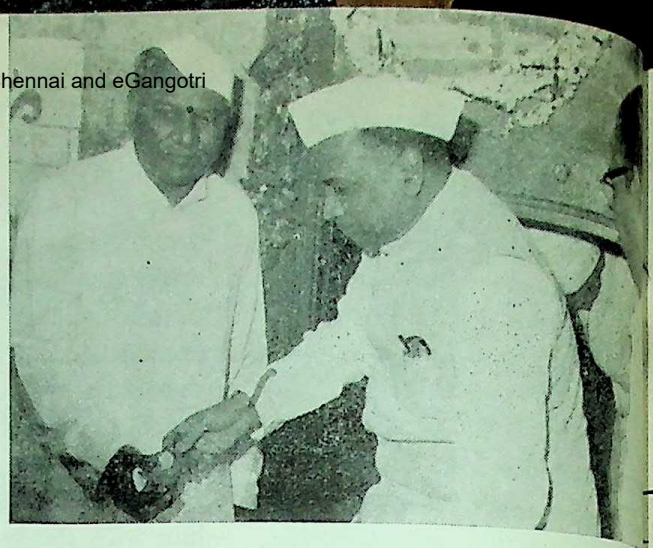
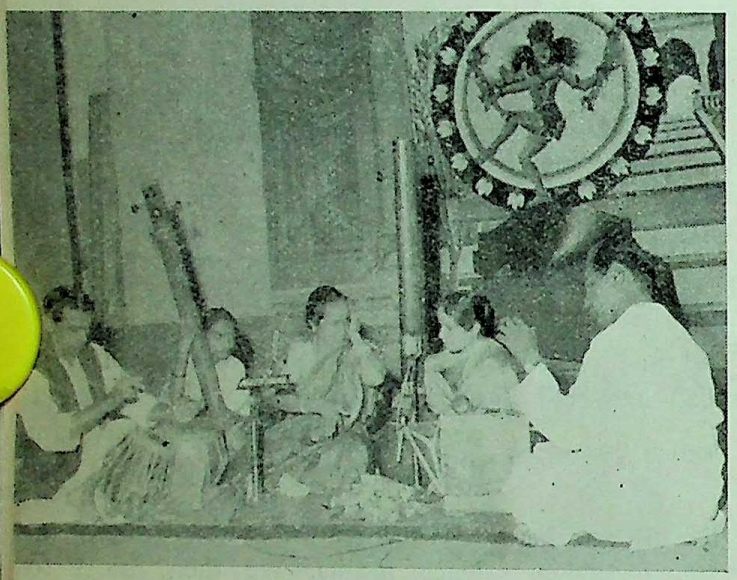
Union Home Minister Y. B. Chavan is cutting a tape to inaugurate the new building of the Ichalkaranji Janata Co-operative Bank. Also seen in the picture are Revenue Minister D. S. Desai and M.P.C.C. President Vasantrao Patil.

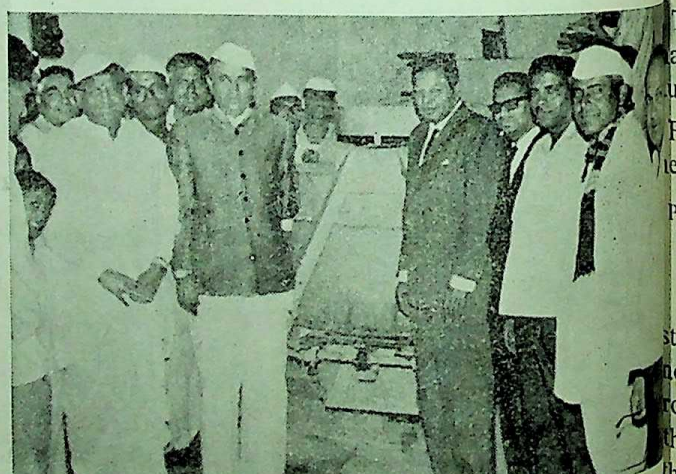


Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Po switched on the boiler at the Co-operative Sugar Fac at Kalingar. This factory is the first of its kind in Nan district recently. Shri Shankarrao Kadam, Presiden the Nanded Zilla Parishad is also seen in the picture.



Smt. Gangubai Hangal, a noted singer, gave a recital at the 8th Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava, recently celebrated at Nanded, by the Maharashtra Rajya Social Welfare Department.

Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, inaugurated the Maharashtra State Foresters and Guards Conference, at Jalgaon, recently. Also seen in the picture are Shri Bapusaheb Patil, President of Jalgaon Zilla Parishad, Shri S. S. Buit, Chief Conservator of Forests, and Shri Venkatrao Dhobi.



Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Develop inaugurated the Spart in Fertiliser Factory of the La gaon Vibhag Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh, at Lasalg in Nasik district, recently. Also seen in the picture Shri Shankarrao Kale, President of Ahmednagar Z Parishad and Shri Appasaheb Ranade.

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State Lottery Scheme

HE Government of Maharashtra has published Maharashtra State ttery Rules, 1969 for the informa- n of the public in Extraordinary ue of *Official Gazette* dated 14th bruary 1969.

The lottery scheme shall be ministered by a State Lottery ard with Minister for Finance its Chairman, and the Deputy inister for Home as Vice-Chair- n. Other members of the Board e : Secretary, Home Department ; cretary, Finance Department ; spector-General of Police ; Reti- d High Court Judge ; Director of ccounts and Treasuries ; Director Small Savings, The Director of ate Lotteries will act as Secretary.

The Collectors will be in the verall charge of the State Lottery cheme in the District, except in reater Bombay where the Director State Lotteries will be in the over- l charge.

Tickets for the State Lotteries all be issued in denomination of upee one only.

For each series of 25,00,000 tickets e following prizes shall be given :

Prize	No. of prizes	Individual prizes	Total Prize amounts
		Rs.	Rs.
st prize	.. 1	2,50,000	2,50,000
nd prize	.. 1	1,00,000	1,00,000
rd prize	.. 2	25,000	50,000
h prize	.. 3	10,000	30,000
h prize	.100	1,000	1,00,000
h prize	.900	100	90,000
	Total	..	6,20,000

The lottery tickets will be made available to the public through authorised agents who will be specifically appointed for this purpose.

The sale of tickets to the agents specially appointed shall be at the various Sub-Treasuries, District Treasuries, in the State and the Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay and shall be only in books containing fifty tickets each. Each such book shall also contain a voucher signed by the Sub-Treasury Officer/District Treasury Officer/Pay and Accounts Officer. For the purpose of sale of the tickets to agents, these offices will be called "issuing offices" at the respective places.

Applications for appointment as agents shall be received in the prescribed form which will be available in the office of the Director of State Lotteries in Bombay and in the offices of Collectors in other places in the State.

In Greater Bombay appointment of agents shall be made by a Committee consisting of the following members : Secretary, Finance Department (Chairman) ; Additional Secretary, Finance Department ; Commissioner of Police; Collector, Bombay and B.S.D. and Director of State Lotteries (Secretary) ;

In other places, the appointment of agents shall be made by a Committee consisting of the following members: Collector (Chairman) ; Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad ; District Superintendent of Police and Resident Deputy Collector (Secretary of the Committee).

While making appointment of agents in Nagpur and Poona, the Committee will invite one of the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Nagpur and Poona, respectively to attend the meeting.

Every person selected for appointment as agent by the Committees will be issued a Certificate of appointment to act as agent after the said person has executed the necessary agreement with the Director of State Lotteries in Bombay and Bombay Subarban Districts or with the District Collectors concerned at places. After selection of the agent, payment of security deposit etc. is to be made by him.

The agent appointed under the Maharashtra State Lottery Scheme will be eligible for a commission of 10 per cent of the face value of the tickets contained in the Ticket Books purchased by him.

It shall be incumbent upon every agent to whom a Certificate of appointment to act as agent is issued to make initial minimum purhcase of Lottery Tickets from the Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries/Pay and Accounts Office, Bombay situated at the place where his Security Deposit is paid, to the extent indicated below within five days of his appointment as agent, in respect of the first draw. The Commission at 10 per cent of the face value of the tickets purchased will be allowed at the source.

(continued on page 18)

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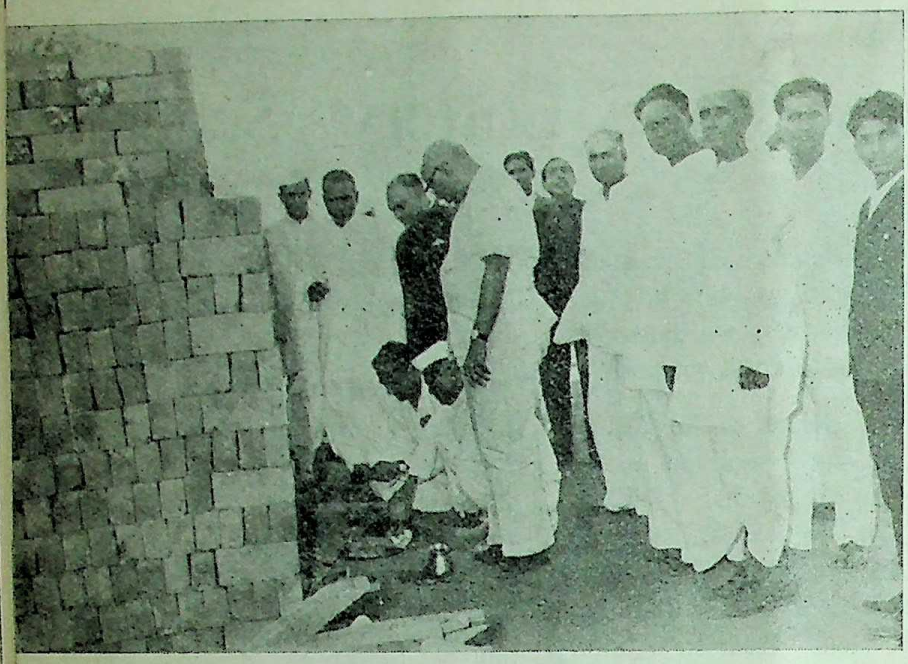
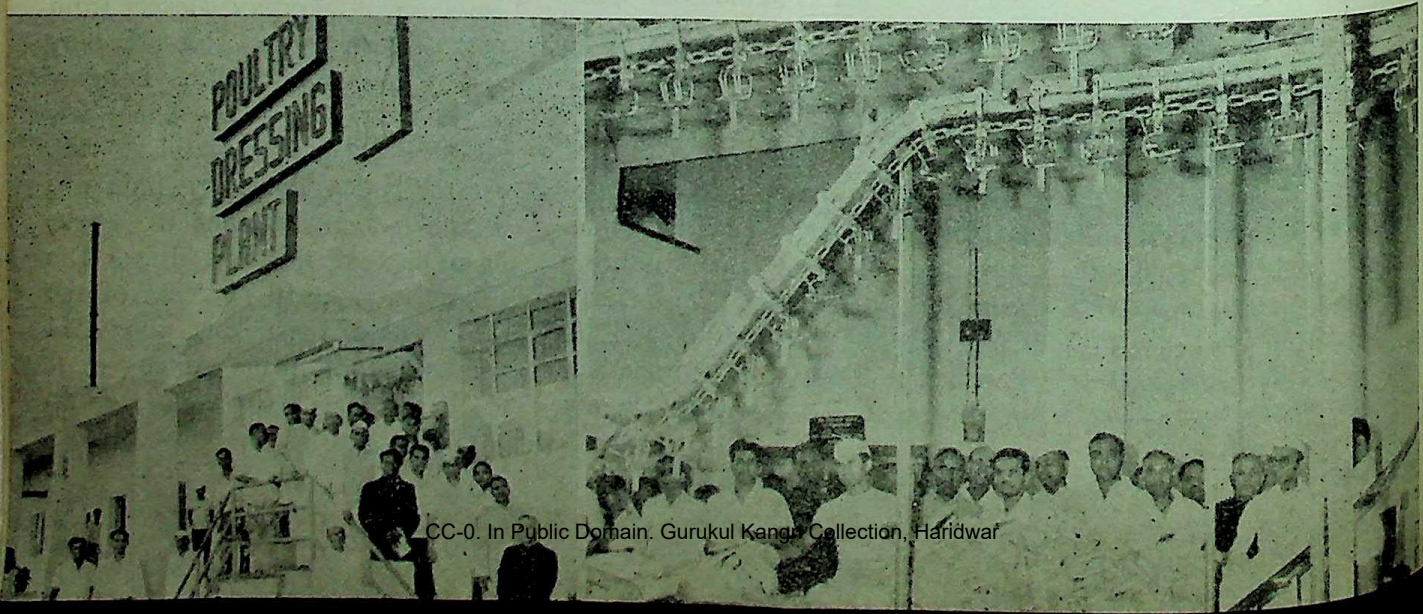
A Study Team on Western



At Kolhapur, the study team visited the Shivaji University and inspected how the students were producing bricks required for constructing buildings in the university campus. Picture shows the members of the study team heating a kiln of bricks. Dr. Appasaheb Pawar, Vice Chancellor of the University, is also seen in the picture.

The study team visited the "Sahakari Vikas Society" at Loni Bk. in Ahmednagar district. They were received by Shri Vikhe Patil.



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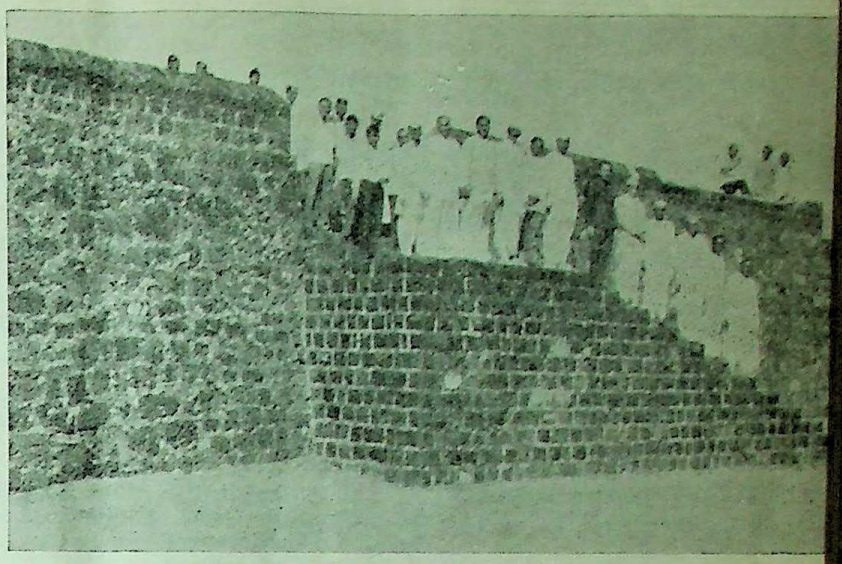
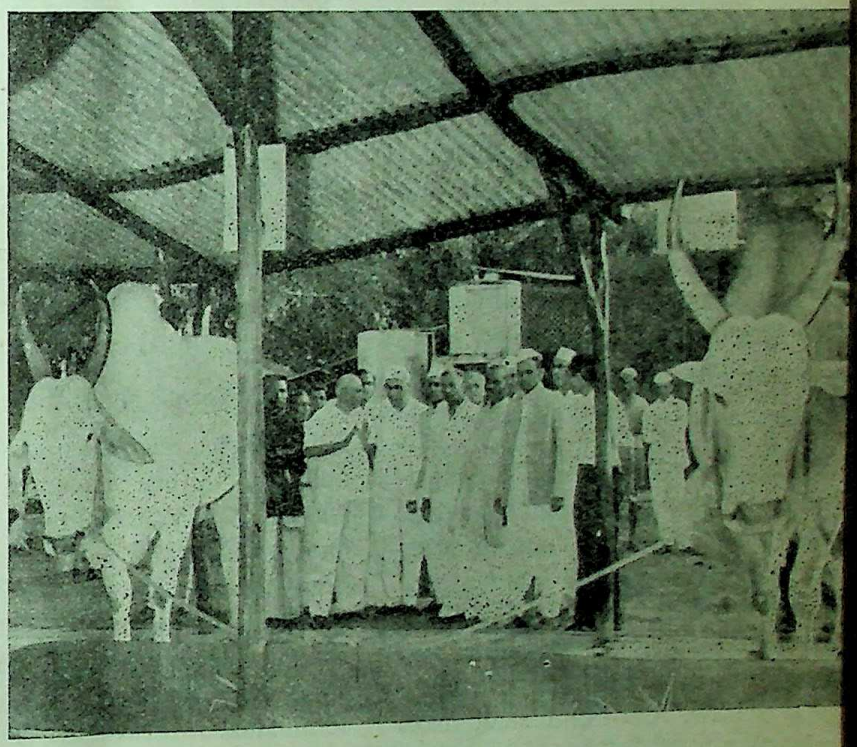
ure Members Visit arashtra



The study team visited the Panhala Fort in Kolhapur district.



The members of the study team also visited the artificial insemination centre at Poona.

onsisting of of the Legisla- ha and recently n Maha- here a he study various elopment shtra

The members of the State Legislature from Vidarbha and Marathwada are seen in the picture at right, at the Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory, which was the first factory to be set up on co-operative principles in Ahmednagar district. They were accompanied by the Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Shri Annasaheb Shinde. Picture at left shows the study team inspecting the water purification project of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

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(*continued from page 15*)

State Lottery Sch

Place where application is made	Amount of Security Deposit	Place of payment	Amount of initial purchase of tickets	Ticket issuing Of
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Greater Bombay ..	2,000	Reserve Bank of India, Bombay ..	20,000	Pay and Accounts Bombay.
Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur ..	1,000	Reserve Bank of India at Nagpur and State Bank of India branches at Poona and Sholapur.	10,000	District Treasury concerned.
Other District Headquarter Places.	500	At the Branches of the State Bank of India/ State Bank of Hyderabad at the District Headquarters transacting Government Cash business.	5,000	District Treasury concerned.
Tehsil Headquarter Places ..	250	At the Branchs of the State Bank of India/ State Bank of Hyderabad transacting Government Cash business or at the Non-Bank Sub-Treasuries.	2,500	Sub-Treasury Offices conc
Other Small Town, and Villages..	20	At the Branches of the State Bank of India/ State Bank of Hyderabad at the nearest Taluka Headquarters transacting Government Cash business or at the nearest Non-Bank Sub-Treasury in the District.	200	Nearest Sub-Treasury Off the District.

The agency shall be terminated forthwith if an agent fails to make the initial minimum purchase of tickets as above within five days.

In respect of commission deducted at the source the agent should at the time of every purchase of tickets pass a receipt for the amount of commission in favour of the ticket issuing officer. For all subsequent purchases of tickets in respect of the first draw, the agent shall make payment of the full face value of the tickets contained in ticket books purchased by him less the amount of the commission due to him. The tickets will be issued to the agents only upon their surrendering the original receipted chalan.

Every agent shall make initial purchase of tickets as mentioned above for every subsequent draw within 8 days of the date of announcement of each subsequent draw. If the agent fails to make the initial minimum purchase of tickets as indicated above within the period stipulated, the agency shall be terminated forthwith. It is open to an agent to purchase additional ticket books on payment of the full cost of tickets contained in each book less the amount of commission allowable. For purchasing the tickets the agent shall make payment chalan in the Bank or Treasury, the case may be, and pro the receipted chalan before issuing officer as a proof payment.

Tickets sold to agents shall, no circumstances be taken back Government.

The tickets remaining unsold the Government shall not be eli for first, second, third and fo prizes in a draw. In the event o unsold ticket drawing a first, se and third or fourth prizes the will be repeated till the numbe a sold ticket is drawn.

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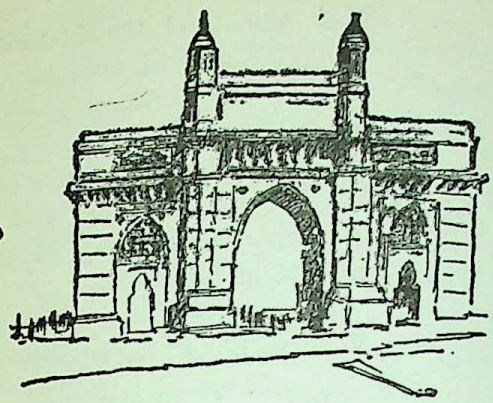

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE Chief Minister, V. P. Naik, inaugurated recently the Ghalib entenary celebrations, organised y the Ghalib Yadgar Committee at e Saboo Siddiq Polytechnic round, Byculla.

Smt. Tarakeshwari Sinha, M. P., resided over the function.

Speaking on the occasion, hri Naik paid glowing tributes to e memory of the Urdu poet, irza Asadullah Khan Ghalib.

Shri Naik further said, "our ountry would always feel proud to ave great poets like Mirza Ghalib. he poetry, he composed, carries the message of eternal love, truth and humanism". He would, therefore, be remembered for generations to come, he added.

The Chief Minister was happy to know that writers of other languages such as Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati had undertaken the work of translating the poetry of Ghalib in their languages. Thus, the people, speaking these languages, would be equally inspired by poetry of the noted poet, he hoped.

The Chief Minister also declared release of the Ghalib monogram to commemorate the occasion, which was presented by Shri S. S. Dasnavi, Principal of the Saboo Siddiq Polytechnic and Hon. Secretary of the Committee, to the guests.

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University; a noted Urdu writer and Padma Vibhooshan, Krishna Chandra; Pandit Shiv Sharma, M.P., Shri Dharmaveer Bharati, Editor of the Dharm Yug and Shri Setu Madhavrao Pagdi, also spoke on the occasion.

Prominent Urdu and Hindi poets namely, Shri Majrooh Sultanpuri, Yusuf Nazim, Meharlal Zia Fatehabadi, Ejaz Siddiqui, Jan Nisar Akhatar, Akhat-ul-Iman and Sahir Ludhianvi recited poems paying homage to the memory of the great poet.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Maharashtra's Minister for Public Health, who is also the Chairman of the Ghalib Yadgar Committee, welcomed the Chief Minister and other guests. He also thanked the writers from other languages for extending wholehearted co-operation in celebrating the Ghalib centenary.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen addressing on the occasion of inauguration of the Ghalib Centenary Celebrations organised by Ghalib Yadgar Committee, Bombay, on February 15. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health and Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, are also seen in picture.

★

Bonds of friendship between India and Nepal are inseparable

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, was the Chief guest at the Nepaleese National Day celebrations recently organised by the Nepaleese Students' Association at the University Club House.

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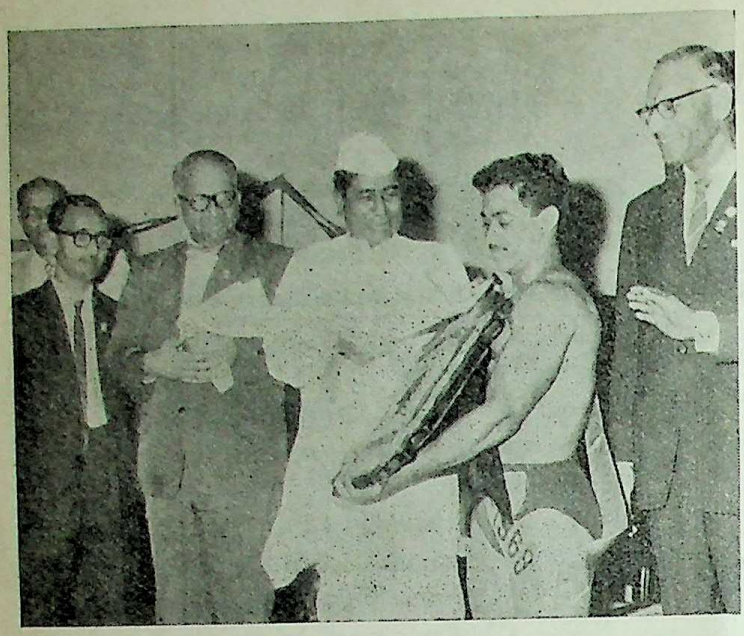

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, handing over the award of "Bharat Shri" to the winner Shri T. Malakar of the Services on February 8, in Bombay. The Bharat Shri competitions were held under the auspices of the Central Railway Sports Association.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Desai said that the bonds of friendship between India and Nepal were inseparable and that both the countries should strive hard for peace and prosperity.

Praising the martial tradition of Nepal, Shri Desai said that Nepal had extended a helping hand at the time of two recent foreign aggressions on India. The democratic trends in Nepal were encouraging to the neighbouring countries and hence everybody was proud of Nepal, the Minister added.

A message of goodwill from Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, was also read on the occasion.

Services win 'Bharat Sree" Title

Shri T. Malakar of the Services won the "Bharat Shri" title at the 19th Bharat Shri Contest 1969 which was held at the C. J. Hall on February 8, under the auspices of the Central Railway Sports Association.

Maharashtra's Minister for Revenue, Shri D. S. Desai, was present at the function as the chief guest.

The Minister presented the title to Shri Malakar and to the other prize winners. The Burdwan challenge shield of the 21st N... Weightlifting Championship ... went to the Services. The M... complimented the winners who ... cipated in the competition. B... the Services, Railways and P... T. Department, many States ... cipated in the contest.

Poultry Show Inaugurated

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minis... Food and Civil Supplies, inau... ed the 34th Poultry Show org... by the Maharashtra State P... Association at Cross Maid... February 8.

Speaking on the occasion ... Vartak said that the progress ... poultry industry made by M... rashtra was most remarkabl... was due to the venture of ... Government and non-... agencies.

The Minister referred to th... tribution that poultry can m... improving people's healt... urged the people to give up ...

The 34th Poultry Show, organised by the Maharashtra State P... Association was inaugurated by Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for ... and Civil Supply at Cross Maidan, Bombay on February ...

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The American journalists, who visited Bombay recently, called on Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at his residence, on February 12.

ackneyed food habits and study e value and usefulness of foods ther than cereals. He said that it was overnment's effort to provide

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, left for London on a three-week study tour, on February 14, accompanied by his wife and son. Picture was taken at the Santacruz Airport.

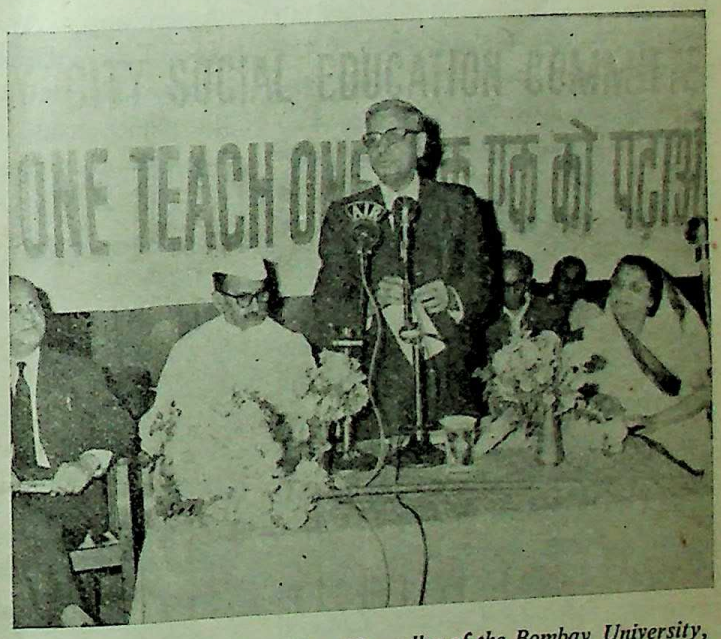
marketing facilities for poultry products and make them available to people at uniform prices.

About 700 entries of various breeds were on display. Stalls exhibiting poultry and broiler feed, medicines, equipment, government poultry and bacon factory products, chicken, egg, packing material, minerals and vitamins in poultry feeding, poultry literature have been put up in the show.

Inauguration of Niraksharata Nirmoolan Saptah

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-chancellor, Bombay University, inaugurated the Niraksharata Nirmoolan Saptah in Bombay on February 18.

Emphasising the importance of social education, Dr. Gajendragadkar said that along with the eradication of illiteracy the promotion of functional literacy programme should also be aimed at simultaneously.



Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, is seen inaugurating the Illiteracy Eradication Week, in Bombay, on February 18. To his right is seen Shri S. L. Silam, former Lt. Governor of Pondicherry and to his left is Smt. Sulochana Modi, Chairman of the Bombay City Social Education Committee.

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The function was arranged by the Bombay City Social Education Committee. Shri S.L. Silam, Ex-Lt. Governor of Pondicherry, presided.

Dr. Gajendragadkar further said that each one should dedicate himself to the cause of social education. He specially appealed to the personnel in the educational field to volunteer themselves for the cause of social education.

Shri Silam suggested that alike mid-day meal programme in Madras Schools, Neo-literates may be served with a cup of tea to attract more students.

Dr. V. R. Patel, Chairman, Niraksharata Nirmoolan Saptah Samiti, welcomed the guests and Shri V. B. Worlikar, Vice-chairman, Niraksharata Nirmoolan Saptah Samiti, proposed a vote of thanks.

'Each one Teach one' Campaign

The students of the secondary schools in Greater Bombay took a pledge on February 19, the second day of the Eradication of Illiteracy Week, to actively associate themselves with 'Each one Teach one Campaign' of the Bombay City Social Education Committee, to wipe out illiteracy in the city during the Gandhi Centenary year and thus play their part in strengthening the Indian Republic.

Special meetings in this connection were held in various schools and members and officers of the committee attended such meetings at the following centres: Nanavati Vidyalaya, Bhuleshwar; Bandivli Vidyalaya, Jogeshwari; Tulsi Manas Mandir, Parel; Janata Vidyalaya English School, Dongri; General Society's High School, Mahim; Nav Samaj Mandal's Secondary School, Vile Parle (East); Chikitsak Samuh Shirodkar High School, Girgaon; Sahakari Vidya Mandir, Tardeo; and Bai Kabibai High School, Bori Bunder.

Maharashtra State Pavilion at National Agriculture Fair

Shri G. A. Sharma, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the General Administration Department and Chairman of the 5th National Agriculture Fair Committee, Maharashtra State, performed the muhurta ceremony of the Maharashtra State Pavilion in the National Agriculture Fair at its site at the Mahim Creek, in Bombay on February 19.

The State Pavilion, has been designed in such a manner as to project an up-to-date image of the achievements and progress made by Maharashtra in different fields.

The pavilion is designed by M/s Deshpande and Pradhan, Architects. Out of the total area, a major portion will be occupied by the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Department. The entry to the pavilion is through a group of village huts. As the visitors come on the deck through the entrance to the pavilion, they will see a relief map of Maha showing physical features an a glimpse of the social life of and the heritage of Maha State.

Many departments, in Agriculture, Animal Hus Dairy Development, Fisheri operation, Family Planning, F Tourism, Small Savings, Bu and Communications, Indus ctricity and Irrigation and Po participating in the State Pavil

The Pavilion possesses fa for a mini-theatre for docum films and cultural shows, a c and a conference room, b other amenities.

Shri M. S. Anvilkar, Ex Chairman of the Bharat K Samaj and Shri S. N. Rao, D of the 5th National Agricult Committee and many Gove officials were present at the u of the ceremony.

Shri G. A. Sharma, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in the General Administration Department and Chairman of the Fifth National Agriculture Fair committee, performed the muhurta ceremony of the Maharashtra State Pavilion at the Fair at Mahim Creek, Bombay on February 19.

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Lawlessness will be firmly dealt with

Chief Minister V. P. Naik addressed the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held recently at the Hindustan Lever Auditorim.

Speaking, Shri Naik gave an assurance that any act of lawlessness calculated to disturb the peace of the city would be dealt with firmly.

The Chief Minister further said that the recent disturbances tarnised the fair name of the city and added that a recurrence of such untoward incidents would adversely affect the country's reputation. He further emphasised that any slackness in maintaining peace, would be mercilessly dealt with and necessary drastic action would be taken against lawlesseness, arson, looting, etc. No case would be withdrawn on any ground. Everything would be done to increase the efficiency of the police force without consideration of cost, he added.

The Chief Minister, categorically dismissed the allegation that the Congress had strengthened the Shiv Sena. He recalled that he had addressed a few meetings during the last Municipal Corporation elections when he repeatedly said that the Shiv Sena was a sinister organisation which might bring the country into disrepute. He had also made similar statements on the floor of the Assembly, he added.

Referring to the problems of water and power shortage, the Chief Minister said that the three projects, namely the Upper Vaitarna, the Bhatsai and the Barvi were being tackled simultaneously. Resources was the main bottleneck, however, the Government was keen on completing the projects at the earliest. He also stated that Shri Wagle had rightly pointed out the urgency of inter-linking high voltage transmission lines to facilitate the distribution of power and hoped that the entire State would be brought under one common distribution system by the end of the Fourth Plan. Steps were being initiated to establish inter-State links with the adjoining States of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, etc., he added.

The Chief Minister called the industrialists to discuss the problems like dispersal of industries and allied problems with him personally and assured them that the Government would try its best to promote industries.

The outgoing president, Shri N. M. Wagle, welcomed the Chief Minister and the other distinginished guests.

Come forward to give evidence without fear

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, recently addressed a press conference after going around the affected areas in the Bombay city.

Shri Patil called upon the people to come forward to give evidence without fear in regard to the looting incidents which took place during the recent disturbances in the city and urged them to co-operate with the police in recovering looted goods.

Shri Patil visited various hospitals in the city and enquired about the condition of the injured persons. He also paid compliments on behalf of the State Government to nurses and medical students who rendered aid to the injured persons by working round the clock. He particularly mentioned in this connection, Dr. A. B. Samsi of the K. E. M. Hospital who covered on foot the distance between Bandra and Parel in the early hours of Monday, February 10, to render medical aid to the patients. About 60 students from the J. J. Hospital donated during the disturbances 160 bottles of blood.

The Deputy Minister also visited Police Stations at Dadar and Mahim and inspected looted property recovered by the police. He said that a unit under Shri Ramakant Kulkarni, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been specially appointed to expedite the recovery of looted property.

During this round, the Deputy Minister visited Visava Hotel, the Binny shop on Lady Jamshedji Road, Bank of Baroda building, Century Bazar and Adarsha Bazar. Some of the senior police officers accompanied the Deputy Minister.

Prof. Ram Panjwani feted

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, released in Bombay on February 6, the 'Prof. Ram Panjwani Special Issue' brought out by Koonj Publications to felicitate the renowned dramatist, musician and social worker. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, presided over the function which was held at the Jai Hind College Hall.

Rich tributes were paid by several speakers in appreciation of literary talents and the services rendered by Prof. Ram Panjwani in the field of literature, drama, music, education, etc. He was described 'Bal Gandharva' of Sindhi Samaj.

Congratulating Shri Ram Panjwani on his notable service to society, Shri Desai said that hard work devotion and concentration to work were the rare qualities of Sindhi community which were worthy of emulation by others.

Shri Karsandas Manek, a poet and critic, Shri Motilal Butani, a writer, and Shri Vasant Deshmukh, an author, also eulogised the work of Prof. Panjwani on the occasion.

Prof. Arjan Shad, Editor of the Special Issue and Shri Nari H. Gurshani, President of All India Sindhi Panchayat Federation welcomed the guests.

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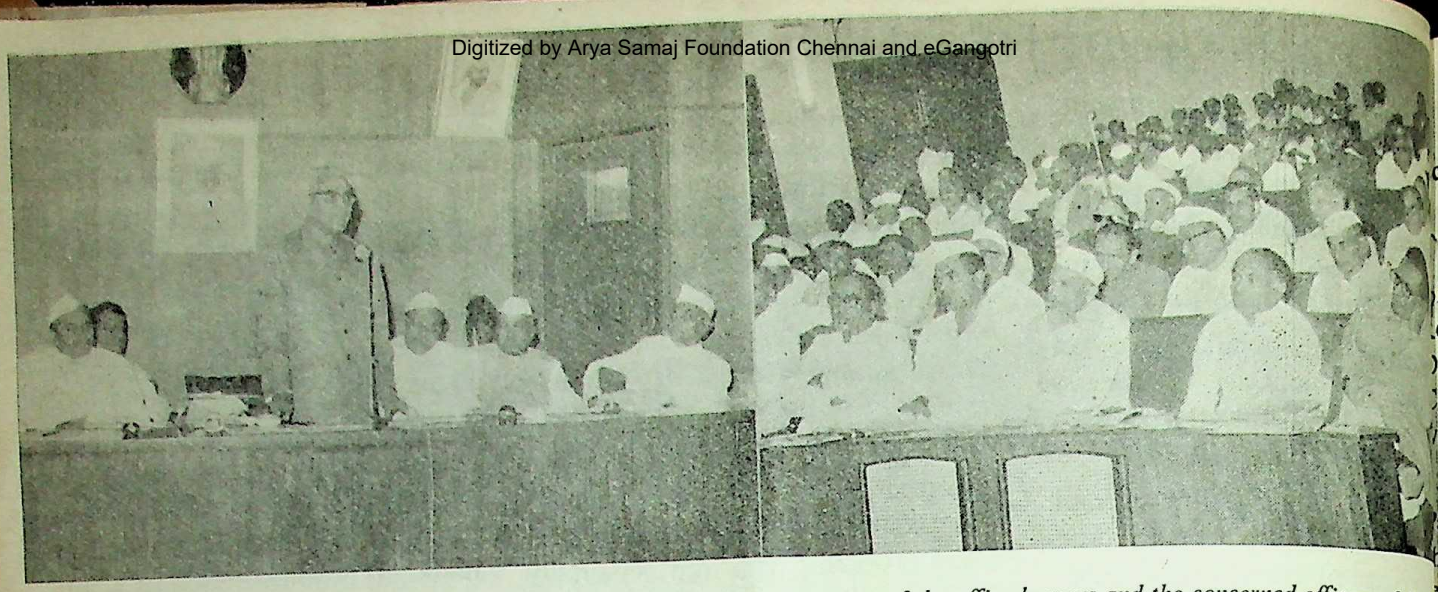
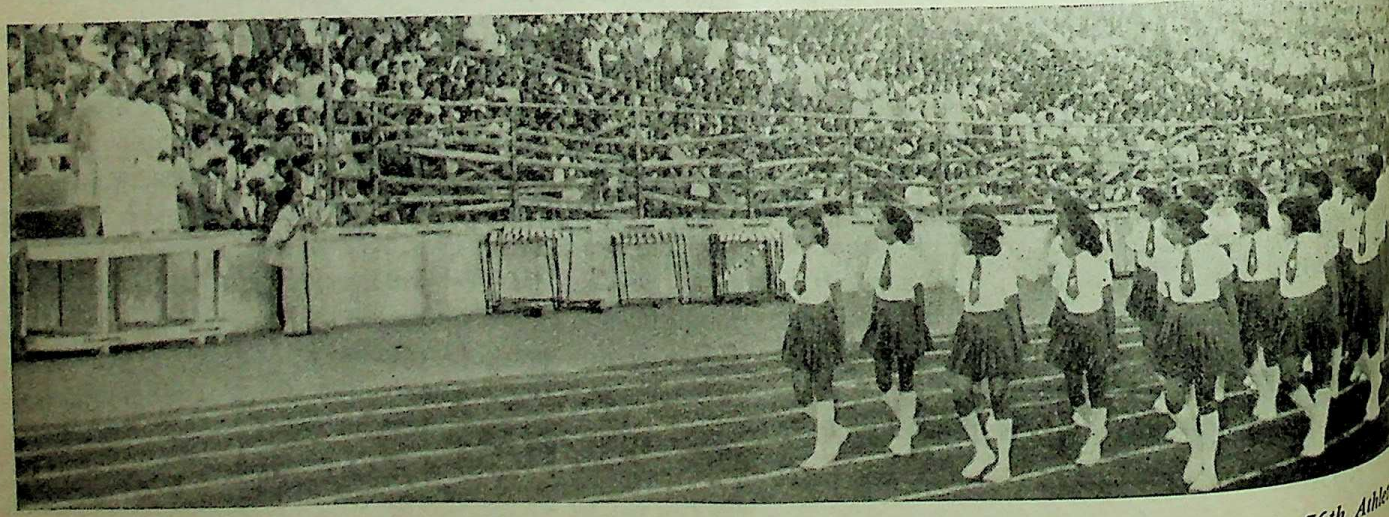


Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen here addressing a meeting of the office-bearers and the concerned officers of the G Centenary Celebrations Committee, at Sachivalaya, Bombay, on February 4. To the left of the Chief Minister are seen Shri M. D. Ch Minister for Education, Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development and Shri Jivraj Mehta. To his right is Shri Sunderrao S Deputy Minister for Education.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, is seen here inaugurating the Bacon, Ham and Dressed Poultry Stall, in the Sachivalaya Premises in Bombay, on February 10. Chief Secretary B. B. Paymaster is also seen in the Picture.

Revenue Minister D. S. Desai, inaugurated the 8th Maharas Music and Dance Festival, at Rang Bhavan, in Bombay, on F Also seen in the picture are Shri B. M. Bharaskar, M Social Welfare, and Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Bu Communications.



Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, was the chief guest at the concluding ceremony of the 76th Athlet Championship organised by the Bombay High School Sports Association at Worli on February 20. The Minister is seen here taking the salute at the march-past held on the occasion.

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cope for Technical Collaboration between India and G.D.R.

The Chemical Industry Exhibition intly organised by the Trade epresentation of the German Democratic Republic and Messrs. Chemie-Export-Import of Berlin as recently inaugurated in Bombay.

Speaking the occasion, Shri R. A. atil, Minister for Industries said hat there was immense scope for echnical collaboration between ndia and the German Democratic epublic, particularly in the field f testing equipments and instruments since the German Democratic epublic had made good progress that field. Such collaborations ould be of mutual benefit to both he countries, he added.

Shri Patil further said that the xhibition would serve a useful purpose, showing to the people of the hemical industries in India, recent levelopment in chemical industry chieved by the German Democratic Republic. He said that the chemical ndustry in India was to-day producing a wide variety of heavy norganic chemicals, organic intermedicates, dyestuff, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, etc. To all hese chemical manufacturers as well as manufacturers of related tems like synthetic fibres, plastics nd synthetic resins, this exhibition would be of great use.

Mr. D. Schuster, Deputy Director General of Organisation of Chemic Export-Import of German Democratic Republic, welcomed the guests and Mr. H. Boese, Regional Trade Representative proposed a vote of thanks.

Publishing Activities of Foreign Students Studying in India

The external publicity division of the Union Ministry of External Affairs has decided to publicise the activities of foreign students studying in Indian Universities in their respective countries through the Indian Missions.

A large number of students from West Asia, Africa, Malaysia, Burma, Nepal, Ceylon, Fiji, Mauritius and Trinidad are studying at various universities and technical institutions in India.

It has also been decided to give suitable publicity to the activities of such students in the quarterly journal 'ICCR News Letter' produced by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. The journal is widely distributed among foreign students who have returned to their countries after completing their training in India.

The reports of such activities can be sent to Deputy Director of Publicity (Public Relations), Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, for onward transmission.

Food situation in Maharashtra

In a Press Conference held at, Bombay on February 18, Shri H. G. Vartak Minister for Civil Supplies, made the following statement regarding Food situation in Maharashtra.

Government have just taken a review of the food situation. The present stock of foodgrains with Government will be sufficient for two to three months. However, the pressure on Government supplies is heaviest during June to September and therefore, the present satisfactory stock position is no cause for complacency. Under the monopoly purchase scheme, so far 2·32 lakh tonnes of paddy have been purchased as against 1·80 lakh tonnes by the corresponding time last year. The jowar purchases so far amount to 1·47 lakh tonnes as against only 38,000 tonnes by the corresponding period last year.

Government have come to know that Madhya Pradesh Government has removed restrictions on the export of jowar, bajri and maize from Madhya Pradesh. Bajri and Maize can freely enter into Maharashtra State from any other State. There is no import ban on these two grains. However, jowar is covered by the monopoly purchase scheme and hence there are restrictions on the free movement of jowar. Government however, do not desire to place any obstacles in the way of entry of jowar from Madhya Pradesh into Maharashtra. Government are therefore authorising the Collectors of districts to permit co-operative agencies to bring jowar from Madhya Pradesh. There will be no restriction on the quantity that the co-operative agencies may bring. Any co-operative society which desires to import jowar may therefore, approach the Collector of the district. However, jowar will not be allowed to be brought into rationing areas of Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

THE historic Aga Khan Palace, where Mahatma Gandhi was detained during the "Quit India" movement in 1942, was donated to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi by Prince Karim Aga Khan, at a function held in Poona, on February 22. The palace now belongs to the nation and will be preserved as a national monument.

Smriti Mandir Inaugurated

The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Shri Morarji Desai, presided over the function, which was held on the day which coincided with the 25th death anniversary of Kasturba Gandhi. Shri Desai also inaugurated the "Smriti Mandir" constructed by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, near the samadhis of Kasturba and Shri Mahadev Desai, who were cremated on the palace grounds.

While the Aga Khan stood nearby, Shri Desai lighted arti and offered puja amidst the chanting of Vedic hymns.

Before proceeding to the huge pandal erected for the occasion on the green lawns of the palace, both the Aga Khan and Shri Desai placed garlands on the samadhis and planted saplings.

A large and distinguished gathering gave an ovation as the Aga Khan announced the handing over of the palace.

People will Remember Aga Khans' Gesture

Maharashtra's Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who spoke on the occasion, assured the gathering that the Maharashtra Government would definitely contribute its share towards the construction of the memorial in the Aga Khan Palace.

Shri Naik said that Mahatmaji spent some of the important moments of his life in Maharashtra and he was proud about it. He thanked Prince Karim Aga Khan for donating the palace and added that this generous act would for ever be remembered by the people with a sense of gratitude.

Palace of National Significance

The Aga Khan said that the course of history had transformed the palace from a treasured family possession to one of national significance.

The palace might well have remained with the family for many years as a much-loved home, if it had not been for the events in 1942.

Later events, including the death here of Kasturba on February 22, 1942 and of Shri Desai on August 15, 1942, had given the palace a national significance that his brother and I decided that we could no longer look upon the property as our home in Poona, but that it should be made over to the Government of India as a national monument.

Thanking the Aga Khan for his gracious gift, Shri Desai said that there was no other place more hallowed than the Aga Khan Palace in the whole of the country.

Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, Vice-Chairman of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, who received the deed of transfer of the property from the Aga Khan, said that the palace would house a fitting memorial to the Father of the Nation.

Lady Premlila Thackersey, Chairman of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, welcomed the guests.

His Royal Highness Prince Karim Khan receives a set of books on Gandhiji from Smt. Sucheta Kripalani after handing over the documents dedicating the Aga Khan Palace to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in Poona on February 22. Shri Morarji Desai presided over the function

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griculture and Industrial Exhibition

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for evenue, inaugurated Mahatma andhi Agriculture and Industrial xhibition at Kopargaon in Ahmedagar District on February 15.

The Minister said that exhibition ould not only show progress made far but also guide to needy perns to prosper themselves.

Shri Shankarrao Kale, President the Zilla Parishad, inaugurated e family planning camp in the hibition. Shri P. S. Palande, ollector and Shri Abasaheb imbalkar, M.L.A., also spoke on occasion. Shri Baburao Bharasir, Minister for Social Welfare, augurated a publication on the ngamner Rural Project.

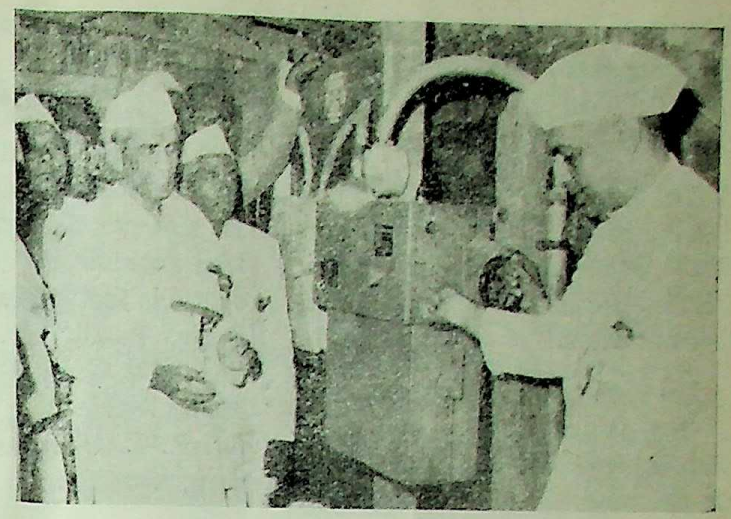
Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister r Agriculture, was also present on is occasion. Shri Appasaheb hanawate proposed a vote of anks.

ram Gaurav of 13 Villages in Bhir

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for ndustries, addressed a large gatherg at Manjarsumbha, a village in hir district recently. He was the ief guest at the Gram Gaurav nction of 13 villages organised der the presidentship of Shri adasaheb Jagtap, Deputy Minister r Buildings and Communications. hri S. A. Solanke, Deputy Minister r Education, was also present.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri atil said that after independence e first task to which the Mahashtra State had addressed itself to as the eradication of illiteracy as literacy was the main cause of ackwardness.

Shri Patil congratulated the neolirates and workers who took pains eradicating illiteracy from these llages. He also lauded the efforts of the teachers who offered their services voluntarily and without any remuneration in this drive.



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is seen inaugurating the Hupari Water Supply Scheme in Kolhapur district. Also seen in the picture is Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar.

Shri Sundarrao Solanke in his speech called upon the people to fulfil the pledge of eradicating illiteracy from the State by the end of Gandhi Centenary Year and also explained the motive behind Gram Gaurav function.

Shri Jagtap, in his presidential speech, said that to read out one or two sentences would not serve the purpose of this scheme but further efforts of education should be made by the neoliterates.

Earlier, Smt. Kesarbai Kshirsagar, Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Bhir, while welcoming the guests, reviewed the activities of the Panchayat Samiti in the field of education.

Industrial Estate at Bhir

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, addressed a meeting of local entrepreneurs at Bhir on February 18.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Patil announced that the State Government proposed to establish an industrial estate at Bhir soon.

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, presided. Shri S. A. Solanke, Deputy Minister for Industries was also present.

The Industries Minister commended the concerted and spontaneous efforts of the traders towards industrial development in the district. He called upon the young members of trading community not to hanker after jobs but to enter the fields of industry and agriculture. He also exhorted local persons with resources to come forward to open new industries in the district. Shri Patil disclosed that the Government had recommended to the Union Government a proposal for starting a sugar factory at Ambejogai.

Shri Solanke in his speech stressed the need for starting such industries in the district as were supplementary to agriculture.

In his presidential address, Shri D. S. Jagtap disclosed that the demand for Sholapur-Aurangabad Railway line had been recommended to the Central Government on priority basis.

Earlier, Shri Dwarkadas Mantri, Director of Marathwada Develop-

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ment Company, welcomed the guests. Shri Sayajirao Pandit, President Zilla Parishad, also spoke on the occasion.

The Industries Minister also distributed loans to the cultivators at a function organised by the Bhir District Co-operative Land Development Bank.

Shri Patil said that in the context of the Government's policy to achieve agro-industrial growth, the Co-operative Banks could play a valuable role in meeting the credit needs of farmers. He complimented the Bank for its prompt distribution and recovery of loans.

Earlier, while welcoming the guests, Shri Sonajirao Kshirsagar, Chairman of the Bank, said that the Bank had distributed loans worth Rs. 91 lakhs to the farmers during the last four months.

Strengthening Primary Health Centres

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, recently paid a visit to Parbhani. In a meeting held at Parbhani he said that the Government would lay more emphasis on extending basic essential medical facilities to the rural population by strengthening the primary health centres in rural areas. Explaining the newly formulated plan, the Minister said that the pirimary health centres would have a big hall of 1,000 square feet for accommodating indoor patients. The Medical Officers and their staff would be provided with independent quarters. The period of two-year compulsory internship would be curtailed in case of those medical graduates who chose to render their services in rural areas.

The Minister eulogised the family planning work done in the district and paid compliments to the office-bearers and officials of Zilla Parishad.

Earlier, the Minister visited the civil hospital and discussed the health facilities with the officials. He also presented caps to 12 nurses who completed the preliminary course in family planning. Shri S. L. Ogale, Family Planning Commissioner, Dr. Gogate, Deputy Director, Medical Health Services, and Dr. R. L. Bhalchandra, Civil Surgeon, accompanied the Minister.

Irrigation Project in Thana District

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, addressed a public meeting at Murbad in Thana District recently. The Minister also visited the site of the project.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Patil, assured that the peasants, who would be affected by the irrigation project on the river Baravi, would be properly rehabilitated expeditiously by providing them land and housing facilities in nearby villages.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is constructing a masonary dam near Vashioli and Bhakari villages in Kalyan Taluka, to provide additional water to the industries in the Thana-Belapur industrial belt. The 2,400 ft. long and 115 ft. high dam would cost 12·16 crores in the first stage and Rs. 19·27 crores in the second stage. In the first stage, the project would supply 50 million gallons of water and 100 million gallons after the completion of the project in May 1971.

Shri Patil said that the project would supply water to vital industries, which, in turn, would increase employment potential. The people affected by the project should, in the larger interests of people, co-operate with Government for expeditious completion of the project, peasants could take to hortic by making use of the water pro by the project. The project wo completed according to sched

Shri Bhagwat, Chief Exec Officer of M.I.D.C., said that villages, two vadis and 6,500 of land would be affected b waters of the project. Of this 3,500 acres belonged to the F Department and most of the re ing land, except 870 acres, is f and not under cultivation. He a ed that the problem of rehabili would be solved to the satisfa of all concerned.

Shri P. S. Deshmukh, Presiden the Thana Zilla Parishad, Shri Ganpule, Chief Engi M. I. D. C., also spoke on occasion.

Electric Power for Villages in Aurangabad

Co-ordination Committee m of district level officers was h Aurangabad on February 19.

Shri H. S. Manvikar, Colle presided.

It was revealed in the meeti seventeen villages were elec and main lines in 21 villages ready in Aurangabad distric January end.

The meeting reviewed the pr of district plan schemes. Out foodgrains godowns in Aurang district, eleven were complete the remaining would be com within the current year.

Shri Manvikar appealed officers to ensure complet various development schemes the stipulated time. He also ap to them to fulfil the target a to the district for small s collections.

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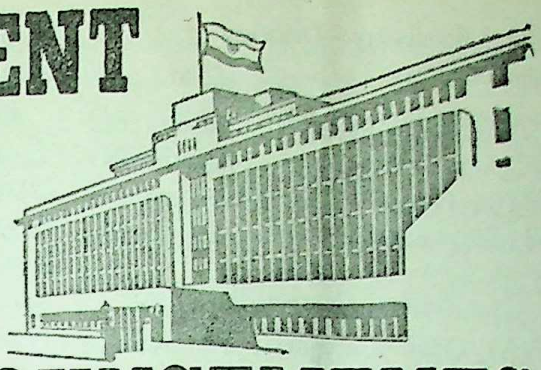
GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



THE Government of Maharashtra has issued certain instructions in respect of implementation of the Backward Class Co-operative Housing Scheme, the execution of which has been transferred from the Co-operation Department to the Social Welfare Department with effect from April 1, 1969.

The Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona shall be the implementing agency instead of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Except for such affairs of the BackwardClass Co-operative Housing Societies which are required to be regulated under the provisions of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 and the rules thereunder, under which only the Registrar has statutory powers, all other matters including the financial and procedural aspects of the scheme shall be dealt with by the Social Welfare Department.

The Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State and officers of the Co-operation Department at Divisional and District levels shall transfer all relevant records of cases pertaining to this scheme to the Director of Social Welfare or officers of Social Welfare Department at the corresponding levels.

Rates of Cess on Land Revenue Increased

The Government of Maharashtra has increased further the rates of cess on land revenue in Dhulia and Amravati districts and certain Panchayat Samitis in Nanded District.

The rate of cess for Dhulia District has been further increased by 40 paise with effect from November 15, 1968 till July 31, 1978 and by 30 paise from August 1, 1969 till July 31, 1979. For Amravati district the rate has been increased by 105 paise with effect from November 27, 1968 and will remain in operation up to July 31, 1973. The rate for Panchayat Samitis Nanded, Hadgaon, Bhokar, Degloor, Kinwat and Billoli in Nanded District has been increased by 30 paise while for Kandhar Panchayat Samiti in the same district has been increased by 20 paise. These increases will be effective from November 15, 1968 till June 30, 1973.

The proceeds from the increased cess on land revenue will be utilised for specified purposes of development.

Removal of Encroachments on Roads in Rural Areas

With a view to removing the encroachments on roads in rural areas, the Government of Maharashtra has constituted committees at the district and taluka levels, in the State.

It was brought to the notice of Government that in rural areas, on many of the approach roads, cart roads or roads to go from one village to another, there were encroachments made by the villagers which blocked the movement of traffic on these roads. The public in the rural areas were thus put to considerable hardship on this account and to overcome these difficulties Government constituted the above committees.

The Collector of the district is the chairman of the district-level committee and President of Zilla Parishad, Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and Parishad Executive Engineer are its members. The taluka-level committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Tahsildar concerned and Chairman of Panchayat Samiti, Deputy Engineer of Zilla Parishad in charge of Panchayat Samiti and the Block Development Officer are its members.

These committees will meet once in every 3 months to go into the cases of encroachment in rural areas in their respective jurisdiction and wherever possible remove the encroachments by persuation, within a period of 3 months. If the parties do not agree to the removal of encroachments by concilatory methods, action will be taken to remove the encroachments under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 or the law relating to the land revenue in force.

Bhavani Sword of Shivaji Maharaj

Reports have appeared in a section of press that the 'Bhawani' sword of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj has

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reached England through the Kolhapur dynasty. However, Mr. Douglas Barrett, Deputy Keeper of the British Museum, has informed the Directorate of Archives and Historical Monuments, Maharashtra, that the said sword was not kept in British, Victoria or Albert Museums in England.

Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination Discontinued

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to discontinue with effect from the academic year of 1969, the one-year Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course and Examination, prescribed for candidates who have passed S. S. C. Examination. However, for those teachers or candidates who have appeared for this examination prior to the year 1969 and failed, the examination, would continue to be held during the next five years.

Similarly, the Government has decided to discontinue the two-year Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Course and Examination prescribed for candidates who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination, with effect from the academic year of 1970. The examinations would, however, continue to be held during the next five years for those teachers or candidates who have appeared for this examination prior to the year 1970 and failed.

Since with effect from the academic year 1968-69, a two-year diploma course has been prescribed for those primary teachers or private candidates who have passed the S. S. C. Examination or its equivalent examinations, and since the above-mentioned certificate courses and examinations have, as a result become unnecessary, the Government has taken the decision to discontinue these examinations.

Wild Life Essay—Drawing Competitions

The following are the results of the essay and drawing competitions held in October 1968 as a part of wild-life week celebrations.

Essay Competition

(A) **Open Category :** (1) Kum. Mrudula Kumathekar, Poona, (2) Kum. Shakuntala Ayachit, Poona.

(B) **College Students Category :** (1) Kum. Kunda Nargunde, S. N. D. T. College, Poona, (2) Shri D. B. Pimpalkhare, L. R. Commerce College, Poona, (3) Shri S. D. Rawetkar, S. P. College, Poona.

(C) **Higher Secondary School Category**

Urban Area—(1) Shri Hemant Pendse, Tilak Vidyalaya, Karad; (2) Kum. Pratibha Joshi, New High School, Kalyan; (3) Kum. Sunanda Lele, M. E. S. Girls' High School, Poona; (4) Kum. Swati Salwekar, M. E. S. Girls' High School, Poona; (5) Uday Bapat, M. E. S. Boys' High School, Poona.

Rural Area—(1) Prakash Chaudhari, Smt. A. G. High School, Sawada, Jalgaon District, (2) Diwakar Joshi, Topiwala High School, Malwan; (3) Satish Patil, Smt. A. G. High School, Sawada; (4) Bharati Shringarpure, S. P. H. High School, Bordi, Thana District; (5) Chandrakant Joshi, A. B. High School, Chalisgaon.

(D) **Secondary High Schools Category**

Urban Area—(1) Vikas Inamdar, M. E. S. High School, Poona; (2) Pramod Bulbule, R. D. G. High School, Poona; (3) Kum. Kalpana Thakkar, Antar Bharati Vidyalaya, Kolhapur; (4) Kum. Urmila Patil, Janakibai Kanya Shala, Alibag; (5) Girish Inam[illegible] M. E. S. High School, Poona.

Rural Area—(1) Shrikrishna [illegible] Topiwala High School, Ma[illegible] (2) Kum. Bharati Sawant, Top[illegible] High School, Malwan; (3) K[illegible] Borole, Smt. A. G. High Sc[illegible] Sawada; (4) Ajit Adawadkar, [illegible] High School, Chalisgaon; (5) J[illegible] Singh Dhunna, Janata Vidya[illegible] Kothari, Chandrapur District.

Panel of Judges—Prof. H. Inamdar, Shri M. V. Kas[illegible] Shri G. B. Sardesai, Dr. N[illegible] Pandole and Shri B. S. Lamba.

Drawing Competition

Open Category—(1) R. N. K[illegible] karni, Poona, (2) R. V. Sonaw[illegible] Poona, (3) G. V. Phadnis, Kalya[illegible]

College Students Categor[illegible]

(1) Kum. Shanta Bhosale, S[illegible] D. T. College, Poona, (2) B[illegible] Shelke, Commerce College, P[illegible] (3) Kum. Manik Kaduskar, S[illegible] D. T. College, Poona.

Consolation Prizes—Shri U[illegible] Ashtaputre, Government Arts [illegible] Science College, Aurang[illegible] Kum. Rekha Godambe, S. N. [illegible] College, Poona.

Secondary Schools Category

Urban Area—(1) Suhas Bah[illegible] M. E. S. High School, P[illegible] (2) Shyam Nalawade, Camp E[illegible] tion Society's High School, P[illegible] (3) V. R. More, Dr. Amb[illegible] High School, Sholapur; (4) [illegible] Raikar, Modern High S[illegible] Poona; (5) Ashok Bhaniw[illegible] Samartha High School, Amr[illegible]

Consolation Prizes—Chan[illegible] shekhar Patil, Bharat High S[illegible] Poona; Kum. Sudha Agarw[illegible] Mira's High School, Poona; [illegible] Pratibha Deshpande, M. [illegible] Girls' High School, Poona.

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Rural Area—(1) Chandrasekhar rkar, Topiwala High School, alwan; (2) Jagdish Samant, Topiala High School, Malwan; Jayendra Naik, Tarapore Educa- n Society's High School, Tara- re; (4) Jalindra Nath Pagdhare, rapore High School, Tarapore; Prabhakar Jadhav, Chaitanya dyalaya, Otur, Poona District.

Consolation Prizes—W. R. Naik, H. Ranka High School, Bodwad, gaon District; Deepak Chavan, piwala High School, Malwan; vind Gawad, Tarapore High hool, Tarapore.

Panel of Judges—Shri S. D. hale, Shri S. S. Kamat, Shri P. G. hma and Shri W. B. Ghatole.

y Advance—Recovery Withheld

The Government of Maharashtra s directed not to recover until ther orders, the two months pay vance paid to the teaching and n-teaching staff of non-Govern- ent Junior Colleges of Education Koynanagar and other surround- g earthquake affected areas.

The management of the non- overnment Junior Colleges of ducation in the quake affected eas have been instructed accor- ngly.

ay Schools Permitted to Run ight Schools

The recommendations that days hools be permitted to run night gh schools as an extension shift d their managements should be lowed to organise night schools as additional part-time activity made the Night High Schools Commi- ee, has been accepted by the overnment of Maharashtra.

The recommendation regarding rting night high schools by the unicipal Corporations and holding em eligible for grant-in-aid on the same basis as the other non-Government Secondary Schools, has also been acceptd by the Government.

Other recommendations regarding encouragement for opening such schools, size of class, working days of night schools, relaxation in minimum attendance, time-table and teaching method in these schools have also been accepted.

The recommendation to allow managements of those schools which are running in deficit to charge higher rates of fees has not been accepted.

The committee appointed by the State Government made 28 recommendations out of which 16 have been accepted. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

Kaigaon-Toke Bridge

As regards some reports appearing in a section of the press expressing anxiety in respect of the condition of the Kaigaon-Toke bridge, the facts are explained as follows:

The construction of the bridge across the Godavari river near Kaigaon-Toke in Aurangabad district was completed in 1961. The bridge has 9 spans of 29 56 metres approximately (97 ft.) each, and 2 spans of 22·38 metres approximately (73·6″) each. Sometime in 1964, during an inspection, a few cracks were observed on some of the girders, these were very minute and no danger to the bridge was apprehended. However, some precautionary measures were taken to regulate the traffic and enforce speed limit. The cracks were under constant watch during the last 3 or 4 years. Subsequently, after the Koyna earth-quake, it was found that the cracks near the articulation joints had widened. This was first noticed in January 1968. Since then the bridge has been inspected often by the Technical officers and it has been decided to make some re-adjustments and renovation of beam supports to remove the distress caused, with a view to avoiding any possible deterioration in future and also to keep the road open to traffic without restrictions. For this purpose, it has become necessary to provide a diversion for the time being. In the meanwhile arrangements for suitable re-adjustments renovation of the concerned portions are being made. The bridge will be re-opened to traffic as soon as the work is completed. This will remove any anxiety regarding the behaviour of the bridge altogether Detailed investigations have also been ordered to ascertain the reasons for these premature cracks, after which necessary action will be considered.

Short Service Commission in the Army

The IX Short Service Commission Course for recruitment in the army will commence at the Officers Training School, Madras, in October 1969. Civilians and serving personnel with Intermediate or equivalent qualification in the age group of 19 and 25 years on October 1, 1969 are eligible to apply.

Applications on plain paper indicating name, father's name, full address, nationality, age and educational qualifications, should reach Delhi Area/any Sub-Area/Brigade Headquarters by March 15, 1969.

Candidates who have previously appeared before a Service Selection Board/Airforce Board should submit completed prescribed application forms obtainable from HQ, Delhi Area/any Sub-Area/Brigade Headquarters so as to reach Army Headquarters by March 15, 1969.

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Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

With a view to rehabilitating ex-servicemen in civil life it is necessary to have an up-to-date record of their service, present occupation and other relevent information.

All ex-servicemen residing in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District are, therefore, requested to report personally to the Secretary, City Soldiers, " Sailors " and Airmen's Board, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay-1 or to forward the following particulars to him at his office at the address mentioned :

(1) Regimental No., (2) Rank held, (3) Name, (4) Local address, (5) Regiment/Corps, (6) Last Unit served, (7) Period of service (with dates), (8) Present occupation, and (9) Present age.

Delicensing of Certain Minor Millets

The Government of Maharashtra has issued an Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, deleting the entry No. 8 relating to minor millets from the schedule of the Maharashtra Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963. The effect of this Order will be that dealers in minor millets will not be required henceforth to take out a licence.

By issue of another Order, the entries relating to Sawa, Kodra, Banti and Bhadli, Rala or Navani, Rajgira, and other minor millets have been removed from Schedule " I " to the Maharashtra Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1966. The effect of this Order will be that these minor millets can move freely in any part of the State and outside it. The export restrictions on Nagli, Nachani or Ragi however continue.

The necessary notifications have been published in Part IV-A of the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of February 18, 1969, copies of which are available with Government Book Depot.

State Awards for Marathi Films

The first prize of Rs. 12,000 for the best film in the Seventh Maharashtra State Festival of Marathi Films has been awarded to Gaurav Chitra, Kolhapur, for their film " Gharchi Rani " and the first prize of Rs. 3,000 for best direction has been given to its director, Shri Rajdatta.

The second prize of Rs. 6,000 has been awarded to the Prem Chitra, Bombay, for their film " Amhi Jato Amuchya Gava " and of Rs. 1,500 to its director, Shri Kamlakar Torne.

The third prize of Rs. 4,000 has been awarded to Karsaz Chitra, Bombay for their film " Ekati " and Rs. 1,000 to its director, Shri Raja Thakur.

A cash prize of Rs. 500 and a Manchinha has been awarded to each of the following artists and technicians : (*i*) Best Actor : Chandrakant in " Khandobachi Aan " ; (*ii*) Best Actress : Jayashri Gadkar in " Thamb Laxmi Kunku Lavate " ; (*iii*) Outstanding actor : Sharad Talwalkar in " Ekati " ; (*iv*) Outstanding Actress : S in " Ekati " ; (*v*) Best Screen Shri Madhusudan Kalelk " Amhi Jato Amuchya Gav (*vi*) Best Dialogues : Shri M sudan Kalelkar for " Amhi Amuchya Gava " ; (*vii*) Best L Shri Jagdish Khebudkar for " Jato Amuchya Gava " ; (*viii*) Music Director : Shri Sudhir P for " Amhi Jato Amuchya Ga (*ix*) Best Photographer : Ratnakar Lad for " Amhi Amuchya Gava " ; (*x*) Best Re dist : Late Shri Sitaram Kad " Amhi Jato Amuchya Gav (*xi*) Best Editor : Shri V. K. for " Ekati " ; (*xii*) Best Director : Shri Deenanath C for " Thamb Laxmi Kunku Lav (*xiii*) Best play-back singer (M Shri Sudhir Phadke for " Jato Amuchya Gava " ; (*xiv* play-back singer (Female) : Asha Bhosale for " Amhi Amuchya Gava ".

The panel did not reco prize for the best story. H they have recommended a prize of Rs. 500 and a Ma to Smt. Vandana Vitankar lyric in the film "Amhi Jato A Gava".

The panel of Judges co of Smt. Durga Khote (Ch and Shri D. P. Korgaonka V. A. Avadhut, Shri G. R. A Shri Deenanath Dalal and Jairaj.

The panel considered seventeen entries received festival for the various awa

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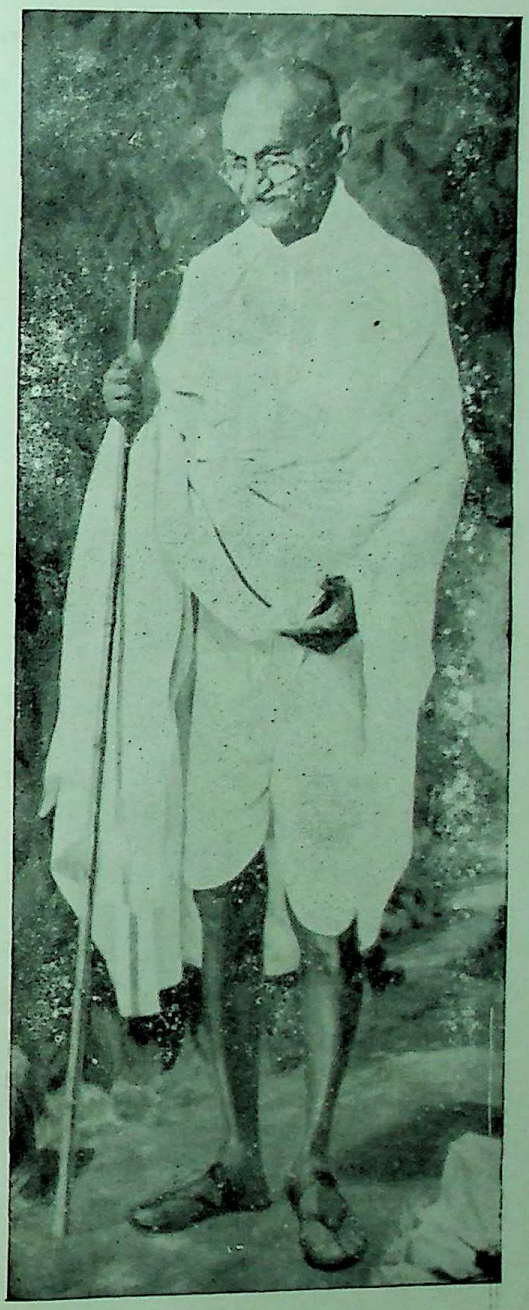
खास शताब्दीनिमित्त कमी केलेल्या किंमती

अध्यात्म, राजकारण आणि राष्ट्रवाद यांचा अपूर्व संगम

राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांना स्पर्श करणारे महात्मा गांधीचे संकलित वाङ्मय म्हणजे भावी पिढ्यांना मार्गदर्शक चिरंतन दीपस्तंभ! या दीपस्तंभाच्या प्रकाशात तुम्ही आम्ही तेजोमय होऊ या!

		जुन्या किंमती रुपये	नवीन किंमती रुपये
खंड १ ला (३५० पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	६·००	३·००
	साधी बांधणी ..	३·००	१·५०
खंड २ रा (३७५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	६·५०	३·२५
	साधी बांधणी ..	३·५०	१·७५
खंड ३ रा (७१५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	७·००	३·५०
	साधी बांधणी ..	५·००	२·५०
खंड ४ था (६३३ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	६·००	३·००
	साधी बांधणी ..	५·००	२·५०
खंड ५ वा (८०५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	७·००	३·५०
	साधी बांधणी ..	५·५०	२·७५
खंड ६ वा (६८८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	६·५०	३·२५
	साधी बांधणी ..	५·५०	२·७५
खंड ७ वा (६९६ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	५·५०	२·७५
	साधी बांधणी ..	३·७५	१·८०
खंड ८ वा (७०२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	९·००	४·५०
	साधी बांधणी ..	७·५०	३·७५
खंड ९ वा (८०८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	९·००	४·५०
	साधी बांधणी ..	७·५०	३·७५
खंड १० वा (७३३ पृष्ठ)	कापडी बांधणी ..	९·००	४·५०
	साधी बांधणी ..	७·५०	३·७५
खंड १२ वा (८८२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	७·५०	३·७५
	साधी बांधणी ..	४·५०	२·२५
खंड १३ वा (७८४ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी ..	६·५०	३·२५
	साधी बांधणी ..	४·००	२·००



वि.सू.—पुस्तक विक्रेते व एजंट ह्यांना वरील खंडांच्या विक्रीवर ३३ टक्के सूट देण्यात येईल.

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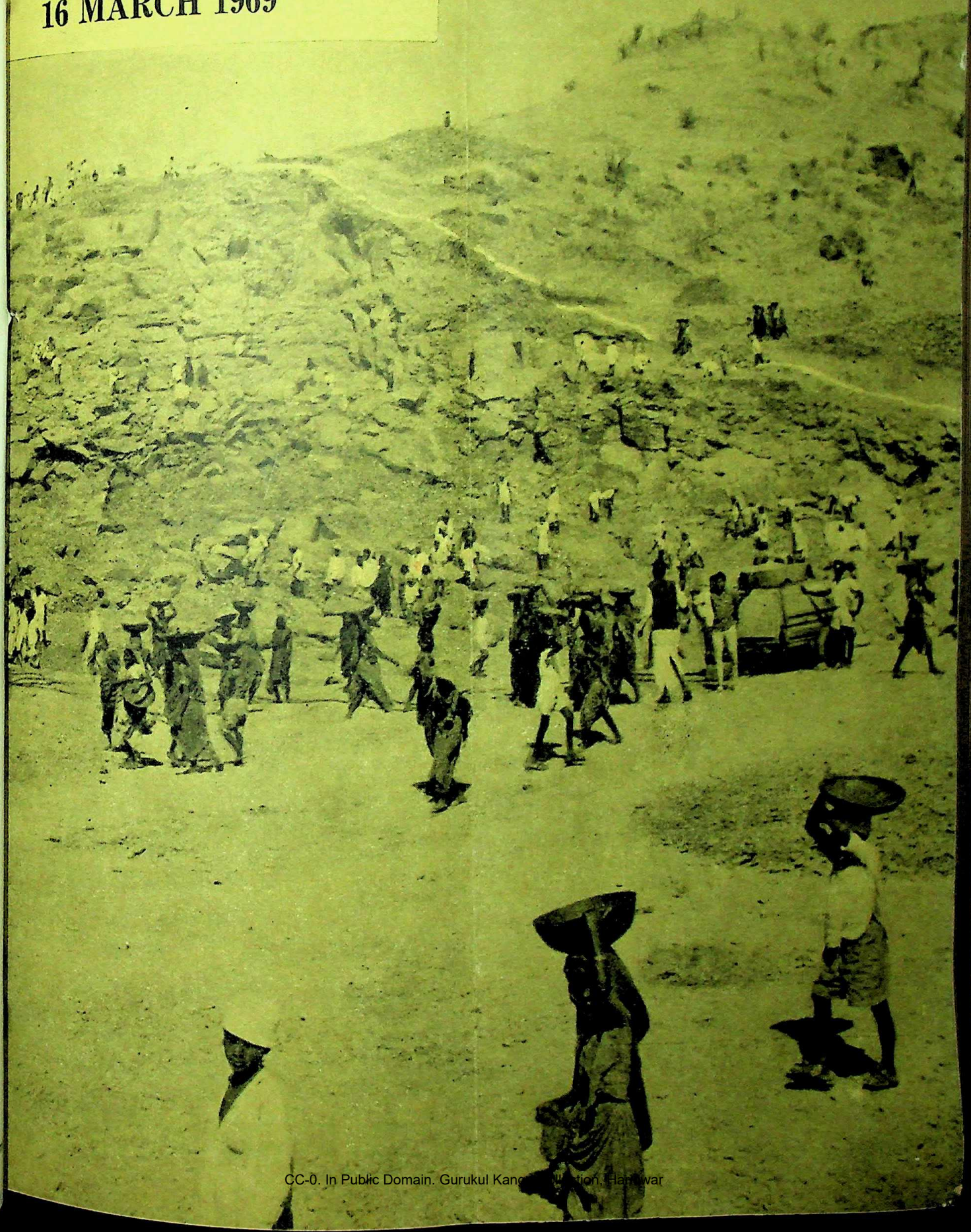
OK RAJYA

16 MARCH 1969



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Vol. 24, No. 21

MARCH 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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★ *AROUND BOMBAY CITY*

★ *NEWS FROM DISTRICTS*

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Our Cover

Hundreds of labourers are working in the west-ware area of the earthen dam, being constructed on the Dnyanaganga river in the village Geru Matargaon in Buldana district. The dam will provide water for the area of 4,200 hectares. The State Government has undertaken this project at a cost of Rs. 190 lakhs.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

Due to printing dfficulties in the press the issue of Lok Rajya of March 16, 1969 was delayed. We regret the inconvenience caused to our readers.

The next issue of Lok Rajya will be acombined issue and it will be published on April 16, 1969. There will be no issue on April 1, 1969.

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

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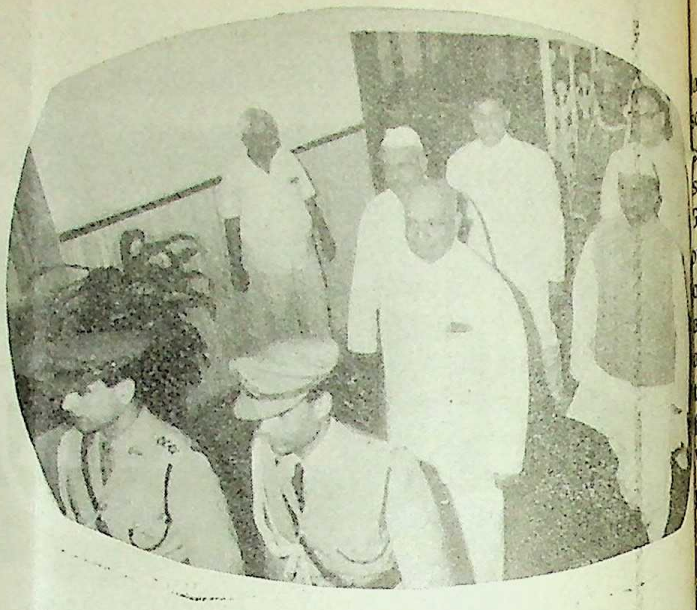
Governor's Address at the State Legislature



In the Picture, Dr. P. V. Charian, Governor of Maharashtra, is seen proceeding to the Council Hall to deliver the address to the joint session of both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature in Bombay on March 10. The Governor is followed by Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Legislative Council and Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, delivered the following address to the joint session of the Maharashtra State Legislature, in Bombay, on March 10

IT gives me great pleasure to address you again in this joint session of our State Legislature. This affords my Government another opportunity to apprise you of what it has achieved in pursuance of its declared policies and programmes, and what it proposes to do during the ensuing year.

Food Situation Better

I am happy to say that in spite of the vagaries of the monsoon and the weather during the last year, the total food production in the State in the Kharif season is likely to be better than last year, particularly because of the contribution of the High Yielding Varieties of foodgrains. This is a clear indication that the efforts so steadfastly pursued by my Government to increase food production have definitely started yielding results. Rabi prospects do not, however, seem to be as good as last year because of the failure of rains in November-December last.

The stock of foodgrains with the Government at present is satisfactory, having regard to the immediate requirements of the public distribution system. The procurement of paddy and jowar is expected to exceed that in the last year. The pressure on the public distribution system has also eased. These developments are encouraging.

Price Index Stable

The prices of foodgrains, which form a major portion of the general price index, were more or less stable, and in certain respects showed a general decline during the last year. Whenever prices of essential commodities tended to go up unduly, Government took necessary steps to stabilise them.

One of the main requirements for increased food production is an assured water supply. It is, therefore, heartening to note that completion of various types of irrigation works were pursued with vigour. A potential of 1·58 lakh acres is expected to be achieved during this year under various major and medium irrigation schemes. Government has also liberalised the economic yardsticks for sanctioning minor irrigation works, which are expected to create a potential of 10,000 acr this year.

To make a critical assessment the progress made so far and chart the future course of acti for irrigation projects, Governme appointed a study group last yea This group will prepare a perspecti programme for the next 10 to years. As the different Irrigati Acts in force in the different regio of the State create avoidable dif culties, Government has decided enact a new unified Irrigation L for the whole State, a Bill for whi will be brought before you in d course.

Keeping in view the intensif development of some of the min forest areas in the State, Governm has set up a Forest Developm Board to convert such areas wit the shortest possible period i valuable stands yielding high retur

On account of inadequate rainf specially in Western Maharashtr the lakes feeding the hydroelectr projects were not filled up to t normal level. Government h therefore, been reluctantly compel to restrict the consumption electrical energy in the Wes part of the State from Novem

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ast. Government has, however, een to it that consumption for ssential industries and agriculture s excluded from these restrictions. Government has also taken in hand, on a priority basis, measures to obtain electrical energy from the adjoining States of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. All arrangements for transmitting and receiving power from Tarapore have been completed. We are only waiting to receive the power.

The recommendations for immediate repairs made by the Experts Committee on the strengthening of the Koyna Dam have been implemented. That Committee's recommendations for the permanent strengthening of the Dam have been examined and steps are being taken to implement them expeditiously. This work is expected to be completed before the monsoon of 1971.

Water Supply Scheme

Government is aware of the urgent need for providing drinking water facilities to each village. 9,892 drinking water wells have been constructed and 9,029 more wells are under construction. The programme of piped water supply is also being vigorously pursued. Government has also decided to extend protected water supply to as many Municipal areas as possible. For this, it has considerably liberalised the pattern of financial assistance in the case of 'C' Class Municipal Councils. As for the 'A' and 'B' Class Municipal Councils, Government has allowed them to pay their cash contributions in three equal instalments. Government has recently sanctioned 16 Municipal water-supply schemes, of which eight are new ones.

The problem of meeting the ever-increasing water-supply shortage in the Greater Bombay area is both urgent and pressing. Government is making every attempt, in close co-operation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to expeditiously execute the Upper Vaitarna Project and simultaneously the Bhatsai Project also. The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has shown considerable interest in this problem. Negotiations for obtaining the necessary financial assistance from the Association for implementation of an integrated Upper Vaitarna and the Bhatsai Scheme are in an advanced stage, and Government has every hope that these negotiations would be completed satisfactorily very shortly. The execution of the Barvi Scheme is also proceeding according to schedule.

Disgrace to Metropolis

Government is also aware of the various problems caused by unauthorised encroachments on Government, Corporation and private lands in Greater Bombay. These have led to the creation of unhygienic and insanitary localities which are a disgrace to this great metropolis. Government has, therefore, decided to remove the hutment dwellers residing on sites which are immediately required for public purposes. A substantial number of such hutment dwellers who have ostensible means of livelihood and who have encroached on the lands prior to 17th April 1964, is likely to be shifted to the new sites immediately after the next monsoon. Encroachment on private lands or lands required for private Companies or Institutions can also be cleared if the owners agree to bear the proportionate cost of development of the alternative sites and of shifting the dwellers thereto.

New Bombay-Poona Road

In the field of communications, this Government's proposal of having a completely new alignment for the Bombay-Poona National Highway between Panvel and Poona is now with the Central Government. My Government is thankful to the Central Government for having provided additional amounts for special repairs of certain stretches of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Agra roads. The work has been started and is progressing satisfactorily. As for coastal communications, the wharf at Dabhol has been completed, as also the jetty and the approach road at Jaigad. The proposal to acquire a dredger of 500 tons capacity has been finalised. This would help in carrying out capital dredging along the coast.

Medical Students

Government has finalised a scheme under which medical students who have to put in one year's compulsory training by way of internship will now work during that period in selected District Hospitals and Primary Health Centres. This will add considerably to the practical knowledge of the internees and at the same time help medical facilities in rural areas.

Family Planning Tempo Maintained

In the field of Family Planning, the number of sterilization operations performed during the last year exceeded the total of all those performed during the past 10 years. The tempo is maintained during this year also by giving wide publicity through all available mass media to evoke popular response to ensure that the State continues to achieve the target of bringing down the birth-rate from 38 to 25 per thousand by 1976.

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Krishna-Godavari Dispute

My Government has kept you Fully informed from time to time regarding cetain matters which have agitated your mind. One such is the question of obtaining a legitimate share for the State in the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari. When it became apparent that the issue would not be solved on some rational principles which would be fair to all the States concerned, Government requested the Central Government to refer the dispute to a tribunal for adjudication. Government is pressing for setting up the adjudication machinery urgently. Government has also impressed on the Central Government, the need for appointing a single tribunal for adjudicating in the dispute in respect of both the Krishna and the Godavari basins, as these are clearly interlinked issues and need an integrated approach.

Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute

Another problem is the Maharashtra-Mysore Border dispute. My Government reiterates its confidence that both Parliament and the Central Government will do justice to the people in the disputed areas. My Government would, however, like to urge upon the Central Government that the problem has been allowed to linger far too long and that this is making it more and more complicated, with repercussions which should be avoided.

Budget in next session

In the present Session, the budget estimates should ordinarily have been presented to you. This, however, cannot be done as the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. The budget estimates will, therefore, be placed before you in the next Session, and a Vote on Account for authorising the Government to incur expenditure in the next four months will be placed before you in the present Session. The following Bills will also be put up before you during the Sessions :—

1. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill (Conversion of Maharashtra Ordinance No. II of 1969).

2. A Bill to amend the Bombay City Civil Court Act, 1948 (To amend section 3 in view of the High Court Judgment about pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court).

3. A Bill to amend the Indian Divorce Act.

4. The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

5. The Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill (To enhance the present monetary limit of the sumptuary allowance).

6. A Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act (To provide for assessment and levy of tax on individual flats constructed on ownership basis).

7. A Bill to amend the Provincial Municipal Corporations Act (Power to evict persons from Corporation premises).

8. A Bill to amend the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948.

9. The Maharashtra State Prevention of Water Pollution Bill.

10. A Bill to amend the Bombay Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1958 [To include the names of Employees Provident Fund Act, 1958 and payment of Bonus Act, 1965, in the Schedule of the Act).

11. A Bill to amend the Maharashtra Secondary Education Boards Act, 1965 [To amend section 7 (*i*) for the purpose of provision of transfer, superannuation of the Chairman and Divisional Chairman of the three Divisional Bo[illegible] before their term expires].

12. A Bill to amend the Bom[illegible] Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958.

13. The Maharashtra Co-ope[illegible] tive Societies (Amendment) B[illegible]

14. A Bill for the abolitio[illegible] Inams and Special Inams in Bombay City.

15. A Bill to regulate the Fe[illegible] of Trees on Lands belonging members of Scheduled Tribes.

Shiv Sena Condemned

Honourable Members, let me conclude by mentioning that year we celebrate the birth center of the Father of the Nation. The b[illegible] way to perpetuate Gandhi[illegible] memory would be to practise ideals close to his heart. One these was that all problems sho[illegible] be solved without resorting violence. Our Constitution guarantees an opportunity to e[illegible] citizen as well as every party agitate for its programmes within democratic framework, and noth[illegible] is gained by trying to solve problem in the streets. My Gove[illegible] ment is completely opposed to fascist methods adopted by S[illegible] Sena, a local organisation in Gre[illegible] Bombay, and condemns unequ[illegible] cally the acts of violence, arson loot committed last month. Government is confident the people of this State, by large, would steadfastly adhere democratic principles and w[illegible] see that the fair name of the S[illegible] is not allowed to be maligned sullied by anybody or any p[illegible] for its own interests. At the s[illegible] time my Government would lik[illegible] make it quite clear that it enforce with all the authority [illegible] command full protection to citizens, irrespective of caste, [illegible] or language, and shall not [illegible] them to be coerced or in any

(*continued on pa[illegible]*

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE first session of the Maharashtra State Legislature commenced at the Council Hall, Bombay, on March 10, with the address of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, to the joint session of Assembly and Council.

Walk-Out

Before the Governor started delivering his address, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, welcomed the Governor's decision to deliver the address in Marathi. But he protested that the Government was responsible for delaying a solution of the boundary dispute which he said was unpardonable and therefore he along with the other members of his party were boycotting the Governor's Address.

Later, giving slogans demanding merger of Karwar and Belgaum in Maharashtra, the members of the S. M. S. staged a walk-out.

Governor's Address in Marathi

The Governor then read the first two paragraphs of his address in Marathi and requested Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, to read the remaining portion of the address. When Shri Page started reading the address, Shri J. B. Dhote (F. B.) raised a point of order that when the Governor was present in the House he only should deliver the address. Thereupon, Shri Page said that the Governor's Address could be read by others with his permission and in support of this gave the precedent of Uttar Pradesh Legislature proceedings and ruled out Shri Dhote's point of order. Even then Shri Dhote continued to obstruct Shri Page in reading the address and therefore the Governor ordered him to leave the House. Shri Dhote left the House and later Shri Page read the remaining portion of Address. (The full text of the Governor's Address is published on page 2).

Condolence Reference

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, moved a resolution to condole the death of Sir Homi Modi, Acting Governor of erstwhile Bombay State, Shri V. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation, Shri S. L. Karandikar, Shri N. N. Patil, J. D. Patil and Smt. Laxmibai Thuse, ex-M.L.As.

Moving the resolution, Shri Naik paid glowing tributes to the departed leaders.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, Shri S. D. More(P.S.P.), Shri R. K. Mhalgi (J. S.) and Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan (Cong.) paid their homage to the departed leaders.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Assembly, associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the House. Later, the House observed one minute's silence and paid their homage to the departed.

No-confidence Motion Admitted

Later, as 47 members supported the no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers tabled by Sarvashri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, Ram Mahadik (P. S. P.), R. K. Mhalgi (J. S.), B. D. Killedar (P. W. P.), Datta Samant (Ind.), Gulabrao Ganacharya (Com.), Krishna Desai, (Com.), V. R. Kaldate (S. S. P.), K. S. Dhondge (P. W. P.), S. D. More (P. S. P.) and V. R. Patil, the Speaker admitted it.

Shri D. S. Khaire (Cong.) moved a motion of thanks for the Governor's Address and Shri K. M. Patil (Cong.) seconded it.

No-Confidence Motion Lost

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly rejected the no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers sponsored by all the opposition parties by 169 to 52 votes after a debate on March 12.

Details of the proceedings will be published in the next issue of Lokrajya.

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Council Proceedings

THE first Session of the Maharashtra Legislative Council commenced in Bombay on March 10, 1969. On the first day the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian delivered an address before the joint session of the Legislature.

Afterwards Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, moved a condolence resolution on the sad demise of the former acting Governor, Shri Homi Modi. Shri Desai said that Shri Modi has done a great work in the political field.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that it is a great loss to the society and to the nation.

While paying homage to Shri Modi, Shri V. S. Page, the Chairman of the Council said that Shri Modi was a great leader, having a cheerful, straightforward and witty nature.

A two-minute silence was observed by all the Members of the Council to pay homage to the departed leader.

Afterwards, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, moved a resolution of condolence over the sad demise of Shri Vinayakrao Patil, Minister for Co-operation and Smt. Bhadra Desai, M.L.C. Shri Desai said that Shri Patil was a popular leader in Marathwada, and was a great social-worker. He was loved by the people. It is a great loss, not to a particular party but to the whole younger generation. Shri Desai also paid homage to Smt. Bhadra Desai.

Shri Uttamrao Patil also paid homage to Shri Vinayakrao Patil, and Smt. Bhadra Desai.

The Chairman of the Council, Shri V. S. Page said that he was the leader of the whole Maharashtra, and that his contribution in the field of co-operative movement is great.

Shri Page also paid homage to Smt. Bhadra Desai.

Shri Vamanrao Bapat, made a speech, paying homage to Shri Patil.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit, Smt. Maniben Desai and Shri G. P. Pradhan, paid homage to Smt. Bhadra Desai.

Two-minute silence was observed in the House, and the condolence resolutions were passed.

A meeting was adjourned for 15 minutes to pay respects to the late Shrimati Bhadra Desai.

Shri Tushar Pawar moved a motion of thanks regarding the address delivered by the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian.

The motion was supported by Shri H. S. Barmukh.

Shri V. B. Hire, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, placed the following reports before the House. (*a*) Annual Administration Reports of the Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad for 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66. and 1966-67. (*b*) Annual Administration Reports of the Solapur Zilla Parishad for 1964-65 and 1965-66. (*c*) Annual Administration Report of the Ahmednagar Zilla Parishad for the year 1966-67. (*d*) Annual Administration Reports of the Akola Zilla Parishad for 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Shri Datta Tamhane raised a point of order for the delay caused in presenting these reports. The Deputy Minister promised to furnish information as to when the reports were published and sent to the Government.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, presented to the House, the Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agriculture and Industrial Development Corporation for the year 1966-67 and the Annual Accounts of the Maharashtra Housing Board for 1964-65 together with its Annual Report for the year 1966-67.

Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, presented to the House the Annual Report and the accounts of the Gondawana Paints and Minerals Ltd., for the year ending 31st December 1967

(*continued from page 4*)

Governor's Address

subjected to any violence or humiliation in this State. My Government is fully confident that in this task it can depend upon the full and wholehearted co-operation of both yourselves, and the people of the State.

I now leave you to your deliberations, in which I wish you all success.

★

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Deputy Home Minister Gives Account of Bombay Riots

We publish here a statement made by Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, in the State Legislative Assembly regarding the disturbances which took place in Bombay City, recently following the agitation by the Shiv Sena on the issue of the Maharashtra-Mysore Border dispute.

The dissident group of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti invited Shri Bal Thackeray to visit Belgaum. He accordingly visited Belgaum on the 1st November 1968, and was accorded a reception. On 2nd November 1968, at a meeting held at Shivaji Park, Dadar, Shri Thackeray demanded an immediate solution of the border problem and declared that the Shiv Sena would bar the entry into Bombay City of the Prime Minister of India, other Union Ministers, the Congress President and the Chief Minister of Mysore, if the problem was not solved within a stipulated time. On 29th December 1968, at a public meeting held at Kamgar Maidan, Shri Thackeray declared that the Shiv Sena would carry out the threat irrespective of consequences if the problem remained unsolved by the 26th January 1969. It was hoped that the Shiv Sena agitation of obstructing the entry of the Union Ministers and others into Bombay City would, by and large, be peaceful.

Union Home Minister's car obstructed

A call by Shri Thackeray for such obstruction was issued and the first attempt to cause obstruction was made on the 27th January 1969 when the Union Home Minister visited Bombay City. Shiv Sena demonstrators assembled at five pre-arranged points between the Mahim Barrier and Worli Naka. At the Mahim Barrier, they not only tried to prevent the Union Home Minister's car from proceeding, but also indulged in stone-throwing and causing obstruction on the road. The Police had, therefore, to resort to a cane charge to disperse the crowd. As the programme of the Shiv Sena was to continue, not only was the local Police force fully mobilised, but six companies of the S. R. P. F. were also brought in Bombay on 30th January 1969.

The Shiv Sena demonstrators informed the Police that they would demonstrate on 7th February 1969 when the Deputy Prime Minister was scheduled to arrive in Bombay City. They had also indicated that they would offer Satyagraha in front of his car at the Mahim barrier and present a memorandum to him, and that there would be no insult or disrespect shown to the person of the V. I. P. The Shiv Sena representative was reminded about the misbehaviour of the Shiv Sena supporters on the previous occasion at the time of the Union Home Minister's visit to Bombay City, and he intimated as to when, how and where the demonstration would be held. It is the usual practice with the police to get to know beforehand the details of proposed programmes of all the Political parties, such as Satyagrahas, morchas, demonstrations, etc., with a view to making proper arrangements for the maintenance of law and order.

Stone-throwing

The V. I. P.'s car was accompanied by sufficient Police escort and proper Police bandobast was made. As regards handing over of a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister on his way by the Shiv Sena demonstrators, there was no question of the Police giving an assurance or promise about it without prior consultation with the Deputy Prime Minister. But the Police told the Shiv Sena representative that efforts would be made to slow down car to facilitate the handing over of memorandum, provided the demonstrations were peaceful and the situation was otherwise favourable. However, as the crowds that had collected near the Mahim Junction and along the route started throwing stones even before the V. I. P.'s car arrived at Mahim, the whole aspect changed and the proposed peaceful demonstration, etc., became violent.

Demonstrators turned violent

From the Airport, the Deputy Prime Minister accompanied by the Minister for Housing and Transport and the Commissioner of Police,

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Bombay, travelled in one car. As their convoy approached the Mahim barrier, there was heavy stone throwing and the windscreen of the Commissioner of Police's car, which was following the V. I. P. car was broken. A number of policemen engaged on bandobast duty sustained injuries as a result of the stone throwing. In the circumstances, it was not desirable to stop or to slow down the V. I. P. car, as there was danger that the V. I. P. may have been mobbed by the demonstrators. Two persons were accidentally injured by coming in contact with the car even though the driver swerved the car. One of the two persons injured, namely Shri Satish Penkar, was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he stayed till 4th March 1969. The other person injured did not report to the Police, but is reported to have taken private medical treatment.

Provocative speech by Thackeray

On receiving information that large crowds had collected on Lady Jamshedji Road near Shiwaji Park and that they were becoming unmanageable, the Commissioner of Police decided to change the route and avoid this crowd altogether. On reaching Prabhadevi, however, the demonstrators again became violent and stones, brickbats and acid bulbs wre hurled at the passing convoy. The crowd of Shiv Sena volunteers that had collected on the route from the Mahim Barrier to Prabhadevi then proceeded to the office of the Marmik, where Shri Thackeray made a provocative speech and stated that the blood of Shiv Sainiks had spilled and that the same would be avenged by blood. The crowd then broke into groups and spread in different directions creating trouble at various places. A reassessment of the situation was made in the light of the speech of Shri Thackeray and subsequent incidents on that night, and it was not considered necessary to requisition any additional force from *outside*, as the Police had the assistance of six S. R. P. companies and they were deployed on various duties in Bombay city.

A ban on meetings, processions, carrying of lethal weapons, etc. was promulgated from the midnight of 7th February to 10th February 1969. Earlier, on the 5th February 1969, the Shiv Sena had announced that a public meeting would be held at Bhoiwada Maidan, on the 8th February. Inspite of the ban imposed from the 7/8th midnight, the Shiv Sena decided to go ahead with the meeting in defiance of the ban. It now appears that the defiance of the ban was to be a signal to the Shiv Sena supporters to spark off violence all over the place. Shri Datta Salvi, a Shiv Sena Municipal Corporator, along with six others defied the ban when they were promptly arrested. The crowd collected there started pelting stones and was dispersed by the use of tear gas and a cane charge. This started a chain of arson, stone throwing etc. in the limits of the Bhoiwada, Dadar, Kalachowki and Mahim Police Stations. The Police had to resort to firing at several places to quell the disturbances. In the course of the day (8th February 1969), the Police arrested 316 bad characters as a preventive measure and a general round up of bad characters was undertaken.

Curfew imposed

As the situation worsened on 9th February 1969, the Commissioner of Police issued orders for the arrest of Shri Thackeray and two of his lieutenants, Shri Datta Salvi and Shri Manohar Joshi, and they were detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Riotous mobs defied the ban, collected at many p and, as the day progressed, an of violence was let loose and mob also attacked railway car with a view to paralyse the ru of trains. The mob then turn attention to hotels and other blishments particularly in the M and Dadar areas, burnt man them and looted some estab ments after breaking them The disturbances spread to areas. Curfew was imposed 8 p.m. on 9th February 1969 the police resorted to firing mobs indulging in arson, s throwing, looting and attacks Police parties.

Additional Police Force

A day-to-day assessment was m in the light of the events that t place and on the 8th and 9th Fe ary additional police force requisitioned. The Police bandob was re-arranged in the areas Dadar, Prabhadevi, Shivaji P Worli, Bhoiwada, Delisle R Kurla, etc. In fact adequate ba bast was kept all over Bombay. deployment of the force was m keeping in view the anticip trouble spots. On 7th February was primarily deployed near five points along the V. I. P. ro where demostrations were expe to take place. On 8th concentra was made on Bhoiwada Ma where the Shiv Sena had threate to hold a meeting in defiance of ban. Besides, adequate arra ments were made on the approa to the maidan. Additional po force was supplied to 10 po stations in whose jurisdiction tro was anticipated.

On 9th additional police f was placed at the disposal of more police stations, as the turbances were widespread. supply of requisitioned vehicles

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also increased for intensifying patrolling and movement of men. On 10th additional bandobast was kept at 23 police stations.

Reserves which provided the striking force were maintained in adequate strength on all the five days in spite of depletion on call.

The number of rounds fired during the riots also increased progressively with the rise in the number of incidents. The City Police took as much part in the role as the armed S. R. P. F., and outside policemen.

What made the bandobast ineffective at some places was the road barricades and the hit and run tactics followed by rioters. Barricades were being replaced even after the Police had removed them at some places. Lathis as well as tear gas were ineffective against pelting of stones from house tops and from the crowd. Presence of urchins and youngsters in a large proportion made it difficult to open fire on every occasion. Considering the lightening rapidity with which the disturbances spread, the riots were brought under control in a remarkably short time.

Chief Minister's Appeal

The situation steadily began to improve after the deterrent and firm action by the Police and the appeal made by the Chief Minister on A. I. R. on the night of February 10, requesting people to help restore peace and normalcy in the City. An appeal for peace from any quarter under the circumstances was worthwhile and Government, therefore, did not object to Shri Bal Thackeray issuing an appeal from the jail the next day i.e. on the 11th February 1969.

Within hours of the cessation of the trouble, directions were issued to the Police Commissioner to pursue vigorously the offenders and bring them to book and locate the segment of society from where the miscreants are drawn. This work is going on and special staff has been sanctioned for the purpose under the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime) C.I.D.

Relief for Riot-affected people

The State Government also took immediate steps to provide relief and to rehabilitate the riot affected persons. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bombay for disbursement and the work is in progress.

Statements containing statistical data relating to the disturbances are attached.

Statement showing the damage caused to private, municipal, railway, etc. property during the disturbances

(1) Total number of Hotels attacked or damaged	..	91
(2) Total number of shops attacked or damaged	..	201
(3) Total value of damage caused to public property (As reported by the parties concerned) :		
		Rs.
Milk booths	..	5,84,000
Police chowkies	..	92,800
B.E.S.T.	..	25,00,000
Railways	..	6,42,848
Municipal Corporation	..	2,23,500
Atomic Energy Establishment (three buses)	..	1,35,000
Total	..	41,78,148
(4A) *Total value of damage caused to private property.*		44,47,119·75 (As reported by the parties concerned)
(4B) *Total value of private property reported stolen.*		34,72,371·05 (As reported by the parties concerned)
Total	..	79,19,490·80
(4C) *Total value of damage as assessed by the Collector of Bombay.*		26,01,833·00
(5) Number of cases registered	..	405
(6) Number of persons arrested	..	1,593
(7) Value of looted property recovered	..	Nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

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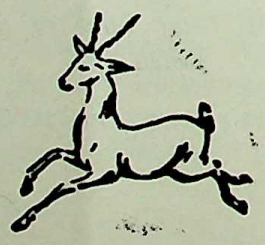
Statement of incidents pertaining to the disturbances

1.	Number of times firing was resorted to	223
2.	Number of times force had to be used	286
3.	Number of persons who died due to firing	56
4.	Number of deaths due to stone-throwing and due to wound injury.	3
5.	Number of persons injured due to bullets	177
6.	Number of persons injured otherwise	97
7.	Number of Police personnel injured	151
8.	Number of incidents about attacks and destruction of public property.	352
9.	Number of incidents about attacks and destruction of Railway property.	32
10.	Number of incidents of attacks and destruction of public conveyances.	195
11.	Number of incidents of attacks and destructions of other vehicles.	82
12.	Number of persons arrested as preventive measure ..	3,278
13.	The total number of the hotels owned by South-Indians which were destroyed.	56
14.	The number of the hotels owned by the other people	35
15.	The total number of destroyed shops of the South-Indians.	18
16.	The total number of the destroyed shops of the other people.	183
17.	The total number of the young men below 21 years who were arrested for taking part in the riots and looting.	346

The Official list of the Shi members is not available, but ding to the information recei total number of the persons b ing to Shiv Sena, includin leaders arrested as preventive sure under the section 151 Criminal Procedure Code, is

During the riot period I Bombay. In fact I was to lea tour on the morning of Febru But because of these disturba cancelled my programme. I constant contact with the Commissioner of Bombay and getting detailed information a the riots from time to time.

I received several telephone from M.L.As. and other p requesting me to provide police I sent these requests to the p control-room for taking p action. I personally visited office of the Police Commis



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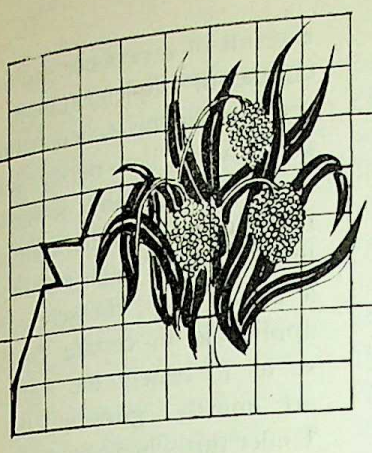

Food Situation in Maharashtra

By

Shri H. G. VARTAK,
Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.

Addressing a meeting organised the Citizens Welfare League, Bombay, recently, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, expressed an optimistic view about the food situation in Maharashtra State. We publish here the text of Shri Vartak's speech.

MAHARASHTRA State is essentially deficit in foodgrains. The reasons are not far to seek. Agriculture is essentially a private enterprise. About forty-seven per cent of the total holdings in this State are uneconomic and less than two hectares (five acres) in size. Only about eight per cent of the cultivable land is irrigated at present. A very important cash crop of the State is sugarcane. There is a sort of misunderstanding that a large acreage is under this crop. But this is not true because the total percentage under sugarcane is just about one per cent of the land under cultivation. Besides, it would not be wise to reduce the area as it has contributed substantially to the improved agricultural economy of the State. Last but not the least, the usual vagaries of the monsoon affect 30 per cent of the areas, to such an extent that conditions in these areas border on scarcity. All these account for the low productivity of the soil and also hamper growth and development in agriculture in Maharashtra. Naturally, we are deficit in foodgrains.

Increased Industrial Activities

The development in Maharashtra during the last two decades has been more on the industrial and commercial side rather than in the field of agriculture. The problem is further aggravated by the higher growth rate in the population in Maharashtra, which was 37 per cent in the period 1956 to 1968, compared to the order of 35 per cent in India. No doubt the growth in National Income has been more in Maharashtra than in the rest of India. The per capita income in 1966-67 which was already higher in Maharashtra, was higher by about 20·6 per cent than the per capita income in 1955-56, and it compared favourably to the growth rate of 12·6 per cent only, recorded in the per capita incomes in the Indian Union in the same period. The State accounts for nearly 1/5th of the electricity production in the country and about 1/4th of the paid up capital of the Joint Stock Companies in India. The labour employed in working factories in the State accounts for about 1/5th of the total number in the country. All these are due to the increased industrial activities in the State.

Production Figures

Under the local conditions, agriculture in Maharashtra essentially depends upon monsoons. We had wild fluctuations in the annual agricultural production during the last 12 years, but by and large, the level of production has increased in course of years. It started at about 55·7 lakh tonnes in 1960-61. But again, it was lowest in 1965-66 being about 47·2 lakh tonnes. The recovery since that year has been gradual and

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during the year 1967-68, the production is estimated at 68·9 lakh tonnes —thanks to the various improved seeds and hybridization scheme which helped considerably in maintaining the tempo of development against all vagaries of monsoon during the last two years.

This increase in the levels which has been recorded by and large over a period of years, is however, nullified by the corresponding increase in the population. The increase in population from 1956 to 1969 was 37 per cent. The per capita production of cereals and pulses available from land in Maharashtra was about 156 kilograms in 1955-56, while in 1967-68, it was only about 144 kilograms.

Need for Sound Food Distribution

In the light of this background in the field of agriculture on which vast masses of people depend for their daily bread and a low per capita agricultural production, the need for a sound food distribution assumes great importance. The present policy of statutory rationing in important urban centres and distribution through fair price shops in other areas was evolved after a considerable experience. Historically speaking, the need for a planned and organised distribution was felt even as early as the period of Second World War. The damage to the rice crops in 1942 in Bengal and the subsequent famine conditions all over the country, particularly in Bengal, were the starting point for shaping the food policy to its present level. As a consequence, rationing was started in urban areas and generally extended to rural areas in a modified form of controlled distribution during the war period. Subsequently, however, this policy was relaxed for a shortwhile and in 1950 once again when the price level shot up after the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 and natural calamities in June to December 1950, re-thinking was done on this subject and assistance in addition to regular imports was obtained from outside for augmenting the local food supplies. Then came a break in the price situation and a period of plenty due to increase in agricultural production in the country as a whole and sustained inflow of foodgrains from abroad. This good development naturally resulted in a gradual relaxation of the distribution system since 1952, which trends continued upto 1956, when once again, the scheme of fair price distribution was commenced to counteract the sharp increases in prices. The continuous increase posed a constant problem to the Government since then and the agricultural production also did not show signs of a breakthrough and was in fact fluctuating widely with the result that statutory rationing had to be restored to since 1966 in urban concentrations to cordon off the supplies from rural areas being drained by high purchasing power in the urban areas. This policy helped considerably, particularly during the year 1965-66, which was the worst year for Maharashtra as well as for India. To implement this policy successfully we have to augment the supplies from our own land by imports.

Monopoly Purchase-cum-Procurement Scheme

The total supplies of foodgrains to the State of Maharashtra are both from Government of India and other States and from our local producers from whom we purchase through a scheme known as monopoly purchase-*cum*-procurement scheme. The latter schem- which commenced in 1964-65, is being continued even now with changes which were necessitated as a result of experience gained course of implementation. A sent, under this scheme three are covered i.e. paddy, jowar nagli. Paddy and jowar a major crops in Maharashtra, in the case of nagli eventhou a minor crop, the scheme i applicable in certain distric so as to benefit the Adivas are mostly growing this Under this scheme, a portion grains produced by the culti allowed for his personal use a balance is purchased by the G ment. Private trading in these grains is prohibited except certain conditions, and that a small extent. If the cultivator by and large more than the fixed by the Government as le in other words which is his ketable surplus, he should se the Government only. We have considerable progress in the pr ment under this scheme dur current year i. e. 1968-69. Th procurement in 1967-68 was order of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tonnes, during the year 1968-69 i.e. year it was 3 lakh tonnes up end of January alone. This that we can naturally expect 6 lakh tonnes of procurement the current year. This will co ably lessen our dependen grains from outside. The from the outside were the order of 21·87 lakh ton 1966. However, they declin 11·74 lakhs tonnes in 196 1968, they increased once ag 16·84 lakh tonnes—thanks increased production of whe corded in the wheat pro States in India.

Hybrid and High Yielding Va

Talking of the increase in cultural production, I am re here of the wheat revolution contemplated in the wheat pr

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es in India and plans for hybri-
tion which are well under way
Maharashtra. New hybrid varie-
have been evolved for jowar,
and maize and new improved
s for rice. In Maharashtra,
late, particularly in the current
r, the response from the
vators for growing hybrid and
yielding varieties has been
nd much encourgaing and let us
e this trend will continue even
ing the next year and enable us
ourse of time to achieve a break-
ugh in agricultural production
he State.

work of Fair Price Shops

ains received both from local
rces as well as from outside are
ributed through a network of
price shops/ration shops in
entire State at economic prices
d by the Government under a
profit no-loss scheme. The total
mber of rationing shops in the
r rationing areas of Bombay,
gpur, Poona and Sholapur is
93 and the number of fair price
ps in the rest of the State is
249. The monthly quantum per
ult has been fixed at 9 kilograms
statutory rationing areas and 8
grams in other areas. This quantum has enabled the price line to be held at reasonable levels in the State since 1965-66 and helped considerably in maintaining a steady flow in supplies to the vulnerable sections of the population. There might have been occasions when some complaints were voiced about some quality of grains supplied through the ration shops here and there, but considering the achievement of overall objectives of maintaining adequate supplies at reasonable prices and the magnitude of the task, I should say that these complaints should not undermine the merit in tackling the huge problem.

Price Line

Talking of economic prices of foodgrains, I am reminded of the break-through which has been achieved in prices of foodgrains since the beginning of the year 1968. Usually, the period of July to October of any year is a period of spiralling prices. As a result of interruption in communications due to monsoon and off-season in agriculture and also due to festivals in this period, prices of essential commodities and foodgrains usually shoot up. However, during 1968, the prices showed a downward trend in many commodities. Even the usual rise in the case of oils and gur had not been much. The Government also undertook a scheme for distribution of gur, which enabled the price line in this commodity to be checked. The prices of pulses have touched new lower levels. The same is the case in regard to the open market prices of other foodgrains also. In fact, the All India Index number of wholesale prices for food outside has also decreased by about 3 per cent. at the end of 1968 when compared to 1967. The prices have not only been arrested but the trend is downward in the food front—I confine only to food front since I am concerned only with food situation—thanks to the increased agricultural production in the country and in Maharashtra.

I may not be too much optimistic if I say that we are on the verge of a period of falling prices and increased agricultural production. The imports, which is key indicator to the food situation, are also steaddily declining and during 1969 it is expected that not more than 5 million tonnes will be imported in India as against 10·4 million tonnes.

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The National Significance of Holi

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria
Minister for Public He
Maharashtra State

For the first time in the history of Bombay, Holi was celebrated on a strictly non-communal and national lines by the Indian Unity Centre of which the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan is the President. A gala dinner was arranged on the ship HS "Jawahar" and the members of different communities were welcomed in the traditional Holi style. There were bhajan songs by the well-known singer, Smt. Laxmi Shanker followed by folk dances by Darya Chhoru. The famous Quawal Jani Babu entertained the gathering to many songs, depicting the splendour of Holi. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health and the Chairman of the Indian Unity Centre, inaugurated the celebrations. The noted novelist and short-story writer Shri Krishan Chander and the well-known poet Sahir Ludhianvi also recited special compositions for the occasion. Shri Subrotto Bannerjee, Acting Editor of the Illustrated Weekly of India, gave a rendering in English of a Tagore song on Holi. Mr. J. C. Jain, General Secretary of the Centre, proposed a vote of thanks.

Following is the text of the address delivered by Dr. Zakaria.

UNDER the auspices of the Indian Unity Centre we meet to celebrate the festival of Holi ; I think it is the first time that members of different communities in this great metropolis of ours have come together and are partaking in one of the most popular Hindu festivals. For too long have we regarded such festivals as the exclusive activity of a single religious group ; this approach has done more harm than good, perpetuating the division among our people. Though we talk of unity and secularism, in our day-today behaviour we hardly practise it ; the communal method of celebration of such festivals as the Holi, the Idd, the Diwali, the Christmas, etc. is a negation of the broad humanism that these festivals emphasise and which forms the base of both secularism and democracy in India. The Indian Unity Centre has, therefore, decided to celebrate these festivals on a common platform of Indianism, where, as the great poet, Iqbal, once sung, religion would serve its real and pristine purpose of uniting people and not dividing them :

Mazhab nahee sikhata, apas mein bair rakhna: Hindi hain ham watan hain Hindostan Hamara.

Origin of Holi

Take the origin of Holi, which we have gathered here to celebrate. In times gone by, when human existence had not become so complicated and divisive as at present, there were only two groups of human beings : One, which believed in the goodness of divinity and practised among its followers love and affection towards one another—this group was called the " soor "—and the other group, which believed in destroying humanity and took pleasure in denying the efficacy of goodness, this was called " asoor ". There was a constant war between these two groups, of " soor " and " asoor ", and each was determined to assert its supremacy over the other. It was in this fight of good over evil that a lady named Hutashini, who symbolised all the evil forces, was killed and her killing unleashed one of the most joyous human forces. In ecstasy, the people danced and blew " shanks " and expressed their rejoicing over triumph of good over evil.

Message of Koran

Now, is there anything pec Hindu about this festival ? I fight between good and evil co to that community alone ? Ar not still engaged, within our and outside, in this eternal f Is there any religion, worth the which has not exphasised the s cance of this fight ? The K conveys the same message : " S the evil and the good are not even though the plenty of th attract thee. So be mindful of duty to Allah, O man of u standing, that ye may succe And still the non-Hindus feel in joining their Hindu brethren sisters, in participating in this e festival, which rekindles our in the ultimate goodness of man

Holi—A symbol

Again, Holi also symbolise heralding of spring, when w passes and with it all the unw things. In ancient times p collected together and burnt all

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unwanted things and cleaned themselves by taking baths and applying oil to their bodies. According to Ayurveda this process generated good health and happiness among people and brought about a freshness of environment in human habitations.

There is no wonder, therefore, why every one in India, who celebrates Holi, lets himself go on this occasion ; gaiety expresses itself in many ways, but chiefly by the squirting of coloured waters on passersby or by smearing them with coloured powder. To Jawaharlal Nehru, who was no respector of organised religion, Holi was the dearest of all festivals ; he loved to play with coloured water and smeared many a dignitory, who came to visit him, on the day of Holi, with coloured powder. To Nehru the triumph of good over evil was the most joyous of all occasions and he never failed to express his happiness in the most unbridled manner.

National Festival

But even during the days, when the Muslims ruled India, Holi was a national festival ; it was celebrated with great rejoicings particularly during the Mughal period. As the distinguished authors of "*An Advanced History of India*", observe : "One redeeming feature in this period of all round decline was the continuity of the process of Hindu-Muslim reproachment and amicable contact between the members of the two communities, inspite of the bitter political rivalries of several centuries. Akbar's reign is remarkably important and instructive for the existence of Hindu-Muslim harmony. Illustrations of this are not lacking even in the reign of Aurangzeb ; Alawal, a Mohammaden poet, who translated in the seventeenth century the Hindi poem *Padmavati* into Bengali, was the author of several poems of Vaishnava subjects. Abdullah Khan, one of the Sayyid brothers, observed the Basant and Holi festivals and Sirajuddaulah and Mir Jafar enjoyed Holi festivals along with their friends and relatives."

Onward March of Humanity

It is high time, we revive the same spirit of enjoying one another's festivals and look upon them as a part of man's progress towards a better, nobler and purer existence ; the celebration of Holi is certainly a part of the onward march of humanity. As sister Nivedita has put it in her own inimitable style : "Out in the streets, meanwhile, the boys are at war with passing pedestrians, all of whom are bound on this privileged day, to submit to being pelted with red powder. Yellow powders are sometimes used but this, say the best judges, is a mistake. The red alone is correct, symbolising the sand of the Jamuna, all stained with the blood of the demons, whom Krishna slew. The wild and boistrous, impatient of the priests slow blessing, buy the powder, strain from the shops and throw it. But gentler spirits wait, playing only with that which is duly offered and sanctified in worship. And great is the reward of their patience, for such is the virtue of blest powder that it confers immunity, it is said, from all diseases of the seasons."

Instrument of National Integration

How beautiful, indeed, is the theme of this old time drama, which should gladden the heart of not only the devout but even of the Philistine, not only of the peasant and worker but even of the poet and the scholar ; for Holi should touch the innermost recesses of all those people, who find joy in the victory of all those values which make life worth living. Moreover, it recognises no distinction of caste or sex but only that of good and evil ; it is, indeed, one of the finest embodiments of popular democracy and in that sense a sure instrument of national integration.

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Maharashtra State Pavilion

at

National Agriculture Fair

The Fifth National Agriculture Fair, the biggest one in Bombay, will be inaugurated at Mahim Causeway on March23, 1969. Maharashtra State Pavilion, which occupies an important place in the Fair is so designed as to project an up-to-date image of the achievements and progress made by the State in different fields. Itgives a glimpseof the efforts being made by the farmers and the Government to sustain green revolution, as well as the social and cultural life of the farmers.

The Pavilion, biggest in the Fair stands on an area of 7,900 square metres approximately of which 3,437 square metres area is covered and 1,115 square metres is for demonstrations.

THE pavilion is so designed that all the sections receive proper attention and free circulation of the visitors with adequate open spaces, ponds, fountains and green spots. It is grouped into separate units or 93 square metres each with diamond shaped roofs which ensure natural ventilation and lighting reflecting from the soft inclinations.

Village Atmosphere

At the entrance, there is the atmosphere of village in keeping with the theme of the Pavilion — 'Agriculture — Mainstay of our economy'. There is a group of hut-shaped walls creating a village sky line. At the reception deck, a huge relief map of Maharashtra showing the mountains, rivers, forests, important irrigation projects, and crop zones, attracts the attention. This is one of the biggest exhibits of its kind in the Fair. The concave, inviting surface wall of the open-to sky auditorium with five murals depicting the social life of farmer and heritage of Maharashtra, forms a befitting backdrop and increases the curiosity to visit other sections.

Agriculture Section

At the left, there are 'crop courts' of various crops grown in the State, symbolic of the green revolution that is underway. The Agriculture section is the biggest in the Pavilion, covering about one third covered area. This section is divided in 20 units dealing with all the aspects of agriculture in Maharashtra, viz. crop patterns, hybrid crops, soil conservations, home science, fertilisers, pesticides etc. In the agro-industrial unit, there are a number of agricultural implements and engines displayed. Mention must be made of a huge model showing different methods of soil conservation in different climatic zones. Decorated with a number of specimen, models, charts and graphs, section is very instructive and formative. This section is interesting too. The crop courts grapes and other horticultural cr sugarcane, groundnuts etc. bring fresh air and break the monot of the visual aids. Besides, th are fresh vegetables and fruits show in the section.

For a big country, India h great variety of soil, climate, cr and types of farming ranging fr medieval implements and metho employed by *Girijans* (Tribals) the modern mechanised farms. these farmers, from the tribals to affluent jamindars, are contribu their mite for ushering in an era plenty by improving agricult which is the backbone of our e nomy. In the last few ye Maharashtra has made a signifi progress in the field of agricult The Green Revolution in this S has attracted the attention of t country.

Tourism Department

Next to the agriculture sect there is a well decorated and played section of the Tourism D partment. The slogan 'Tourist Delight that is Maharashtra'

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there. After 'darshan' of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, a whole panorama of photographic representations of tourists attractions, caves and temples, historical and holy cities, hill stations and Holiday camps is unfolded. If a visitor is attracted by some enhancing spot, there is a receptionist at the exit, to provide the particulars required by the curious visitor.

Cluster of Small Sections

There is a cluster of small sections which are playing an important part in the life of the farmer. The small savings section has explained various saving schemes for farmers and their benefits. Procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains is the theme of the Civil Supplies section. The rural broadcasting section shows how the knowledge of current affairs and especially of modern agricultural methods has been brought to the door steps of the farmers through the community listening sets scheme. This section also exhibits the warning system erected in the Koyna area for giving warning in case of danger to Koyna dam, to the villages, which are likely to be threatened.

Koyna Dam

Irrigation and Power section, which comes next, is the pictorial story of the construction of Koyna dam which is an engineering marvel. This section will give an idea of the 'Bhagirath' (Herculean) efforts being made to satisfy the thirst of our productive land and the achievement so far. The generation and distribution of hydro-electric power is the subject of an interesting pictorial story in the Power sub-section. The Purna project in Vidarbha has been chosen for the purpose.

Industrial Progress

The Industries section, besides taking a review of industrial progress, explains what facilities are offered to new entrepreneurs.

There is Buildings and Communications section and the magnificent model of Thana creek bridge and other models and photographs of highways and roads.

Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry section displays notable breeds of our cattle wealth—bulls for ploughing the land, pigs and poultry for providing spare time occupation to the farmer and supplementing our food supply.

Fisheries Section

The Fisheries section, which comes next, shows the fish-shaped pond outside. Nothing fishy about it, the life cycle of a fish in the pond is interesting. More interesting eye-catching fishes of various colours and hues are there. The fishing operations are also explained by means of different types of fishing materials.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement occupies a place of pride in Maharashtra. In the co-operation section, a birds eye view of the qualitative and quantitative growth of the co-operative movement in the State is presented.

True to their theme— 'Proper use of wood' the Forests Department has decorated this small piece of beauty with wooden planks and panels of natural desings. Well, its all about wood and the woods.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department displays schemes initiated to ameliorate the condition of the tribals and also some of the articles used by the forest-dwellers. In the adjoining section of Dairy Development, is shown how milk is procured from the producers, processed and delivered to the consumers. There is also the demonstration of how to make cheese and ice-cream.

Guidelines for Health

Health is wealth, says an old proverb. Here are four sections which give some useful guidelines. In the Family Planning section, all about this much talked of subject is shown. In the Surgeon General's section, the spread of diseases and the methods of their control have been explained. Cancer is difficult to diagnose and deadly. One must visit the section of the Cancer Institute to know more about this deadly disease. The Cancer Institute has given seven 'danger signals' which warn of this disease. The Haffkine Institute have erected an air conditioned blood bank with facilities for blood.

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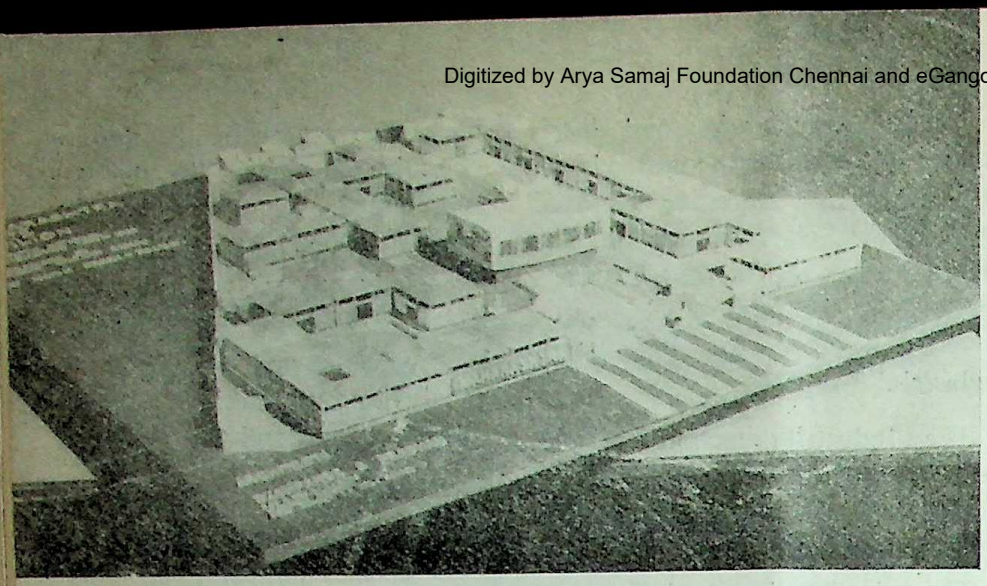
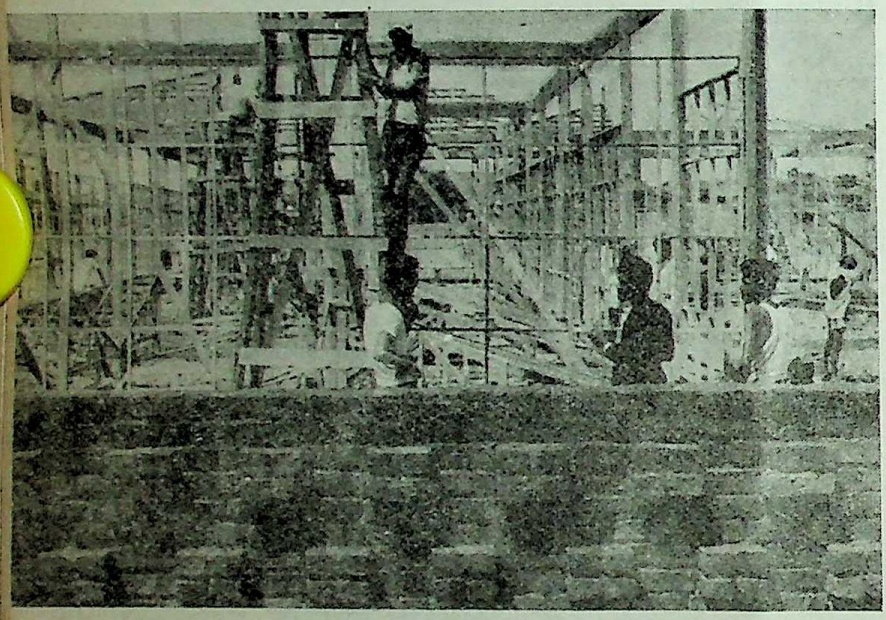


Aerial view of the Maharashtra Pavilion



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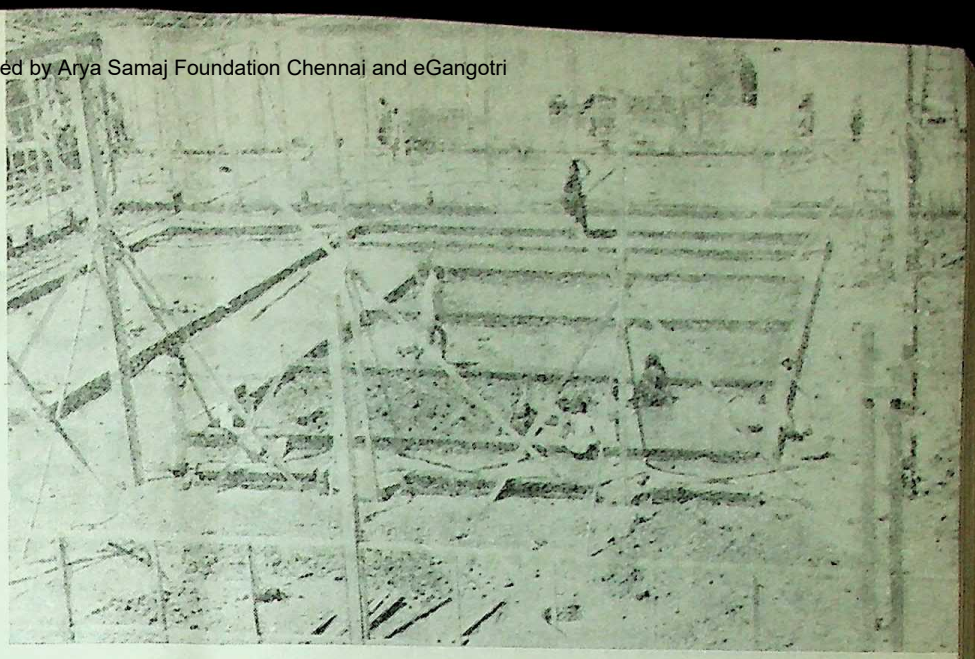
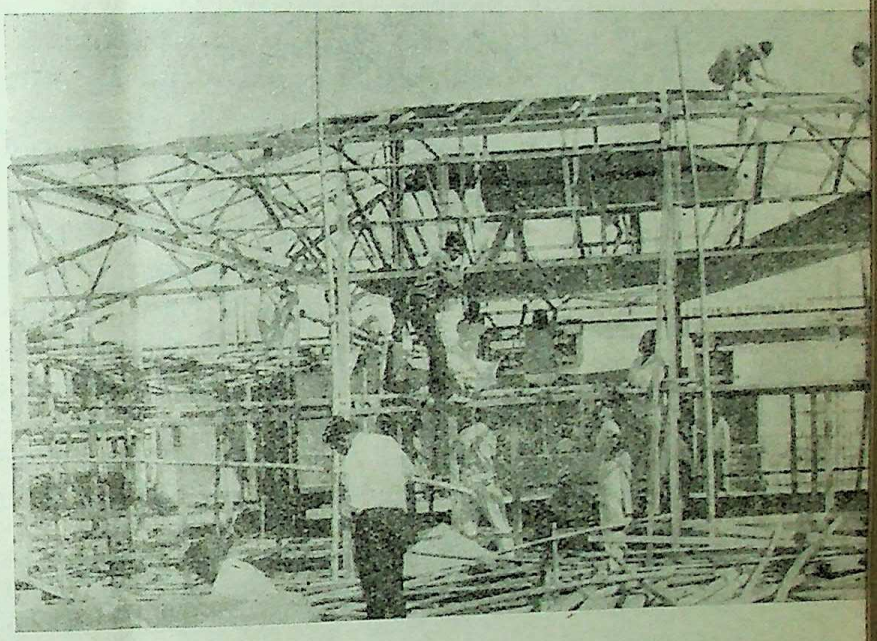
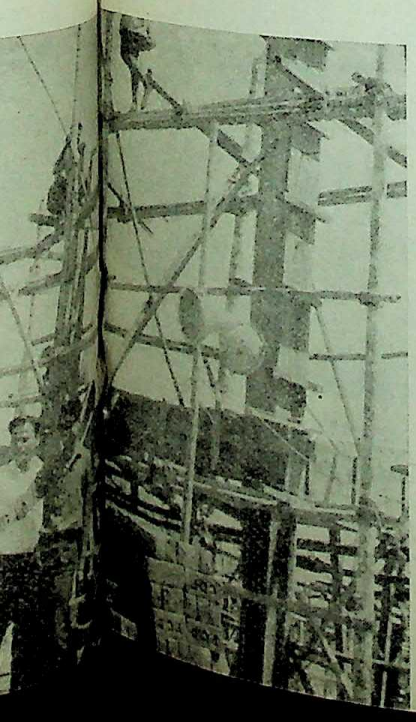


Crop Courts under construction in Agriculture Section



Diamond shaped roof of the Pavilion



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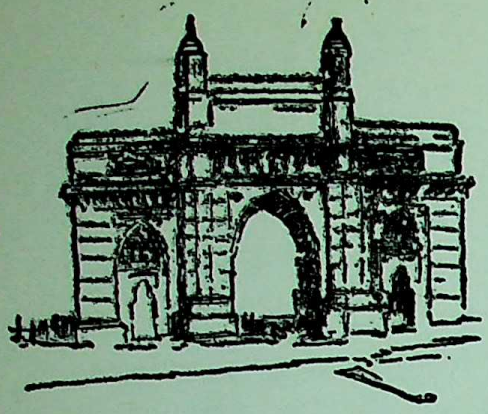

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

CHIEF Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the 16th annual general meeting of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade at the Taj Mahal, Bombay on February 25. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that a proposal to set up an institute on the lines of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, in Bombay to train personnel for managerial and executive positions in the various State Government commercial undertakings and corporations was under the consideration of Maharashtra Government.

The Chief Minister further said that he would give a thought to enlarge the scope of this institute in order to train personnel who would take up positions as executives in export houses.

He welcomed the suggestion made by the President of the Council for setting up a school for foreign language studies for the benefit of foreign trade experts and salesmen. This suggestion would be examined to see how best it could be implemented with the assistance of the State Government, he added.

The Chief Minister said that the growing scarcity and expensiveness of labour in the developed countries like U. S. A., U. K., and West Europe could be exploited to our advantage in boosting up the exports of labour intensive items in w fortunately India enjoyed com tively favourable position. Co dities exclusively or predomin indigenous in content was yet an area on which our export pro tional efforts should be m concentrated, he said.

Referring to a querry regar the progress of cashew plant scheme in Maharashtra, the C Minister said that the land d opment-cum-cashewnut plant scheme of this State started f ioning from April 1, 1963 and been continued during the T Plan. Apart from this scheme was another horticultural deve

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who inaugurated the 16th annual general meeting of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on February 25, is seen addressing.

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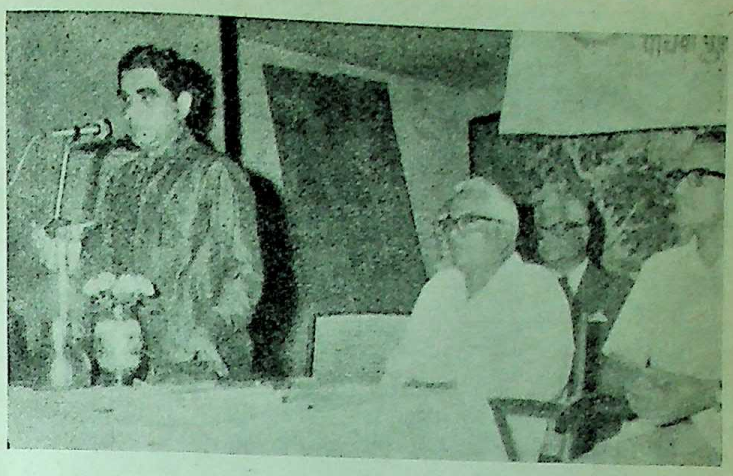

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism and the Chairman of the Indu Sakrikar Smarak Samiti, is seen here addressing a function, organised by the Samiti to distribute the prizes to the winners of the story-writing competition. The function was celebrated at the Sahitya Sangh Mandir, Bombay, on February 22. Also seen in the picture are, Shri P. S. Rege, who presided and Shri Umakant Thomre, Secretary of the Samiti and Shri Y. D. Phadke.

ment scheme for Konkan which covered the cashewnut cultivations of this region. Shri Naik said that the cashew export promotion council had surveyed the industries in this State and its suggestions were being implemented. The State Government was also taking measures to organise the cashew processing industries, preferentially in the co-operative sector, by encouraging modern production techniques. This measure would enable the cashew nut industries in this State to make a headway in export of cashewnut.

Shri Naik said that the Government of Maharashtra was actively implementing a policy of providing all basic facilities and assistance for the development of industries taking care to see that industrial production was not hampered and that industrial peace was maintained. The council could count on the State Government not only in lending powerful voice but also for its active co-operation in this matter, he added.

Earlier, Shri Manubhai Shah, President of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade, welcomed the guests.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan proposed a vote of thanks.

Preserve National Character

A variety entertainment programme was organised in aid of the National Educational and Welfare Society at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan recently.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, who was the chief guest on the occasion observed " if we lose the national character we would lose every thing. We should, therefore, keep aside all our ideological differences and work for the promotion of our basic national ideals. "

Shri Desai said that Government efforts alone would not be sufficient to promote national integration though no doubt their role was major. The task of implementing effectively the recommendations of the National Integration Council was the collective responsibility of all citizens, he emphasised.

Prince Aga Khan's Visit to Maharashtra College of Arts and Science

Prince Karim Aga Khan visited the institution of the Maharashtra College of Arts and Science at the Bellasis Road, Byculla on February 23.

The Royal Prince, accompanied by Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health and President of Institution, took a round and expressed his appreciation at the good work done there. He said that he and his brother would continue to associate themselves with the institution and expressed the wish that the institution would grow and flourish in the years to come.

Earlier, welcoming the Royal guests, Dr. Zakaria said that the institution had reached education at the door steps of poor people. He sought continuous blessings of the Royal Prince to the institution. The Minister said that within the next two years the college would have full-fledged degree course when the number of students would be about 3,000.

Government to take over two more closed mills

A function was recently organised to take over the running of the Edward Textile Mills, Bombay, which was closed for the past 20 months. The State Government has decided to run this mill. Speaking on the occasion, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, announced that necessary steps were being taken by the Government to take over the other two closed textile mills, namely, New Kaiser and Seksaria, in Bombay.

Shri Tidke said that the State Government had suggested to the Union Government certain amendments to the existing law governing takeover of closed textile mills. He said that considerable time was required to go over the legal process to effect such a takeover which hampered production.

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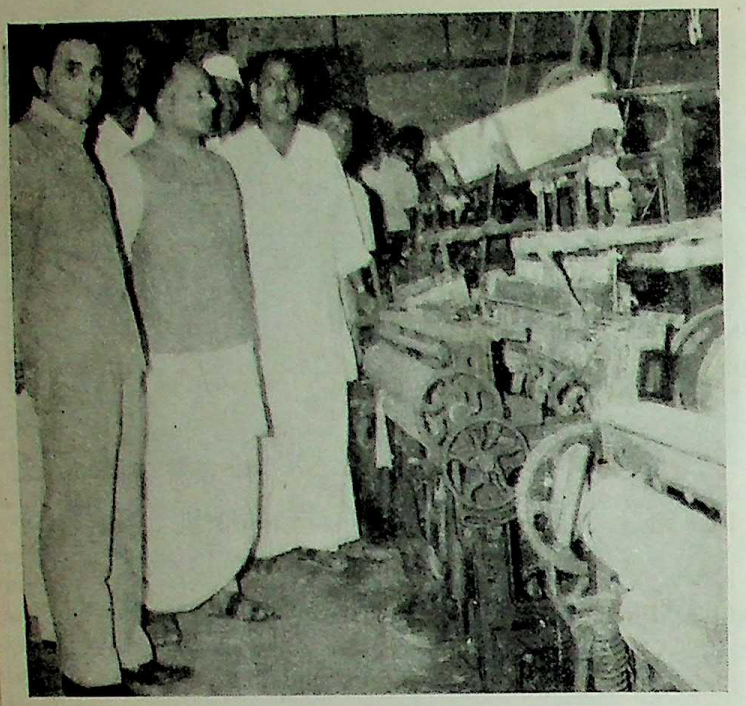

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, visited the Edward Mills, after it was taken over by the Government. Picture shows the Minister inspecting the looms in the Mills.

The Labour Minister said that the State Government had invested Rs. 12 crores in running 12 to 13 textile mills in the State, employing about 33,000 workers. If the New Kaiser and Seksaria mills in Bombay were taken over by the Government, another 10,000 mill workers would be provided with employment, he added.

Shri Tidke said that the State Cabinet Sub-Committee had thought over the report of the Kogekar Committee on textile mills and important decisions aimed at removing the deficiencies of textile industry so as to base it on a sound footing, were contemplated by the Government.

Shri Tidke complimented the workers of the Edward Mills on their sustained and constructive efforts and the co-operation extended by them towards restarting of the mill.

The mill employs nearly 3,000 workers and actual production is expected to start on Ram Navami Day on March 27, 1969.

Role of Honorary Presidency Magistrates in emergent situations

The inaugural meeting of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association was held at the Ambassador Hotel on February 25. Speaking as the chief guest on the occasion, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, advised the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to find out how best their services could be utilised in emergent situations arising in a big city like Bombay and assured that their suggestions would be welcomed by the Government.

Shri Naik further said that there were bound to be some troubles leading to emergency in a big city like Bombay. He said that in such circumstances discipline in society could be maintained by those who were respected in society.

Referring to the demand of the Association to transfer more judicial work to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Shri Naik said that the Government would transfer as much judicial work as possible to Honorary Presidency Magist in consultation with the judi He said that the Government de that the people should get ju as quickly as possible and at pr hands. He said that the Governm would consider the question ensuring regional representatio Honorary Presidency Magistr considering the vastness of Bom City and would appoint some persons as Honorary Presid Magistrates.

Earlier, Dr. R. N. Kulk Mayor and President of the Asso tion, welcomed the guests.

Shri V. M. Gehani, Chief Pr dency Magistrate, also spoke the occasion.

Shri Sohrab K. Khan, V President of the Association, posed a vote of thanks.

Role of diet in physical fitness

The " Miss Figurette Cont and " Brides of India " compet was held at the Bharatiya Vi Bhavan recently. The compet was organised by Mr. and M R. A. Jani and Miss Kiran P Speaking as the chief guest on occasion, Shri H. G. Vartak, Mi for Food and Civil Supplies, s that diet played an important ro physical fitness.

The Minister further said considering the importance of in physical fitness women c adopt a sensible diet and themselves fit. He expressed the that this " Miss Figurette Cont and " Brides of India " Compet would give a new impetus to wo of Bombay on their problem physical fitness.

Shri R. A. Jani, welcomed chief guest.

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Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, who was the chief guest at a prize-distribution function held at Raj Bhavan on March 7, is seen congratulating kum. Vidya Sadanand Parkar of Saraswati High School, Lalbaug, who received the first prize of Rs. 200 in an essay competition. The Essay Competition on leprosy and burns, was organised by the Society of Reconstruction, Surgery, Rehabilitation and Research.

Backward Class Students to be Sent Abroad

The Government has approved a scheme under which 40 students belonging to backward classes will be sent abroad every year for technical education. Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, gave this information in Bombay on February 25.

The decision was taken in accordance with the recommendation made by a High-Level Committee appointed for suggesting ways to secure all-round development of backward classes. A meeting of the Committee was held in the Chief Minister's Office at Sachivalaya on February 25. Other important recommendations made by the Committee are as follows :

Some of the backward class hostels, which were managed by the old school boards, were getting a grant at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per student. From the current financial year these hostels will get a revised grant of Rs. 25 instead of Rs. 15 per month per boy-student and Rs. 30 per month per girl-student.

Several labour camps may be opened in forest areas for beggars.

For the construction of building for boys' hostels an amount of Rs. 750 instead of Rs. 500 per student may be given from the current financial year.

Role of Religion in National Integration

A Qawwali programme organised recently by the Ghalib Centenary and Id Celebrations Committee of the Memons International at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. Speaking as the chief guest on the occasion, Shri Bhanushankar M. Yagnik, Maharashtra's Minister for Prohibition, said that all religions gave the message of fraternity and love for mankind and their teachings if understood in right perspective would help promote national integration.

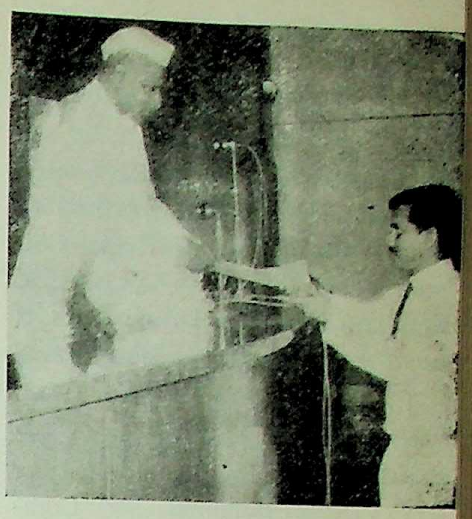
An unique feature of the programme was that it was a sort of inter-community meet in which members of different communities had gathered to exchange Id greetings.

The Minister complimented the organisers on organising a gathering of members of different communities to celebrate Id and added that functions of such character would strengthen the bonds of love and friendship among the members of different communities.

Shri Sohrab Modi, veteran actor-director-producer, also spoke.

Expedite Road Development Schemes

The meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the Bombay Road Development works was held on March 6 at Sachivalaya. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, presided. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vairale urged the representatives of the various governmental and semi-governmental agencies connected with the Bombay Road Development Scheme to expedite its work as early as possible.



Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is seen giving away a certificate to one of the successful students, at the Convocation of the Diploma in Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, organised by the Court of Examiners of Homoeopathic and Biochemic systems of Medicine, at Sachivalaya, on March 1, 1969.

The meeting considered the feasibility of construction of East Island freeway in the light of remarks received from Western Railway, Central Railway and Bombay Port Trust.

It was agreed in the meeting to evolve a suitable procedure for quick processing of cases of changes in alignments of Bombay Road Development works from those shown in Bombay Municipal Corporation Development Plan. The question of early transfer of Government land required for Bombay Road Development Schemes and

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removal of the encroachments thereon was also considered in the meeting.

The representatives of the Central Railway, Western Railway, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Additional Collector, Bombay Suburban Districts, Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department and other State Government officials attended the meeting.

Shri Nizamuddin Ahmed, Secretary of the Buildings and Communications Department proposed a vote of thanks.

First issue of ' Aahar ' Magazine inaugurated

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, inaugurated the first issue of ' Aahar ', a monthly devoted to the hotel and catering industry, at a function held at the B. Tambe Hotel in Bombay on March 4.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vartak complimented the organisers of the magazine on starting an organ to promote the cause of hotel industry. He expressed the hope that the journal, besides striving for the betterment of the trade, could also aim at the improvement of the industry on a more scientific and hygienic basis.

Shri Vartak said that educated young men were being attracted towards hotel industry and the industry no more carried the stigma of illiterate ownership. There were even foreign collaborations in the offing to set up luxury hotels for tourists. In this changed perspective and in view of future potential of hotel industry due to the urbanisation in the country, the magazine should educate the hoteliers about the need to maintain high standard, he added.

Referring to the demand for providing adequate rice quota to hotel industry, the Minister said that Maharashtra was a deficit State in respect of rice as only 4 out of 26 districts in the State produced rice. The total rice procured by the Government was 2 lakh tons in a year whereas the requirement of Bombay City alone was 14,000 tons per month, he said. He, however, said that the State Government was taking necessary steps, in consultation with the Union Government, to improve quantum of rice allotted to hoteliers.

Earlier, Shri K. M. Shetty, Editor of the magazine, welcomed the guest and Shri E. D. N. Pavri, Associate Editor, proposed a vote of thanks.

Sir Homi Mody Passes Away

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, has issued a condolence message on the sad demise of Sir Homi Mody.

In his condolence message the Governor said, " a long and colourful career has come to an end. Sir Homi Mody's contribution to Indian life and progress was many-sided and of a high order. His wide circle of friends will always cherish the warmth of his affection and his great capacity to enter easily into the mood of any company in which he found himself. To me, the foremost lesson of his life was his refusal to surrender to gloom or despondency on any account ".

In a condolence message Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said " the demise of Sir Mody has grieved me deeply. He was a founder member of Swatantra Party. He served in various public capacities, such as a parliamentarian, member of Viceroy's Executive Council and Governor of Uttar Pradesh." As a writer also Sir Homi Mody had made a distinct place for himself, Shri Naik said.

" Bombay City will remain grateful to him for the standard of clean administration laid by him in the civic affairs of the city while he was a corporator and mayor. The entire country will mourn his death. I send my heartfelt condolences to the members of his family ", Shri Naik added.

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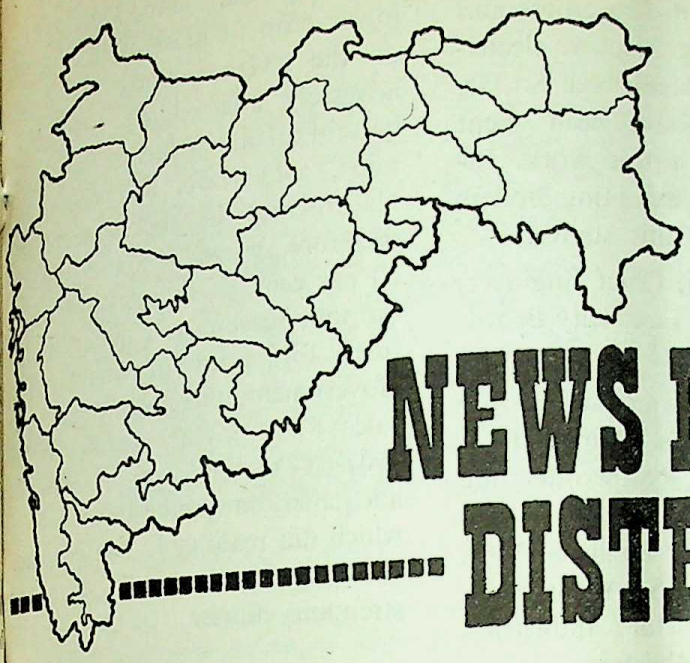

NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

Derive Benefit of Credit Facilities

SHRI S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, addressed a small savings farmers rally at Parali in Bhir district recently. Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries, presided. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan urged the cultivators to utilise credit facilities offered by the Government for agriculture purpose. He, however, cautioned them not to misuse money for other purposes and ensure their prompt repayment. He said that cultivators should not feel shy of taking loans as even big industrialists were deriving benefit of the credit facilities offered by the Government to promote their industries.

The Minister added that the Government required a huge amount of finance, and small savings was one of the ways in which the poor as well as rich could contribute their might for country's development.

Shri Solunke said that Bhir district was making a headway in agriculture and small savings with the whole-hearted co-operation among officials, non-officials and cultivators. He stressed the need for starting sugar factory in Bhir district.

Shri L. S. Sundarrajan, Commissioner, Aurangabad Region, stressed the importance of small savings and agricultural production and called on the officials to form close contacts with the public by personal approach. Shri P. Abraham, Collector, said that Bhir district has bagged two State-level prizes amounting to one lakh rupees during the last two years in procurement drive and was leading in recovery of loans in the region. Shri Sayajirao Pandit, President, Zilla Parishad, also spoke. Shri Govindrao Chikhalkar, Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Ambajogai, reviewed the work done by the Panchayat Samiti. An amount of Rs. 4·10 lakhs was invested in small savings and some cultivators, workers and officials were felicitated for excellent work in small savings, and agricultural production.

Shri Annasaheb Gite, M.L.A., Shri Laxmanrao Deshmukh, M.L.C., Shri Tajkhan, President, Nagar Parishad, Parali and Shri M. R. Kher, Chief Executive Officer, were among those present on the occasion.

Tourist Units at District Level

The Maharashtra Government is considering a scheme to introduce tourism units at district level, with the collaboration of Zilla Parishads, to promote tourism. This was revealed by Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Minister for Buildings, Communications and Tourism at Fardapur near Ajantha caves recently.

The Minister was on a day's inspection visit to Ajantha caves. This was his first visit to the famous caves after assuming the charge of tourism portfolio.

Shri Vairale said that Maharashtra would be the first State in the country to have such type of machinery at district level for fostering tourism in the districts if the scheme was implemented. He said that picnic spots in the districts would be developed to attract more tourists.

The Minister visited Ajantha caves and also inspected arrangements of holiday camp, rest house and guest

Shri Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the "Smriti Mandir" constructed as a memorial to the late Kasturba Gandhi and the late Mahadevbhai Desai, at the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, on February 22. Also seen in the picture are Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan and Shri D. S. Kadu, Mayor of Poona.

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house at Fardapur. He stressed the need for implementation of drinking water scheme for tourists at Ajantha.

Bhoomipujan of Titwi Dam

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, recently performed the bhoomipujan of Titwi dam in Buldana district.

This earthen dam to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. when completed would irrigate 1,200 acres of land through two canals of 18 kilometres in length. It will have a catchment area of ten square miles.

Shri Govinddasji Bhatia, M.L.A., presided over the meeting. Shri K. T. Sangle, M.L.A., welcomed the Minister. Shri T. B. Patil, M.L.A., Shri V. G. Deshpande, M.L.C. and Shri B. K. Patil, President of Buldana Zilla Parishad and the District Collector Shri Raut were among those who were present on the occasion.

Progress of Parali Thermal Station

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited the Parali Thermal Power Station recently to inspect the work in progress and directed the officials and contractors to complete the work intime.

The thermal station is being built at a total cost of Rs. 16 crores and two sets generating 30 m.w. electricity each will be established. So far, Rs. 3·75 crores have been spent for the erection of this work. Indigenous material excepting boilers will be utilised at this station.

Shri A. C. Joshi, Chief Engineer, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, welcomed the Minister.

Earlier, Shri Chavan paid a visit to Wani Project in Bhir district. Shri Gandhi, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and Shri Abhange, Executive Engineer, Bhir, were present. Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, accompanied the Minister.

State Awards for Jowar Procurement

The Government of Maharashtra has granted the first and second awards of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 25,000 to Aurangabad and Bhir districts, respectively, for good performance in jowar purchases during the 1966-67 season.

Similarly, Bhir and Ahmednagar districts have been granted first and second awards of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 25,000, respectively, for giving maximum quantity of jowar as compared to their total production during the 1967-68 season.

During the year 1967-68, the jowar crop in most of the districts of the Maharashtra State was adversely affected on account of natural calamities such as unseasonable rains, cold wave, hail storm, etc. No district in the State could, therefore, purchase jowar equal to 20 per cent. of its total production for that season, as required by the rules for grant of awards. The Government, therefore, relaxed the rules for the grant of awards for 1967-68 season with a view to adequately rewarding those districts which did reasonably well in spheres of jowar procurement by their strenuous efforts.

Creditable performance in jowar procurement drive

Malegaon in Bhir district has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 3,000 for the crop seasons 1966-67 and again in 1967-68 for its meritorious performance in the jowar procurement drive. The second prize of Rs. 2,000 for the year 1966-67 has been awarded to Borkhed, while for 1967-68 it has been awarded to Ashti.

The collector of the district has also declared the prizes to Circle Inspectors, Talathis and Agriculturists.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, performed Bhoomipujan of the Titwi Talao Project of the Mehkar Taluka in Buldana district.

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A study tour of journalists was organised for inspecting the hybrid crop in Karmala Taluka in Sholapur recently. The journalists and the officers are seen here inspecting the hybrid crop in the field of the progressive farmer of Kem, Shri Talekar.

Awards to Circle Inspectors, Talathis and Cultivators

The Collector of Nanded has declared awards and prizes to village circle inspectors, talathis and cultivators for good performance in procurement of jowar for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Four awards of Rs. 10,000 have been given to four villages in Hadgaon taluka as under : Lingapur : Rs. 3,000 ; Sibdara : Rs. 2,000 ; Chinchgavan : Rs. 3,000 and Jawalgaon : Rs. 2,000.

Awards of bicycles of Rs. 400 each have been given to Shri Narayanrao, Circle Inspector, Tamsa, Hadgaon taluka ; Shree Mehboob Sharif, Circle Inspector, Manatha and Shri N. S. Jadhav, Circle Inspector, Himayatnagar, Hadgaon taluka.

Bicycles of Rs. 350 each have been given to Motiram, Talathi, Ambegaon ; Pandit Nagorao, Talathi ; Ganpatrao Dhondba, Talathi, Kothala and Hawgirao Bhagwanrao, Talathi, all of Hadgaon taluka.

The following Talathis have been given units of Unit Trust of India of Rs. 300 each as prizes : (1) Shri Konda Rajaram, Talathi, Dhonara, Hadgaon taluka ; (2) Shri Kisan Laxman Deshmukh, Talathi, Bhokar (3) Mahadrao Bapuji, Talathi, Hadgaon taluka ; (4) Shri Vyankatesh Bhagwan, Talathi, Himayatnagar, Hadgaon taluka ; (5) Shri R. G. Kulkarni, Talathi, Kondalwadi, Biloli Taluka ; (6) Shri Sakharam Keshav, talathi, Palarpur, Hadgaon Taluka ; (7) Shri Sangram Sakrappa, Talathi, Narangal, Degloor taluka and (8) Shri Kisanrao Bapurao, Talathi, Tamsa.

Prizes of four wrist watches of Rs. 200 each have been sanctioned to Shri Venkanna Lachanna, Talathi Kinwat ; Shri Venkatrao Sungirrao, Talathi, Wanola, Kinwat taluka ; Shri Ramchandar Narsimalu, Talathi Kinwat and Mabohar, Talathi, Pathoda, Kinwat taluka.

Prizes of 20 Patkas of Rs. 50 each have been announced to cultivators in the district ; 14 gold-bordered certificates and 36 blue-bordered certificates will be presented to cultivators who have sold more than 100 quintals and 50 quintals of jowar, respectively.

Jowar Procurement in Poona Division

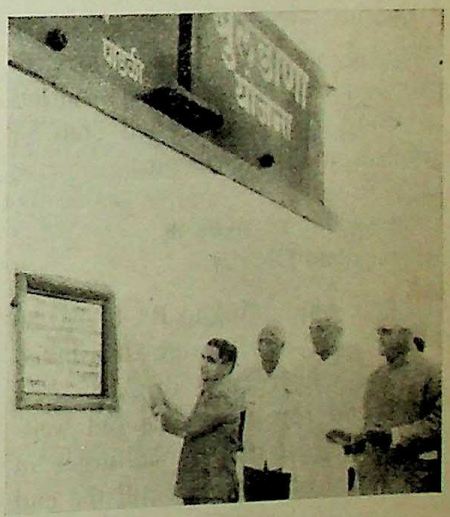
The Divisional Commissioner, Poona has awarded the first prize of Rs. 10,000 to the Jamkhed taluka of Ahmednagar district for highest performance in jowar procurement scheme in all talukas in the Poona division during the crop-season 1967-68. The second prize of Rs. 5,000 has been awarded to the Karmala taluka of Sholapur district.

The amount of awards will be utilised for the works of permanent nature directly concerned with agriculture.

Big performance of Smallest district

Bhir district, which has secured two prizes for good performance in jowar procurement, is one of the smallest districts in the State. The district secured first prize of Rs. 75,000 for the season 1967-68 and second prize of Rs. 25,000 for the season 1966-67. It has collected about 74,000 tons of jowar.

This year, Bhir district has already exceeded the target of jowar procurement.



Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, is seen inaugurating the piped water supply scheme at Padli village in Chikhli taluka. Shri B. K. Patil, President of the Buldana Zilla Parishad, is also seen in the picture.

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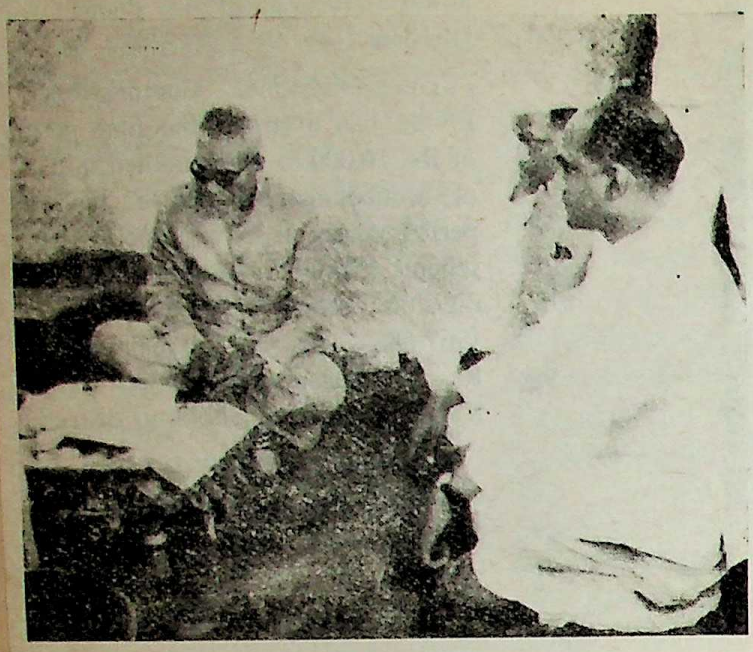

Chief Minister V. P. Naik, performed the Bhoomipujan of Deena Project on March 2. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour.

The Collector of Bhir, Shri P. Abraham has complimented the cultivators of the district on their excellent co-operation. He said that of the prize money, Rs. 70,000 would be spent on productive schemes relating to agriculture and Rs. 25,000 for the welfare of subordinate staff of the Revenue Department. Rs. 5,000 would be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Aurangabad for giving gratuitous relief to the non-gazetted staff of the Revenue Department.

Construction of wells in Aurangabad District

Loans amounting to Rs. 87,78,780 and Rs. 10,14,650 were distributed for the construction of 2,845 new wells and repairs to 226 old wells respectively to the agriculturists in the Aurangabad district till the end of January last. These loans were given by the District Co-operative Land Development Bank, Aurangabad.

This information was given at a meeting of the Committee for Emergency Food Production Programme, held at Aurangabad recently. Shri H. S. Manvikar, Collector of Aurangabad, presided over the meeting.

Rs. 52,35,670 were advanced to the agriculturists for purchase of 1,505 oil engines and Rs. 11,6 were given for 510 electric pu sets.

Review of irrigation potenti various projects was taken an Collector appealed to the Exe Engineers and Agriculture D lopment Officers to strive to u fully available water for boo up agricultural production.

Soil conservation work was in 80,500 acres of land.

Model Colonies for Landless Labourers in Akola District

Model Colonies of agricult labourers are being established Karli, Talap budruk, Shedona Umri budruk in Manora Deve ment Block and at Lohara and in Karanja Development Block Akola district. Land, measu over 1,500 acres, will be distrib among landless labourers for purpose. Each labourer will approximately 10 acres of la

By collecting cent per cent house tax, the Surgana Pan Samiti in Nasik district is leading all the panchayat Sam Maharashtra State Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Development, gave commendatory certificates to the Sarpanch officials of the Panchayat Samiti, in recognition of their good

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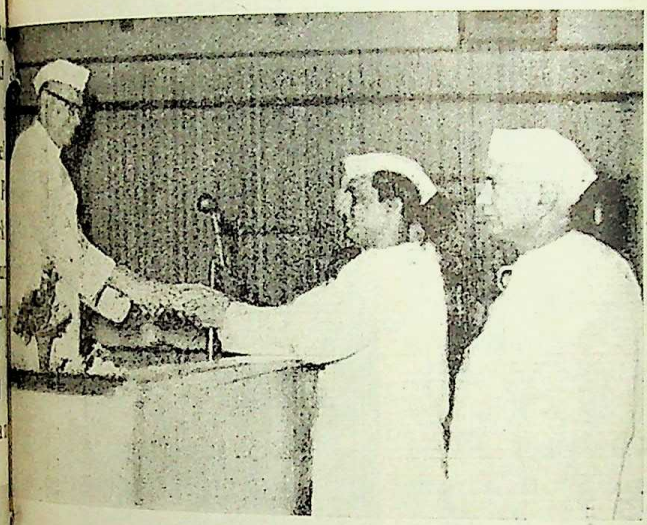
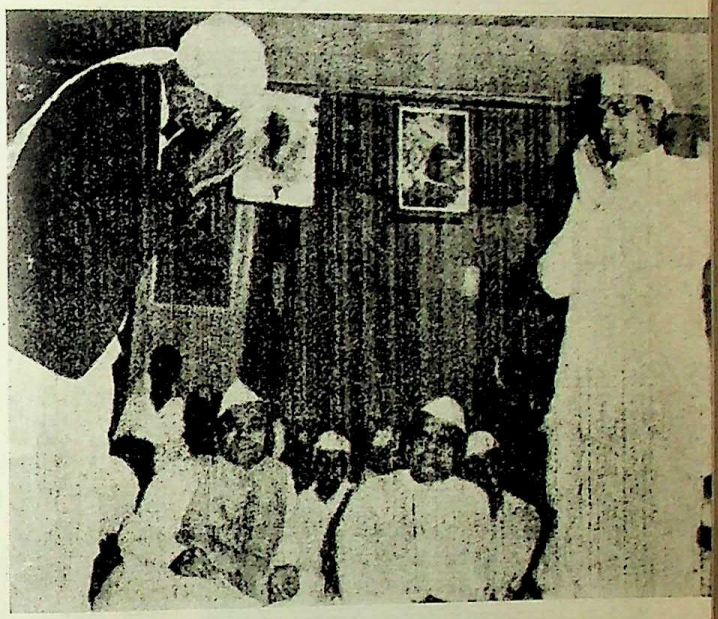
Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated the Water Supply Scheme at Kodoli in Kolhapur district last month.



Shri Bholaram Johormal invested an amount of Rs. 27,000 in small savings through Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, at Dhulia, recently.



Shri Bhausaheb Patil of Kaij, who invested Rs. 30,000 in Small Savings, was honoured by Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, at a function held at Yusufwadgaon in Bhir district, on February 18. On that day, Rs. 4 lakhs were invested in small savings. Picture also shows Shri Dadasaheb Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications and Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries (both seated).

Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the S. T. Stand, at Yaval.

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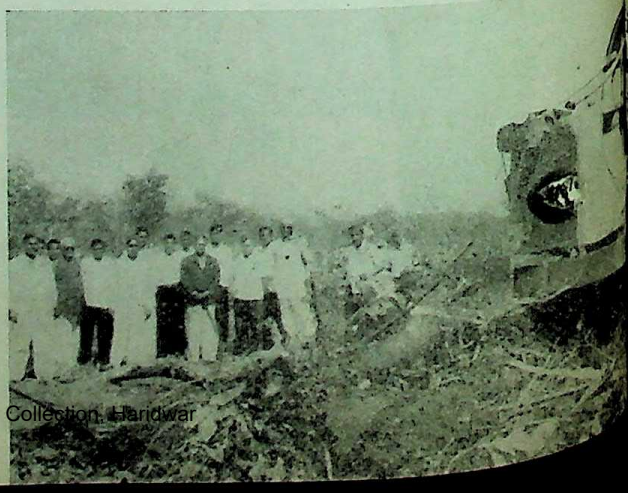
Shri Nasikrao Tirpude, Minister for Forests, who presided over a meeting held at Bhandara recently, to review the progress made by the Rural Electrification Scheme is seen addressing. Also seen in the picture are Shri D. S. Khorgade, Collector, Shri K. D. Thakur, President Zilla Parishad and Shri R. V. Dalal, Chief Executive Officer.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue. is seen here inaugurating the scheme of the Nade Co-operative Water Supply Company Limited at Karad recently.

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Development, is seen switching the to inaugurate the lift irrigation at Therunda in Thana district recently. scheme was started by the Thana Parishad. Seen in the picture are Shri Deshmukh, President, Zilla Parishad, Shri S. T. Kadam, Chairman, Committee.



About 600 hectares (1,500 acres) of land have been cleared by bulldozers and made cultivable for rehabilitatirg those affected by the Itiadoh Irrigation Project, at Mahalgaon in Bhandara district. Seen in the picture are Shri D. S. Khorgade, Collector of Bhandara, Shri K. D. Thakur, President of the Zilla Parishad and Shri Adkuji Paulzagade, observing the clearing operations.

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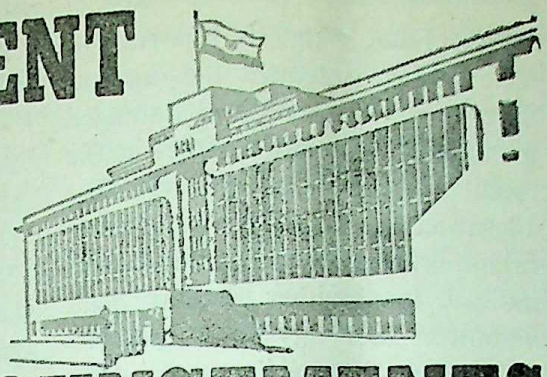
OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



THE Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a programme of struction of the new model cattle ds under the Integrated Area elopment Scheme. The pro-mme which aims to encourage assist the cultivators will be dertaken in selected villages of ara, Sangli, Yeotmal, Ratnagiri Bhir districts, on a pilot is.

o execute this programme, the vernment has accepted a model eme as suggested by Shri Krishna- Shah, Honorary Adviser to te Government in Rural Health Sanitation. A cattle shed gested under the scheme is of a ple design which can be con-ted by an average cultivator cheaper cost. It will serve ultaneously as a measure of con-vation of cattle mine for pre-ation of compost manure and to provide for sanitary con-ons to the cattle.

he Government has also cir-ated the rough design of the posed cattle shed to the Chief cutive Officers of the Zilla shad concerned and directed to take up immediately the of construction of the sheds he selected villages in their icts.

Economic Feasibility of Minor Irrigation Projects

The State Government has revised the criteria to be applied to ascertain the economic feasibility of a minor irrigation project before taking it up for execution.

Accordingly, in the case of minor irrigation tanks in non-scarcity areas, in addition to the present requirement of benefit-cost ratio of 1·00 and above, there shall be another check by way of cost per one thousand cubic metres and it shall be Rs. 900 per one thousand cubic metres. In the case of percolation tanks in non-scarcity areas, the yardstick shall be Rs. 800 per one thousand cubic metres.

In the case of minor irrigation tanks in chronic scarcity areas, the yardstick shall be Rs. 1,100 per one thousand cubic metres without reference to the benefit-cost ratio. The yardstick for percolation tanks in chronic scarcity shall be Rs. 1,000 per one thousand cubic metres. Works proposed in the chronic scarcity areas beyond the above limits shall, however, be considered on merits and as special cases.

Accordingly, only those minor irrigation projects which fulfil the above criteria, whether undertaken by the Zilla Parishads or the State Government, shall be treated as economically feasible and taken up for execution.

Renewal of Liquor Permits

Emergency Permits for the possession and use of foreign liquor granted in Greater Bombay during the year 1968-69 (from April 1, 1968 upto date) will expire on March 31, 1969. Permit-holders desirous of renewing their permits should apply to the Collector of Bombay, in the prescribed form, which is available on payment of a fee of Re. one at the Foreign Liquor Permit Office, Ground Floor, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. They are also requested to bring their old Emergency Permits expiring on March 31, 1969.

A concession fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for the renewal of emergency permits if the application is made by April 15,1969 and the usual fee of Rs. 5 will be charged thereafter.

Permits for the possession and use of Foreign Liquor on grounds of health granted for a period of two years during the months of April, May, June 1967 and those granted for a period of one year during the months of April, May, June 1968, respectively, are also renewable. Such permit-holders should apply one month before the date of expiry of health permits in the prescribed form obtainable from the Foreign Liquor Permit Office, Bombay, on payment of the prescribed fee.

Those who are below 30 years should appear with their application forms before the respective Area Medical Boards as given below :—

(1) Superintendent, St. George Hospital ; Colaba, Fort, Bori Bunder, Mandvi, Dongri and Umerkhadi wards ; (2) Superintendent, G. T. Hospital ; Khara Talav,

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Kumbharwada, Crawford Market, Dhobi Talav, Fanaswadi, Girgaum, Khetwadi, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi and Tardeo wards ; (3) Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay ; Rest of the areas in Greater Bombay.

Screening of Films

The State Government has decided not to permit screening of films outside the authorised cinema houses on the occasion of public festivals in view of the present restrictions on power consumption.

Hitherto, prior permission of the Government was necessary for screening of films outside the authorised cinema houses on the occasions such as, Sarvajanik Mahapuja ; Ganeshotsava ; Navaratrotsava ; Diwali etc. under rule 134 of the Maharashtra Cinema Act. The General Administration Department used to give the necessary permission for holding such a film show outside the authorised cinema houses if application was received at least 10 days in advance of the date of show.

However, in view of the present need to restrict power consumption, the Government has decided not to permit the holding of such film shows outside the authorised cinema houses and has requested the people not to approach the Government in this respect.

Yeshwantnagar Co-operative Sugar Factory

The Government has accorded sanction to the contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs towards the share capital of the Shivbhavani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Yeshwantnagar, Shirala, district Sangli, on certain conditions.

Gurdwara, Temple Not Damaged

Sant Fateh Singh is reported to have made a statement alleging that Shiv Sena volunteers had damaged many gurdwaras and temples in the recent riots in Bombay City. This allegation has no foundation. Careful inquiries made by the authorities indicate that neither the Shiv Sena volunteers nor any other persons attacked or damaged any gurdwara or temple, or for that matter, any place of worship in the city during the riots.

Bombay Legislature Members Order Published

The Bombay Legislature Members (Facilities to Physically Handicapped Members) Order, 1969, has been published in Part IV-C of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, dated February 13, 1969.

This order has come into force from November 1, 1968.

According to the provisions of this order, any member who is blind or who is otherwise physically handicapped, and who, in the opinion of the Chairman or the Speaker, is in need of assistance to carry on the duties of office of member, may be provided by the State Government with the services of such person who may be able to assist such member to discharge the duties of his office, but in no case such person shall be entitled to enter or sit in the House for assisting such member.

Architectural Question Papers for Sale

With a view to redressing the long-standing grievance of architectural students pursuing the old Diploma course in Architecture, the Directorate of Art, Maharashtra State, has brought out a publication containing question-papers for all the examinations of this c the past three years i.e. 19 and 1967.

The copies are kept fo the cost price of Rs. 6·50 (1) Supervisor, Governme Depot, Charni Road Netaji Subhash Road, B (2) Manager, Government zincographic Press and Depot, Poona-1 ; (3) Government Press and Boo Civil Lines, Nagpur-1 (4) Assistant Director, Go Stationery, Stores and Boo Aurangabad.

Inclusion of as many as original diagrams set for architectural examinations important information re the examination pattern is the feature of this publication.

Pig Breeding Station Shifted

The Regional Pig Breeding Aarey, Bombay-65, has bee to the newly constructed bu the premises of the Bacon F Borivali with effect from Feb 1969. The new address of th is : The Officer in-charge, R Pig Breeding Station, Bacon F Compound, behind National Borivli, Bombay-92. The Te number of the factory is 662292.

State-Level Committee for tr students for I. A. S.

The Government of Mah have appointed a Committee the Chairmanship of Dr. Pawar, Vice-Chancellor, University, Kolhapur, to rev existing position regarding th nisation of courses for students in Maharashtra S the I. A. S. and other simi India Competitive Examinati to make suitable recomme with a view to achieving performance of these stude

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Shri N. L. Ahmed, Ex-Member, ion Public Service Commission d Shri D. M. Sukthankar, I.A.S., puty Secretary to the Government Maharashtra, Education and ial Welfare Department, are the er two members of the Committee. ri Sukthankar will also act as cretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the mmittee are as follows:—

(1) Review of existing position arding organisation of courses for aining students in this State for the A.S. and other similar All India mpetitive Examinations such as se held for entry into the National fence Academy, and for Perma- Commissions in the Indian my, Navy and Air Force;

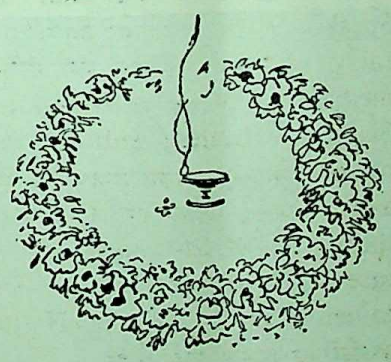
(2) To study in detail the causes for lack of adequate participation by students from Maharashtra and the small number of students passing the All India Competitive examinations mentioned in (1) above;

(3) To undertake a survey of the steps taken by other Universities/States in regard to the organisation of courses for training students in their respective Universities/States for appearing at the aforesaid All-India Competitive Examinations;

(4) To make recommendations for improvement of the present situation with a view to achieving more effective performance of students from Maharashtra at the aforesaid Examinations.

The Committee would consider the views and suggestions made by the members of the public interested in this problem with reference to its terms of reference. The Committee feels that it would considerably facilitate the Committee's work and would also ensure full and effective consideration of the views and suggestions, if these are directly relevant to the Committee's terms of reference and are expressed in as brief a manner as possible.

All communications in this regard may be addressed by name to Shri D. M. Sukthankar, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education and Social Welfare Department, Sachivalaya Annexe, Bombay-32BR so as to reach him before April 15, 1969.



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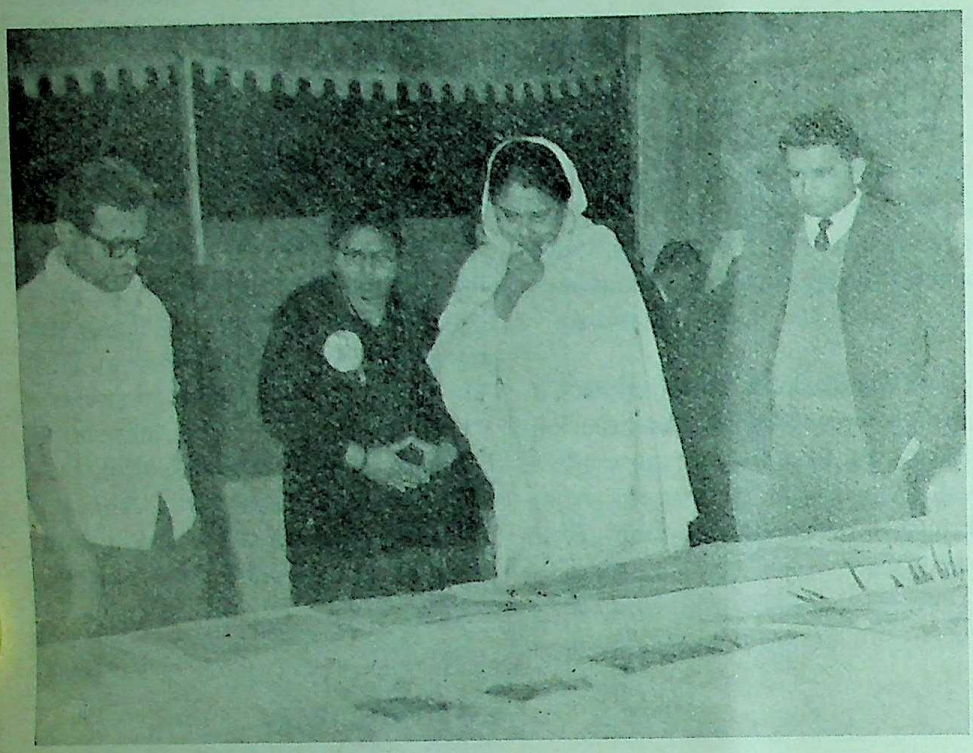
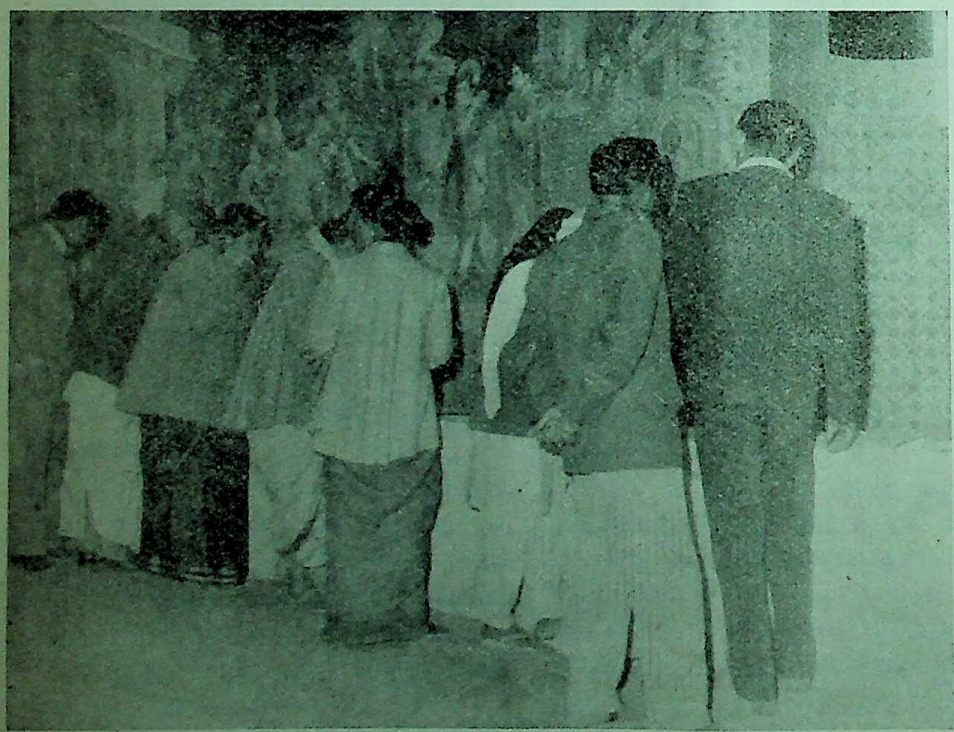
Evolution of Marathi Stage

An exhibition at Gwalior



An exhibition on 'Evolution of Marathi Stage' was arranged on the occasion of the golden jubilee session of the Marathi Natya Parishad at Gwalior, from February 8 to 10, by the Maharashtra Information Centre, Delhi. The picture (above) shows Rajmata Smt. Vijayaraje Shinde of Gwalior looking at some of the rare photographs from the collections of Shri K. T. Deshmukh. The picture (below) shows the paintings depicting the mythological stories. The visitors are seeing the same with keen interest.



A living history of Marathi through rare photographs, props and other material, the theme of the Marathi Exhibition sponsored by the rashtra Information Centre on occasion of the Golden J session of Marathi Natya Pa held in Gwalior from Februar 10.

The exhibits were part of a pendous collection made by K. T. Deshmukh of Bombay, extensive travels, study and res in history of the stage, for ov decade.

The highlights of his colle included four century-old pu found during his Gomantak tr and the 125 year-old puppets dolls made by Vishnudas B the pioneer of Marathi Stage. old specimen of Chitra-Katha Chitra-Purana throwing light on old forms of stage entertain was an interesting attraction.

The Chitra Katha or the mo screening, on dhoti sheets, m coloured transparent pictures graved on leather, proved that magic lantern shows were not known in India, 400 years Similarly, the Chitra Purana o depiction of mythological st in pictures painted on dra paper and slided on a plank pu the stage were a testimony to centuries old pioneering effort stage entertainment.

There were old bromide ph graphs done in sunlight. They back to the year 1863 and th light on the origin of photogra in India. The pictures are faded and worn out and had not been revived they would

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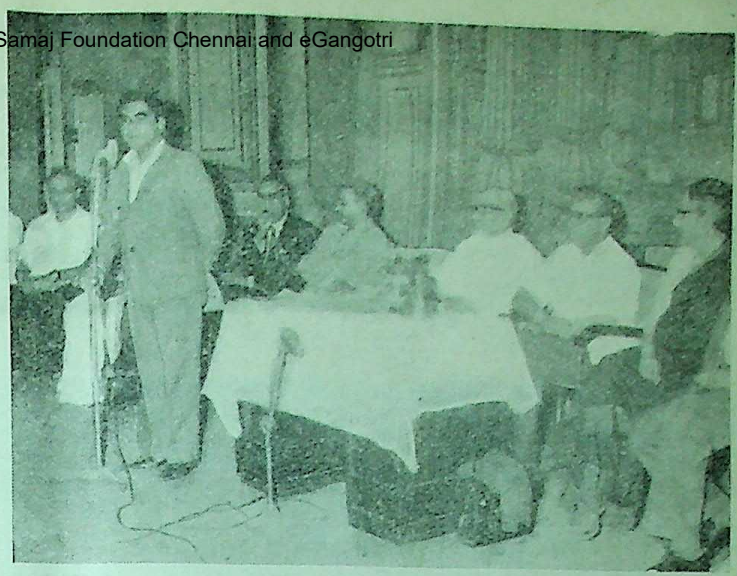

The Lalit Awards (Marathi) distribution ceremony was held in Bombay, on March 3, under the chairmanship of Shri G. T. Madkholkar, the noted writer. Picture shows Shri M. A. Vairale, Chairman of the Awards Committee and Minister for Tourism, addressing on the occasion.

The Maharashtra State Drama Competition awards were distributed by Shri G. D. Madgulkar, who was the chief guest at Rang Bhavan, Bombay, on March 2. Picture shows Shri Madgulkar handing over the award to Prof. Madhukar Toradmal of the Ahmednagar College Theatre Group which won the first prize for the drama "Kale Bet Lal Batti". written and directed by Prof. Toradmal who also acted in it.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the Regional Book Exhibition organised by the National Book Trust of India, at Sunderabai Hall, Bombay, on March 7.

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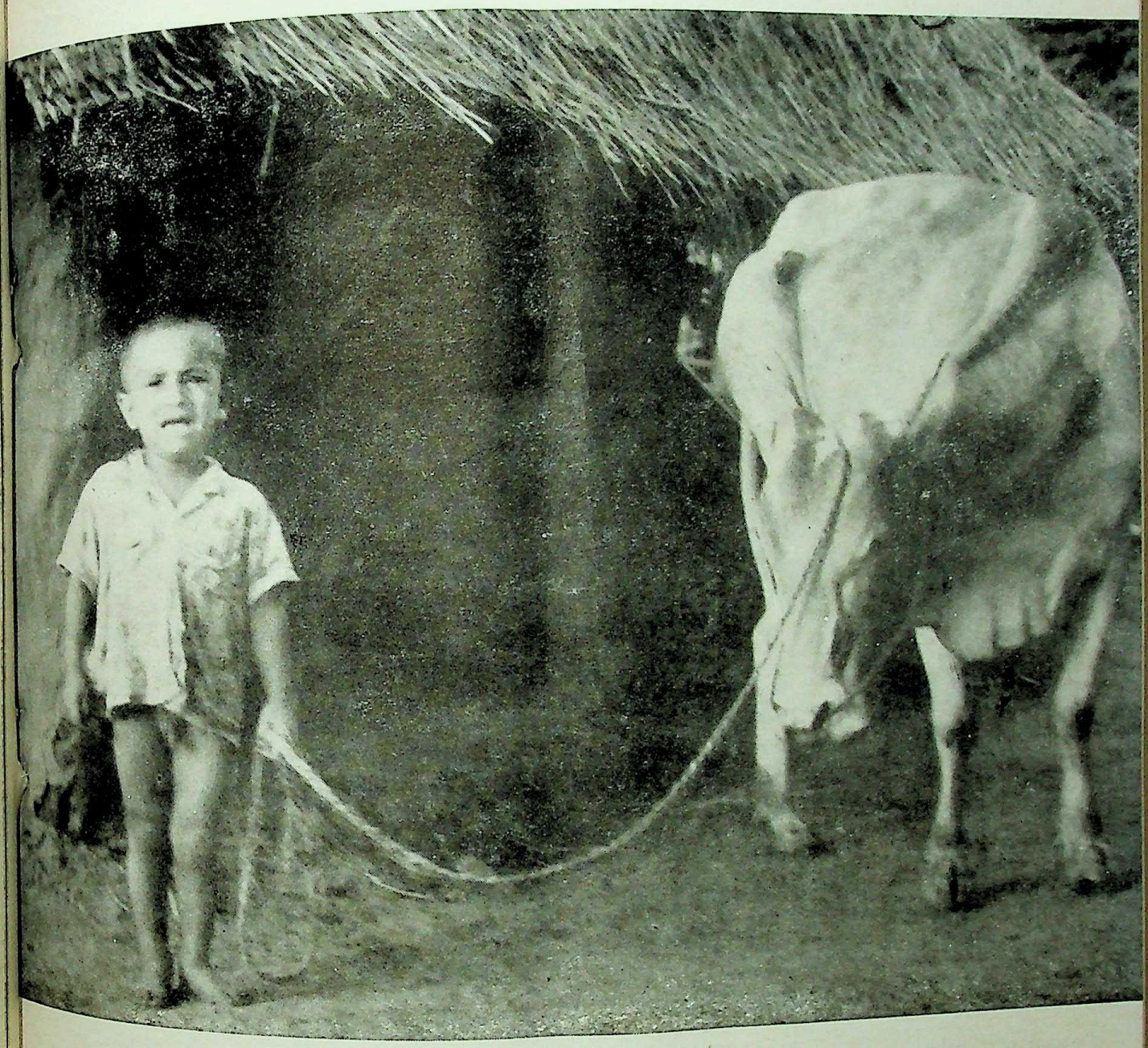

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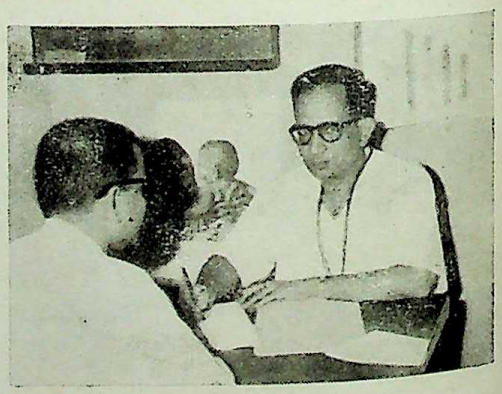

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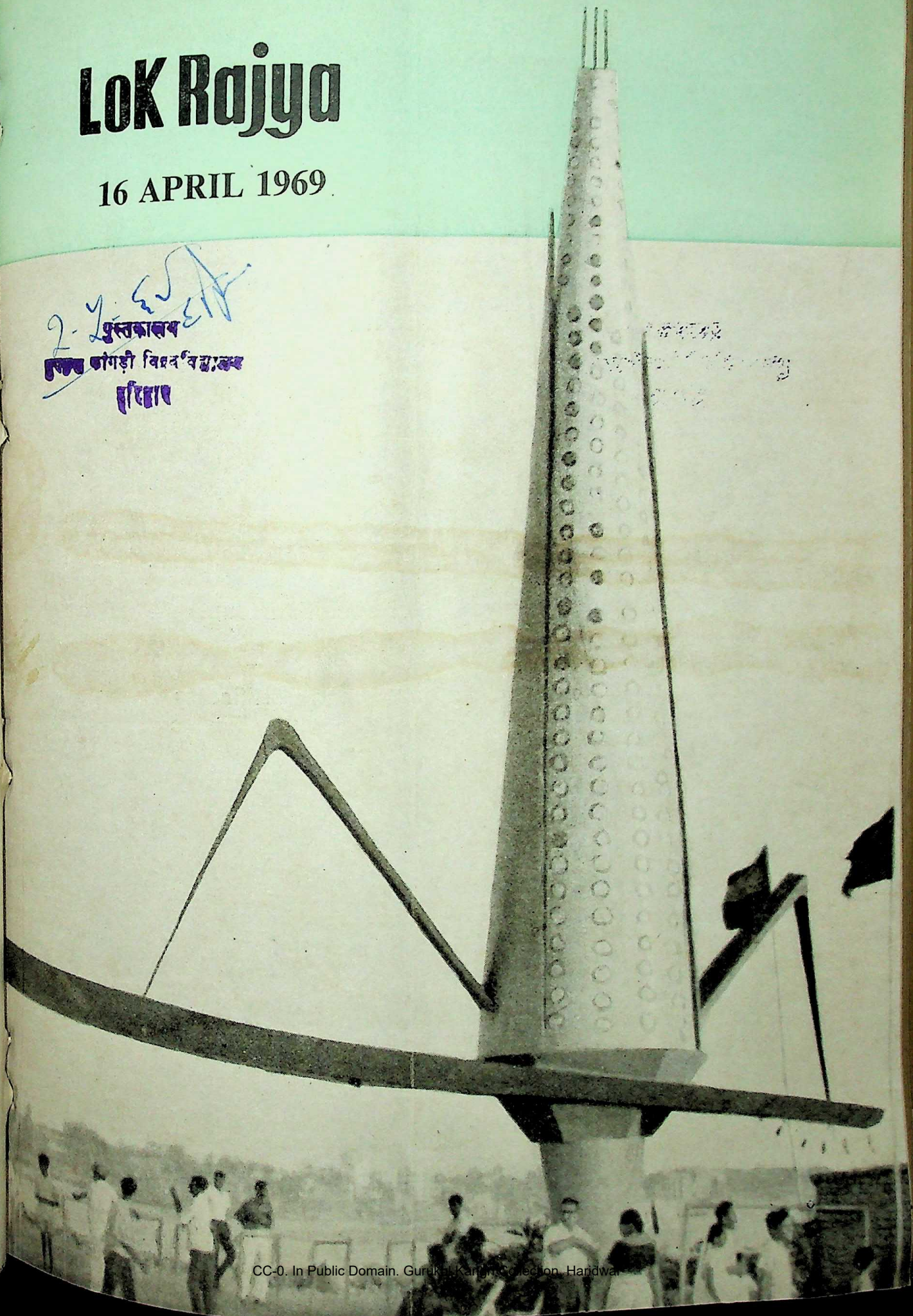

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APRIL 16, 1969

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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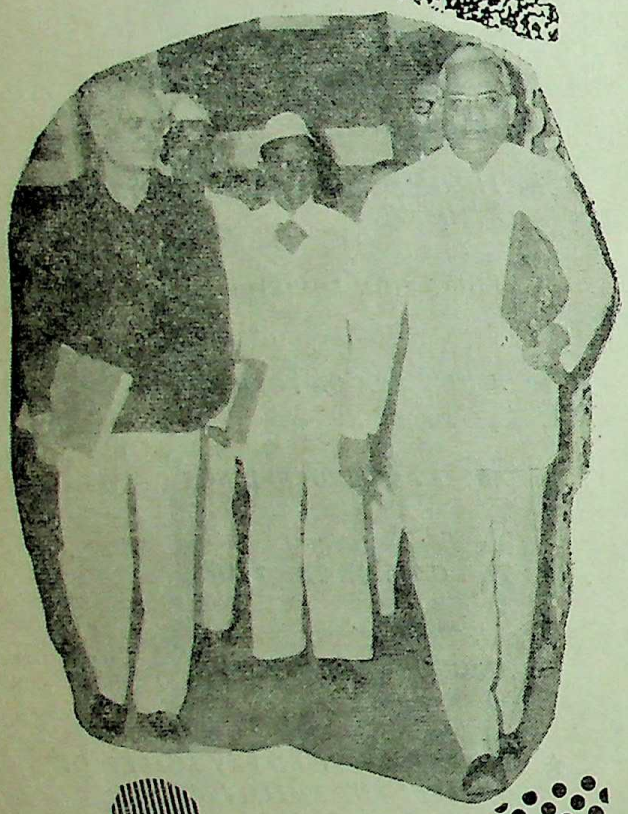
Finance Minister Presen The Budget Estimates

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, prese to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on March 19, budget estimates for 1969-70 which showed an over surplus of Rs. 4·08 crores. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister Revenue, placed the budget estimates on the same day the Maharashtra Legislative Council. Here we pub the text of the Finance Minister's speech on the bud estimates.



IN presenting this Budget, following the procedure adopted for the year 19 namely to obtain a Vote on Acc to meet Government's curren penditure for the first four mo of the next year on accou standing charges and conti schemes only. This procedur been adopted because the F Five-Year Plan of the State mencing from the year 1969-7 not yet been finalised, and wil final shape only after the Na Plan is discussed by the Na Development Council. The year's development progra which marks the commencem schemes and programmes envis in the Fourth Plan can, there be finalised only after the S Fourth Five-Year Plan an resources to be raised for fina it are considered. I, therefore pose to come before the with an Additional Budget the next Session.

Economic Review

I would be giving a de review of the economic si while presenting the Ad Budget by which time the F Five-Year Plan and the next development programme wi been finalised. This would h Honourable Members to app the schemes and progr

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luded in the Plan and the orities accorded to them. At this e, therefore, I shall indicate very adly only the most important tures of the economy. I am uraged to do so in view of the overy staged by our economy er the set-back in 1965-66. This s augured well for our efforts to bark upon a large Fourth Plan gramme.

ricultural Production

hile referring to the Budget timates for 1968-69 I had broadly dicated the recovery made during 66-67. This was, however, in context of the failure of the nsoon in the preceding year, and ade no secret of the fact that we e behind the agricultural pro- ction achieved in 1964-65 and t 1966-67 was only a subnormal r.

I am glad that, as expected, the sition in 1967-68 shows a distinct provement over the year of 1964- The foodgrains production ached the level of 68·8 lakh nnes in 1967-68 which is more than e output of foodgrains in 1966-67 15·8 per cent. and also more an the level reached in 1964-65 by per cent. From 1966-67 to 67-68, the production of cereals eased by 16·5 per cent. to 6 lakh tonnes, pulses by 10·8 r cent. to 8·2 lakh tonnes, sugar- ne (gur) by 9 per cent. to 12·1 kh tonnes, groundnut by 57·4 r cent. to 7·4 lakh tonnes and tton (lint) by 25 per cent. to 43 lakh tonnes. As compared to 64-65, the outturn of cereals in 67-68 was higher by 2·9 per cent. sugarcane by 0·1 per cent. and cotton by 6 3 per cent. The oundnut output increased con- erably from 1966-67 to 1967-68, t was still lower than the 1964-65 l. The overall agricultural posi- n in 1967-68 was a little better than in 1964-65 and the index of agricultural production increased from 113·9 in 1964-65 to 116 i.e. by 1·8 per cent.

Foodgrains Position Better

The position in the year 1968-69 is expected to be better than that in the year 1967-68. The output of foodgrains is expected to increase from 6·8 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 72·4 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 registering an increase of 5·2 per cent. The prospects for kharif crops are encouraging and the outturn of kharif cereals according to preliminary indications is expected to be of the order of 42·4 lakh tonnes as compared to 39·6 lakh tonnes during the earlier year. The production of kharif pulses is also expected to increase from 6·6 lakh tonnes to 7 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. Though, the prospects of rabi crops have been marred by the prevalence of chikta disease the outturn of rabi cereals is likely to be 21 lakh tonnes i.e. the same as in the year 1967-68. However, the production of rabi pulses is likely to increase from 1·6 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to 2 lakh tonnes in 1968-69.

Industrial Production

Following agricultural production, the industrial production in the State is also picking up. The consumption of power which is an indication of the industrial activity in the State was higher by 21·6 per cent. during the first seven months of 1968-69 as compared to the first seven months of 1967-68. I am afraid, we may not be able to maintain this rate owing to the restrictions on the consumption of power which we had unfortunately to impose in some parts of the State. But the progress made during the first seven months would certainly be an indicator of its extent, once we are in a position to remove these restrictions.

State Income

As a result of the considerable increase in agricultural output, the State Income of Maharashtra in real terms has risen by 6·5 per cent. from 1966-67 to 1967-68. From 1964-65 to 1967-68, the State Income of Maharashtra has risen by 9·4 per cent. as compared to the rise of 3·9 per cent. in National Income during the same period.

Prices

For the first time in the last so many years there was no further pressure on prices in the State as also in the country as a whole. Though the average price level in 1968 was higher than that in 1967, prices did not rise materially during 1968. This was observed in all the major working class centres and in some cases the consumer price index numbers declined marginally. In Bombay, the consumer price index number, which stood at 166 in December 1967, remained at the same level in December 1968.

Fifth Finance Commission

Before I take a financial review of the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, I shall briefly refer to the submissions that we have already made to the Fifth Finance Commission and which we propose to reiterate when the Commission meets the representatives of the State, in Bombay.

In the statement which I made in this Honourable House on the 6th December 1968 on the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission, I had given in details the views of the State Government regarding devolution of Centrally collected taxes and grants under Article 275 of the

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Constitution. In our Memorandum to the Commission we have clearly expressed our anxiety and the consistent stand of this State that in the scheme of Centre-State financial relationship, a clear distinction should be drawn between the assignment and sharing of taxes on the one hand and federal financial assistance on the other ; that devolution should be wholly based on principles germane to it and factors which are relevant only to the determination of Central grants should not be brought into play while determining devolution. We have always maintained that this distinction has been recognised in our Constitution. We have emphatically pleaded that the factor of need in any form is wholly irrelevant to devolution and should be kept out from the scheme of distribution of taxes.

On the question of grants, the State has made a special plea before the Commission. It has been our unfortunate experience that, by and large, Finance Commissions in the past have recommended grants-in-aid only to meet the budgetary gaps. This has placed prudent financial management at a discount. We have been one of the few States which are in the forefront in taxation efforts on the one hand and in undertaking stringent measures of economy for generating revenue surpluses for financing larger development programmes on the other. Unfortunately the increased maintenance expenditure on schemes and programmes started as part of the Annual Plans during each of the last three years and the increased expenditure on dearness allowance following similar increases by the Centre have not only eaten away the surpluses but have left this State with sizeable deficits. It is our earnest plea to the Commission to recommend specific grants to meet the cost of increased dearness allowance which the State Government had to sanction as a result of unilateral action on the part of the Centre in sanctioning increases in dearness allowance to its employees.

I have no doubt that the Fifth Finance Commission will give considered and careful thought to the submissions we have made and ensure that no injustice is done to States like Maharashtra either in regard to the devolution of taxes or in regard to grants under Article 275 of the Constitution.

Accounts for 1967-68

The accounts for 1967-68 reveal a worsening of Rs. 2·05 crores on revenue account as compared to the Revised Estimates for the year as under :—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Revised Estimates, 1967-68	Accounts, 1967-68
Revenue Receipts	310·06	309·69
Revenue Expenditure.	309·49	311·17
Revenue surplus (+) or deficit (—).	+0·57	—1·48

The revenue receipts, on the whole, show only a marginal worsening. There are however large variations, under some heads of account for reasons explained in the Introductory Note to the Financial Statement for the year 1969-70. It will also be seen from this Note that the net expenditure under several heads has gone up substantially ; but the Honourable Members will notice from the reasons given therein that this is due to non-realisation of certain recoveries anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1967-68 in the same year or due to the transfer of revenue expenditure to Fund accounts re to be made in the accounts prescribed procedure. If the ture of Rs. 3·85 crores on repairs to roads is tra to the State Road Fund a expenditure of Rs. 2·08 cro "Education" transferred Education Cess Fund, the accounts would show a sur Rs. 4·45 crores instead of of Rs. 1·48 crores shown In other words, the revenue ex ture in 1967-68 on non-Plan has been substantially les anticipated in the Revised Es for the year.

Overall Position : 1967-68

An overall deficit of Rs. crores was anticipated on the of the Revised Estimates for 19 Actually, however, the defic been much larger at Rs. crores. This worsening wa mainly to the burden cast t scheme for distribution of fer It was assumed that the pr would match the expe incurred on purchases. Ho certain stocks purchased late year could not be disposed of the close of the year with the that the transaction threw extra burden of over Rs. 13 during the year. Besides, expenditure had to be incurr debit to the Contingency towards the close of the ye certain urgent items like pa of *ad-hoc* grants to non-G ment secondary schools to them to tide over their fi difficulties and additional re ments for relief measures on ac of the Koyna earth-quake. also were responsible for the in in the over-all deficit. The ac thus closed with a minus balance of Rs. 9·18 crores outstanding ways and advance of Rs. 24·81 crores.

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ised Estimates for 1968-69

ad anticipated a revenue surplus Rs. 16·92 crores in the Budget imates for the current year but Revised Estimates reveal that it uld be converted into a small ficit of Rs. 53 lakhs as follows :—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget Estimates, 1968-69	Revised Estimates, 1968-69
venue Receipts	340·09	356·76
venue Expendi-ure.	323·17	357·29
venue Surplus r Deficit.	—16·92	—0·53

he increase in the revenue receipt ue to a book adjustment of past rs of Koyna lease rent amount- to Rs. 17·64 crores due from the te Electricity Board by treating it Plan loan of 30 years' duration. hould, however, mention that the eipts from Sales Tax have not wn the growth which was isaged in the budget but are ected to go down by about 7·5 crores. Fortunately the State been able to make up this from larger receipts from its re in the Centrally collected es including arrears of Rs. 4·2 es.

he estimates of expenditure show orsening of Rs. 34·12 crores. of these, Rs. 9·4 crores is on ount of repayment of Small ings loans from the revenues in- d of the Capital Section as per policy adopted in this State and 6·6 crores on account of non- lisation of recoveries assumed m the Agricultural Refinance rporation. The expenditure under ucation shows a sharp rise of 12 crores mainly on account of payment of grants to secondary hools under the revised grant-in- formula and the payment of ance dearness allowance grants d also additional grants to colleges for implementing the scales prescribed by the University Grants Commission. The increases in the dearness allowance rates sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1968 and the payment of arrears of increased dearness allowance sanctioned in 1967-68 which has since been credited to the Provident Funds account for nearly Rs. 6 crores.

Overall Position : 1968-69

While presenting the current year's Budget Estimates, I had anticipated that our resources together with the open market loan would be adequate to finance a Plan of Rs. 153·49 crores. However, on the basis of the Revised Estimates, the current year's resources are expected to show an overall deficit of Rs. 8·67 crores. Though a worsening of Rs. 17·45 crores is expected in the Revenue Section mainly on account of more liberal grants to educational institutions and grant of additional dearness allowance to public employees, a shortfall of Rs. 6·8 crores is anticipated in the Capital Section, due to smaller expenditure than anticipated on Bhatsai project, smaller investments in the debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Bank and less expenditure on buildings and communications. The trading schemes pertaining to Civil Supplies and fertiliser distribution which were expected to be self-supporting have resulted in a net investment of Rs. 22 crores and Rs. 9·2 crores respectively on account of stocks in balance. I propose to secure equivalent cash credit accommodation from the State Bank by hypothecation of these stocks. A credit of Rs. 31·2 crores has accordingly been taken under Floating Debt on this account.

Budget Estimates : 1969-70

As I have already mentioned the Budget Estimates for the year 1969-70, include only standing charges and provisions for continuing schemes.

The overall position shows a net plus balance of Rs. 4·08 crores between receipts and expenditure as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

	Receipts	Expen-diture.	Diffe-rence.
Revenue Account ..	351·32	390·59	(—)39·27
Capital Account ..	175·13	131·78	(+)43·35
Total ..	526·45	522·37	(+) 4·08

This balance of Rs. 4·08 crores will be available for meeting a part of expenditure on new development schemes.

Revenue Account

At the current level of taxation, the State tax revenues are expected to go up by Rs. 16·87 crores and interest receipts by Rs. 2·82 crores as compared to the current year's revised estimates.

On the expenditure side a provision of Rs. 34 crores has been included on account of the extra cost of revision of pay scales of Government employees with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1966. This, however, includes arrears for the period upto 31st March 1969 amounting to Rs. 25 crores, a part of which viz. Rs. 19·12 crores will be credited to the Provident Fund accounts of respective individuals, resulting in corresponding credit for this amount in the Deposit Section. Thus, the net cash burden on this account would be only about Rs. 15 crores during 1969-70.

Committed Liability

The development schemes included in the annual plan for 1968-69 are expected to entail a committed liability of Rs. 20·13 crores for maintenance of completed sehemes.

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The necessary provision on this account has accordingly been made under the relevant heads of accounts.

Capital Account

As usual it will be necessary for the State to raise an open market loan to finance a part of the Five-Year Plan programme for 1969-70. The exact quantum of the loan and also the terms and conditions thereof will be decided in due course in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. However, tentatively credit has been taken for an amount of Rs. 21 crores. A provision of Rs. 63 lakhs for payment of half year's interest thereon has been made in the Revenue Section.

The Budget provides for Rs. 13·02 crores on Capital Outlay and Rs. 10·86 crores for loans and advances on the non-plan side. The capital outlay includes Rs. 2·73 crores for administrative buildings and residential quarters. Rs. 60 lakhs for reclamation and development of Government lands in the Bombay Suburban District for settlement of hutment dwellers, Rs. 1·79 crores for special repairs to the Koyna dam, Rs. 75 lakhs for modernisation of the Narsinggirjee Mills and Rs. 7·07 crores for State Trading Schemes. The net debit under the State Trading Schemes is due mainly to the scheme for purchase and distribution of ammonium sulphate and other fertilisers. For meeting this I propose to obtain a fresh cash credit accommodation from the State Bank of India. I have accordingly taken the necessary credit in the Budget in the Debt section.

The provision for non-plan loans and advances includes Rs. 5·80 crores for tagai advances to cultivators and loans for agricultural schemes, Rs. 70 lakhs for loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Government employees, Rs. 75 lakhs for financing working capital requirements of Co-operative Spinning Mills and Rs. 90 lakhs for loans to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for enabling it to meet the amortisation and interest charges of open market loans raised by it, in accordance with the financial arrangements made with the Board.

Annual Plan : 1969-70

As the next year's Annual Plan will form an integral part of the Five-Year Plan, it can be settled only after the latter is finalised.

A clearer picture of resources would be available only after the Government of India's decisions on the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations are known. Meanwhile as the development process cannot be halted, the budget now presented includes provisions for continuing schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 85 crores 65 lakhs. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 11 crores 80 lakhs on programmes of the State Electricity Board and the State Road Transport Corporation will be financed from their own resources and Rs. 5 crores 7 lakhs will be provided by the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards its share of the cost of the integrated water supply and distribution schemes for Greater Bombay. Further complementary outlays of about Rs. 6·50 crores for contour bunding and ayacut development to be financed from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards its share in the metropolitan road development schemes have been assumed For the Centrally sponsored programmes, an outlay of Rs. 10 crores, 63 lakhs has been assumed. The resources for the development programme have been strained because of the increase of Rs. 20·13 crores in the committed non-plan expenditure in the revenue section on maintenance of schemes started during the three years, additional expe of Rs. 19 crores on dearness ances and the revision of Government servants, emplo Zilla Parishads and school and partly because of the Rs. 9 crores in the quan Central Assistance at present ed by the Planning Commis the State's Plan of the next

At this stage, I do not pro go into the details of the de ment programme because picture of the programme with an assessment of the year's performance will be pre to the House in the next while presenting the Additional get. I shall therefore confi observations to the salient fe of the programme.

Salient Features of Develop Programme

The strategy followed in t three Annual Plans was to expenditure in the non-plan and to give priority to the pro sectors of the economy, like ture, irrigation and electrifi It is necessary to continu strategy and to provide f adequate infra-structure bot agriculture and for in Conditions favourable for with stability and for re of the causes of industrial re will have to be created development programme the coming year envisages of Rs. 17 crores 75 lakh agriculture and allied ac 2 crores 49 lakhs for co-op and community developme crores 24 lakhs for major medium irrigation proje crores 40 lakhs for power p 2 crores 99 lakhs for indus mining, 8 crores and 15 lak transport and communi

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11 crores 55 lakhs for social services and Rs. 8 lakhs for miscellaneous schemes in the State Plan. In the Centrally-sponsored programme it is proposed to provide Rs. 3 crores lakhs for family planning, 1 crore 62 lakhs for control of communicable diseases, 85 lakhs for inter-State transmission lines, 1 crore 51 lakhs for welfare of backward classes and social welfare, 1 crore 10 lakhs for Ports and Harbours and Rs. 25 lakhs for other programmes, under Transport, 1 crore 4 lakhs for Community Development and Co-operation, Rs. 70 lakhs for Education and Rs. 20 lakhs for Small Scale Industries.

Fourth Plan

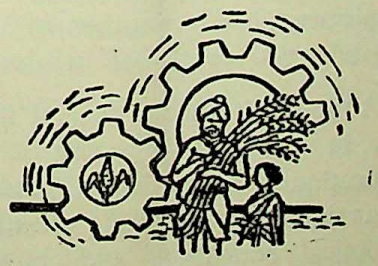
It is gratifying to note that a salutary change is being introduced in the planning process which will provide a greater measure of freedom to State Planning as a result of the substantial reduction in the number of Centrally-sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan. But this change has entailed transfer of several Centrally-sponsored programmes to the State Plan, which imposes an additional financial burden on the States. We earnestly hope that the Government of India will agree to transfer corresponding resources to the State to enable it to meet the requirements of such transferred programmes.

Need of Central Assistance For Special Problems

Although by adopting an objective formula for distribution of Central assistance, the Planning Commission has introduced a measure of definiteness, some discretion in allocating assistance for special problems has still been retained by it. I sincerely hope that the Government of India and the Planning Commission will give proper weight to the magnitudes and complexities of the special problems of this State arising from the congestion in metropolitan areas, the closure of the textile mills, and the chronically drought affected areas while allocating the Central assistance for special problems. The Koradi thermal power generation scheme of this Government is a vital continuing scheme which should also be given full weightage by the Government of India for Central assistance. Besides, the injustice done to the State in the matter of allocation of Central assistance during the Annual Plans for the years 1966 to 1968 has not been fully compensated. The Planning Commission has agreed to refer this question of the backlog to the next meeting of the National Development Council. We shall strongly press our claim there and try to secure that the injustice done to this State is remedied.

Gandhi Centenary

Gandhi Centenary programmes have commenced from the 2nd October 1968. The Centenary is being celebrated throughout the country and quite a few countries in the world have chalked out specific programmes. As indicated by me last year we intend to honour the revered memory of Gandhiji by some concrete acts. The speed of development started after independence has not fully reached the rural areas. "Unto the last" was Gandhiji's great principle. It is most essential that the content of that principle is translated into practice in this Centenary year. I am sure Honourable Members and the people of the State will co-operate with the Government towards that end.



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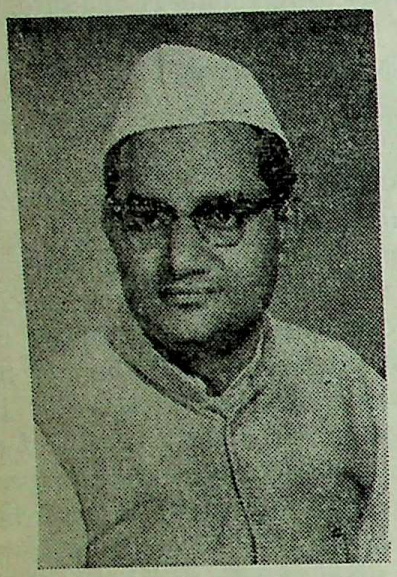
Shri Chaudhari Described As Meek and Mild Visionary



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Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Maharashtra's Minister for Education, recently visited United Kingdom, United States of America and Japan described in the London Times as a meek and mild visionary, a sagacious politician, who is at heart a social worker following his father's footsteps.

Sara Payne, writing in the Educational Supplement of the Times February 28, has said about him as follows :

★

HIS educational fact-finding mission, which is to include the United States and Japan, is not just an occasion for some quick pickings—"I am here feeling the change in this country", he says. "And it is obviously in his nature to reflect and observe after gentle inquiry. Indeed he was doing exactly that with a group of Indian students studying in this country at India House, London.

The High Commissioner gave a reception in his honour. Having posed with his wife and the students for a family sort of snap in front of a painting of Nehru, Mr. Chaudhari mingled with the students, one-third of whom were English-holders of students offices at their different universities and colleges.

The present generation interests him greatly not just in India but all over the world. "The challenge of the new generation is a real challenge to the whole world" he says.

His remedies for unrest and grievance ? Well, something more fundamental than academic reform. Just clamouring for change is not enough. "Change has to be basically in the mind, only then can it be implemented" is another of Mr. Chaudhari's pearls of wisdom.

Although he has a general interest in all that is going on our educational front, Mr. Chaudhari is anxious to learn all he can about technical education and how it meets the present day needs of industry. With India's particular difficulties it is easy to understand this interest. For instance, the lack of communication between Government and industry has resulted in thousands of qualified engineers being unemployed, and recession has not helped.

Mr. Chaudhari, out to improve matters generally, is pleased that there is a gradual increase in spending on education in India. Over the next year it is to reach [illegible] per cent of the gross national income. In this country education receives 5½ per cent.

Mrs. Chaudhari, takes just as much of an interest in education as her husband, particularly in that of her own sex. "My mother is a teacher", she says.

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A New Era of Forestry

Picture shows Ghatebari Forest in Buldhana District

The first meeting of the Forest Development Board was inaugurated at Sachivalaya, Bombay on March 19, by Chief Minister V. P. Naik. The need to concentrate on intensive development of Forests was stressed by him on the occasion. Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests was also present.

AT the outset the Chief Minister explained the object of the Government policy that was to help small agricultural holders by giving subsidy loans for construction of wells, lift irrigation schemes and for fertilisers and also to develop poultry and dairy. It was therefore necessary he said that while developing the forest it must be seen that small agriculturists were benefitted. They should feel that they were not neglected and their small holdings were properly developed. Efforts should be made to raise standard of their living. In order to achieve this objective, all available land must be utilised properly.

Nurseries for Development of Trees

He said that whenever he found time he loved to visit forests and observed that there was vast scope for developing the forests. It was also necessary to set up nurseries for developing useful trees. He complimented the Forest Department and especially the Forest Minister for undertaking practical and useful programme.

Intensive Management : Multiple Returns

Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, while welcoming the Chief Minister and other members said that the scheme of intensive management of the forests envisaged the rapid conversion of present crop like teak and other economic species of industrial value by large scale production. Shri Tirpude said that for this purpose an intensive management of selected units had been taken up in hand in Bhandara, Nagpur and Chanda districts as an economic enterprise. The Forest Minister explained "Initially the Project has carved out 4 units. one each in Nagpur and Bhandara districts and two in Chandrapur with an approximate area of 30,000 hectares, for each unit. An area of 800 hectares will be clear-felled and planted with teak and other valuable species in each of the units.

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Productive Forests of High Value in Buldana District

At the end of 30 years, an area of nearly 1 lakh hectares (or 2,50,000 acres) of low value forests will have been fully converted to fully productive forests of very high value.

The present gross revenue of Rs. 2,875 per hectare would rise to Rs. 28,000 per hectare at maturity including the intermediate yields which is nearly 10 times the present revenues.

The fully stocked forests would enable complete satisfaction of local demand for forests produce, in critical shortage today.

Integrated Forests Industrial Complexes

The creation of these invaluable nucles of essential forests produce, for industrial needs in ample measure would stimulate establishment of integrated forest industrial complexes with considerable export potential.

Employment to Tribals

"The Project work will povide employment to 4,000 workers, particularly backward and tribal". Shri Tirpude indicated that the total estimate outlay of the project under the Fourth Plan would be to the tune of Rs. 3·75 crores.

Shri N. K. Tirpude, said in his welcome address that the credit for bringing forth a green revolution in the agricultural sector in the State goes to our Chief Minister. His vision, foresight and sustained effort as well as his deep affection for the under-privileged and love for forests has made it possible to initiate this project of equally abiding value. He assured the Chief Minister that the Board would strive not only to be a viable economic enterprise but constantly endeavour for all round development of backward regions and improve the lot of forests populace. The Chief Minister, he said has not only nurtured but helped establish a sound agro-industrial base in the State, for which we shall remain always grateful.

Shri S. S. Buit, Chief Conservator of Forests, proposed a vote of thanks. The meeting was attended by Shri R. M. Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, Shri B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary, Dr. V. M. Joshi, Secretary, Finance Department and Shri G. Sharma, Secretary, Revenue and Forests Department and members of the Board.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SHRI V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on March 11, moved a condolence resolution on the sad demise of Shri D. S. Suryawanshi, former M.L.A. Shri Naik paid tributes to the late Shri Suryawanshi.

Sarvashi K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, S. D. More and R. K. Mhalgi also paid homage to the departed leader.

The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the House. Later, the House observed one minute's silence to mourn the death of Shri Suryawanshi.

Earlier, Shri J. B. Dhote raised a point of order that a condolatory reference should be made in the House to the sad demise of Shri Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, but Shri Bharde ruled out the point of order saying that Shri Annadurai was not a member of the House and therefore according to the conventions such a reference could not be made.

The Chief Minister presented to the House the 1966-67 report of Maharashtra Public Service Commission.

Statement on Riots

The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, made a statement about the riots which took place in Bombay in February 1969.

But as soon as Shri Patil started making the statement, Shri J. B. Dhote raised a point of order that the Deputy Minister was making the statement to take the wind out of the no-confidence motion which was to be debated in the House. The Speaker, thereupon, said that the statement was being made with a view to keeping the members posted with sufficient information about the disturbances so that they could make use of it while discussing the no-confidence motion. He ruled out the point of order. (The statement was published in the Lokrajya issue of March 16, 1969).

No-confidence Motion

Later, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, moved a no-confidence motion in the House.

Speaking on the motion, Shri Dhulup said that the Government was not keen on solving the border dispute. The State and the Central Governments were responsible for the delay in finding a solution to the boundary dispute. He said that the assurances given by Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri V. P. Naik, ever since 1960, had not been fulfilled by them and therefore the Council of Ministers had lost the confidence of the people of the State. Shri Dhulup warned that if proper notice was not taken by the Government of the border dispute, disturbances more violent than those which took place in Bombay in February last would take place throughout Maharashtra.

Balanced Approach Needed

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that our approach to any problem should not be emotional but it should be a balanced one. Emphasising the need for solving all the problems before us in a democratic and constitutional manner, he said the Government of Maharashtra could not be held responsible for the delay in solving the Maharashtra—Mysore border dispute. He complimented the Bombay Police on bringing under control in a short time the recent disturbances in the city. The most important question of national integration should never be lost sight of while trying to solve their problems, he added.

People's Sentiments not Respected

Shri Ram Mahadik supporting the no-confidence motion, said that the resolutions passed by the House in the matter of the border dispute from time to time had not been implemented. The people residing in the border areas had expressed their wishes and aspirations time and again in a democratic way but their sentiments were not being respected even now. Pointing out that Maharashtra had never been narrow-minded about the border dispute, Shri Mahadik said that the question should be solved immediately in order to ensure that the people were not engulfed by a sense of frustration.

People's Wishes should be considered

Opposing the motion, Shri V. G. Shivdare said that the Maharashtra Government had always stressed that wishes of the

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people should always be taken into consideration while solving the border dispute. Emphasising the need for adopting a rational policy by all the national parties about the boundary dispute, Shri Shivdare said that nobody should make a political capital of the dispute.

When Shri Shivdare alleged that Shri V. R. Kaldate had assured the co-operation of the Samyukta Socialist Party to Shivsena in its agitation about the boundary dispute, Shri Kaldate objected to it saying that he had never made such a suggestion and therefore Shri Shivdare should withdraw his statement. Thereupon, Shri Shivdare withdrew his statement.

Shri Shivdare said that the responsibility of solving the border dispute lay as much on the other parties as on the Congress and added that people's sentiments should not be incited.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi supported the motion. He said that the Home Department of the State Government had lost its prestige on account of the recent disturbances in Bombay and therefore the Chief Minister should at least give up the charge of the Home Department. The questions like the border dispute should be settled by mutual negotiations and adjudication based on sound principles.

Convince Others about Boundary Dispute

Shri Adam Adil opposing the motion, said that the boundary dispute should be solved by convincing others about your case and not by inciting people. He deplored the recent riots in the city and said that the efforts made by the Government in controlling the situation were praiseworthy.

Delaying Tactics

Supporting the motion, Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya said that the no-confidence motion had been tabled in the House only because of the disturbances that took place in Bombay in February last. He deplored the delaying tactics adopted by the State and the Central Governments in settling the boundary dispute and alleged that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, capitalists in the City and the American C. I. A. were responsible for organising the recent riots in Bombay.

Shivsena is not Maharashtra

Shri Pranlal Vora opposed the motion. He said that the observations made by the members of the opposition were contradicting each other. He said that the disturbances were entirely pre-planned by the Shiv Sena. The minorities in the city were having a sense of insecurity on account of the disturbances. He regretted that the opposition members had not deplored the Shiv Sena for the violent disturbances. Shiv Sena cannot be equated with entire Maharashtra and it would be wrong to think that way. He expressed the hope that the border dispute would be settled within a reasonable time only by the efforts made by the State and Central Governments.

Shri Ramchandra Ghangare supported the motion. He alleged that the Shiv Sena and its agitation had the blessings of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He reiterated the points made by Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya earlier.

Full Protection to Minorities Assured

Shri Farooq Pasha said the no-confidence resolution was not clear about the reasons for which it had been moved. He that he felt that there were possible reasons for which it have been moved. But adequate planation had been given to re the doubts in the Governor's Ad Although solution of the qu of the border dispute did not under the powers of the Mahara Government, it had not shown negligence to settle it. The Minister had condemned Shiv Sena time and again assured full protection to minorities in the State.

On March 12, after the ques hour, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Mi for State Transport, introduced Bombay and Madhya Pra Housing Boards (Amendment) B

Police Performance Praised

The discussion on the no fidence motion was resumed.

Dr. W. S. Matkar who not concluded his speech on no-confidence motion when House rose, yesterday, said the police had done commend work during the disturbances nothing should be done would demoralise them. He posed the motion.

Main Issue Sidetracked

Dr. V. R. Kaldate, suppo the motion, said that recent riots had spoilt the imag Bombay. But he put a poser ing what was this image of Bom He said that proper image of bay was not being created in country. He said the problem the people in which they immensely interested were not s in proper time and therefore had to come out on the st People had lost their faith in stitutional means to get their blems solved. If the problems

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ot solved in time, it results in anar-
ay. The Shiv Sena had come into
eing because of the anarchy and
he Government had encouraged it,
e said.

Shri Kaldate said that the main
sue of the border dispute was
eing sidetracked because of the
Bombay riots. The no-confidence
motion had been tabled in the House
because in the democratic way of
life, there was no security for the
common man.

Co-operate with Government's Efforts

Shri A. R. Antuley opposed the
motion. He said that the Gov-
ernment was as much concerned
about the border dispute as the
opposition parties. But the opposi-
tion parties were trying to make
capital out of it. The Government
was endeavouring to settle the dis-
pute. He said that it would not be
proper to say that the State Govern-
ment was unduly delaying the issue.
In fact, it had succeeded in con-
vincing the people from other states
about Maharashtra's case. If the
riots had not taken place there was
a possibility of settling the border
dispute early. The question would
not be solved by encouraging vio-
lence, but all should co-operate with
Government's efforts in this regard,
Shri Antuley said.

Shri J. B. Dhote alleged that
border issues and agitations about
them were being suppressed. As the
issue was hanging fire for a long time
the people had become frustrated.
That was why the Shiv Sena came
into being. He said that the
recent violence was the manisfesta-
tion of people's longstanding dis-
content. He deplored the tendencies
of the Shiv Sena and said that it
was not proper that people should
come to a stage where they cannot
help but believe that they could not
get their problems solved through
constitutional means. He reiterated
the demand for separate Vidarbha
State.

Shri Liladhar Pashu Shah
deplored the riots in Bombay and
said that efforts made by the Chief
Minister to instil confidence among
the minorities were praiseworthy.
Compliments must be paid to the
police on their good performance
during the disturbances. He oppos-
ed the motion.

Shri Annasaheb Gavhane said
that the Government was not
anxious to solve the border dispute.
Its policy was to delay the solution,
he said and added that the angle from
which the Government viewed the
problem was wrong. The border
dispute was not one which should
be settled on the principles of
of charity. Solving it on humani-
tarian grounds was not proper. He
said that the State Government
had not presented its case to others
properly. The Government was
suffering from a sense of inferiority
complex, he added.

Shri V.R. Patil, supporting the
no-confidence motion, said that
entire Maharashtra should not be
held responsible and blamed be-
cause there were riots in Bombay.
Disturbances were taking place
somewhere or other all over the
country, but for that entire commu-
nity could not be blamed.

Riots were not controlled

Shri S. D. More said that
the Government could not control
the riots. The Mahajan Com-
mission, he said, was set up not
because of the efforts made by the
Maharashtra Government but be-
cause of the late Senapati Bapat's
fast and the morcha taken out by
the people of Belgaum. The Govern-
ment of Maharashtra neglected the
question of deciding the terms of
reference of the Commission.

The State Government had never
made concerted efforts to get the
border issue settled.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil supported
the no-confidence motion. He
said that the Government's policy
was not in consonence with the
sentiments and the sense of pride of
Maharashtra. He asked why the
interests of Maharashtra should be
considered as those against the
interests of the country. Things
which were in Maharashtra's interest
could never go against the interests
of the country, he added. Linguistic
States had now come into being and
if the ruling party were to adopt
an all-India policy based on sound
principles in this regard, Shri Patil
said, his party would support such a
policy.

Chief Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate on the
no-confidence motion, Shri V. P.
Naik, Chief Minister of Maharash-
tra, opposed it and said that those
who had tabled the motion had laid
stress on the border dispute. As
regards the question of finding a
solution to the problem, Shri Naik
said that there might be some diffe-
rences about the details but where
the principle was concerned they
were all unanimous. It was quite
natural that the people in the border
areas should feel that they should
be in their linguistic State after the
formation of linguistic States. He
added that the State Government
had constantly endeavoured to solve
the border problem.

Parliament will Solve Border Dispute

Shri Naik pointed out that it was
not that only Maharashtra State was
facing the border problem but the
problem was confronting all the
other linguistic States in the country.

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The border problem would be settled only in the Parliament and therefore there was a need for creating a proper atmosphere. The State Government was doing its best to settle the problem, he said and added that the inter-State problems were ultimately solved at the national level.

Opposition Not Unanimous About Shiv Sena

Referring to the riots in Bombay, the Chief Minister said that there was no unanimity about the views on the Shiv Sena even among the opposition parties. Clarifying his position about the function of "Marmik" which he attended, Shri Naik asked what was the harm if the weekly was praised as the only Marathi cartoon weekly in those days. At that time also he had criticised the policy of "Marmik" about the South Indians. He said there was nothing wrong in showing courtesy even to your opponents. The Chief Minister said that he had emphatically deplored the activities of the Shiv Sena from time to time.

State Will Protect All Citizens

The Chief Minister said that it was the Constitutional responsibility and duty of the Government to give every protection to the people in the State. He said that all those who had suffered losses in the riots would be given compensation without any discrimination. The State Government considered everyone residing in Maharashtra as a Maharashtrian and others need not worry about the citizens in Maharashtra.

Stern Action

It was a policy of the Government to take stern action against those found guilty of dereliction of duty, Shri Naik said and added that stern action had been taken against those who had failed to perform their duty during the riots.

The Chief Minister emphatically denied that there was any connection between the Shiv Sena and the Union Home Minister, Maharashtra Government and the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee or the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.

India Not Under Obligation

Referring to the criticism that nothing had been done for the people after independence, Shri Naik said that those who were reading the literature of the other countries should consciously see as to what was happening in the country. India was not under the obligation of anybody and the country was making progress in the field of economic development on its own strength. Concluding, Shri Naik said that Maharashtra would always march ahead with its sense of pride and love for the country.

Ruling Party's Responsibility

Concluding the debate on the non-confidence motion after the Chief Minister's reply, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Chief Minister had sidetracked the main issue while giving his reply. He said that the question of solving the border dispute was being unpardonably delayed. He said that history of various agitations had shown us that one time goondas had later become leaders. Those who were boasting of their courage dared not displease Mysore, neither they desire to do so. He said that it was mainly the responsibility of the ruling party to settle the issues which were dear to Maharashtra.

Motion Rejected

Later, the no-confidence m was rejected by the House b to 169 votes.

On March 13, Shri R. A. P Minister for Industries, laid on table of the House, the a reports of the Mahara Industrial Development Corp tion, for the years 1967-68 1969-70.

Government Bill

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Mini for Home, piloted the Prob Offenders (Maharashtra Am ment) Bill, 1968. The Bill passed by the House.

Bills

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Mini for Law and Judiciary, moved Code of Criminal Procedure (Ma rashtra Amendment) Bill, 19 Moving the Bill, Shri Wankh said that the important part of Bill was that it sought to prov for enhancement of the punishm if the person standing surety bailing out the accused neglected produce the accused in the court.

Participating in the debate the Bill, Shri R. K. Mhalgi c for additional information ab the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 sho in the Bill.

Shri Shankarrao Deshmukh s that the character and econo conditions of those who sto surety should be taken into co deration. He suggested that t period of the punishment propo in the Bill should be increased fr one year to five years.

Shri Pranlal Vora said that th who stood surety for the accus had to suffer unnecessarily and quoted an example about the su He said that if the punishment

(continued on page

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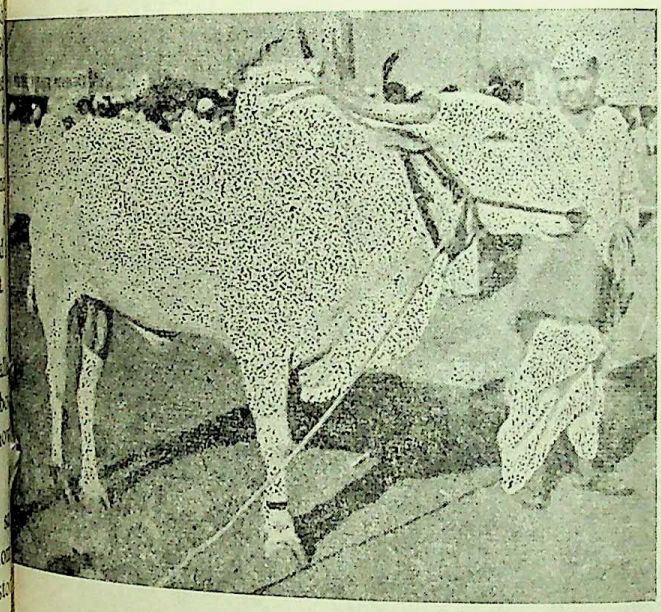
The entrance of the Sangli District Agriculture, Industries and Cattle Exhibition, held at Sangli. The exhibition was organised by the Sangli Zilla Parishad.



This bullock has an offer of Rs. 12,000. It stood first in the agro-industrial exhibition at Sangli.

Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, is seen addressing on the occasion of the annual conference of the Maharashtra State Forest Labour Co-operative Societies, held at Yashwant Dharan in Wardha district recently. Seated at the extreme right is Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

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The Call of the Time

To tumult and turmoil,
What moments of to-day
Are for ever lost—
The moments, full of promise
Of a life precious pretty
That, free from ugly fray,
To a happy joyous morrow
Could lead the fine way.

★

Thro's madness breathing fast,
What bright dreams of ours
Are blown off all to bits —
The dreams — the beaming hopes —
That could sweep away
The thick gloom all around
And make the millennium
Dawn for us to-day.

★

What do we after all
By our misdoings gain ?
At whom our bloody blows
Do we in anger aim ?
How our wanton deeds
Speak of our creeds ? —
The creeds, no swampy weeds,
Nor noisy jarring reeds,
But growth of our soil
That could hold the world
In its noble sway.

★

Thetime never shall be
With swollen haughty heads,
Nor with the hands that hurt,
Nor shall it be with those,
Given to fantacies
Of fermented throes ;
Their's is the pace of time,
Poised to its rythm and rhyme,
Who dare to step on ;
And tho's willed firm to destroy
The deformities of ages,
Would yet to yielding labour
Set their hands skilled,
To build anew and well,
And for their toils win
The glory of the day.

—Ram Lal Varma

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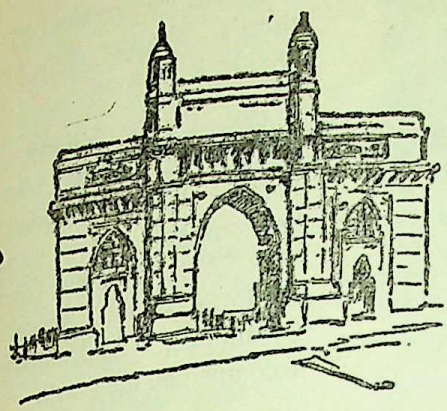

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

ecipients of R-Day Awards from aharashtra Feted

cipients of the President's epublic Day Awards from Maha-tra and other distinguished per-nalities in various fields in the ate were felicitated at a function ld at the Chief Minister's residence March 19. The function was ganised by the Maharashtra Unit the Brihan Maharashtra Mandal.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. aik, offered boquet to all the cipients on the occasion. Those ho were honoured on the occasion cluded Dr. K. K. Datey, Dr. V. Shah, Dr. P. K. Sen, rof. M. L. Datwala, Smt. Lata angeshkar, Kavi Yeshwant, mt. Kesarbai Kerkar, Shri Rama-n, Shri Kapadia, Shri P. V. idgil, Shri G. D. Madgulkar, hri S. M. Dahanukar, Shri Deo-san B. Sarda and Shri J. A. shi.

Speaking on the occasion, the hief Minister paid compliments the Mandal on its work and id that on his visits to various tates he found that the members Maharashtra Mandals those entifying themselves with the local pulace and thus helping to create otional integration.

While thanking the organisers, Ramanujan said that social rvice could integrate the people. Bombay City, with all its unity in the midst of diversity, was a shining example of Indianness.

Paying compliments to the Chief Minister, Shri Ramanujan said that it was only in Bombay that a young man from South could build a temple of music, and had the privilege of being honoured on his sixtyeth birthday at the hands of no less personalities than the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Prof. Anant Namjoshi, M.L.A. and Secretary of Mandal welcomed the guests.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and working president of the Maharashtra Unit of the Mandal and Shri Ramesh Mulgund, General Secretary of the Central Unit of the Mandal, also spoke on the occasion.

Principal T. K. Tope, proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen offering a bouquet to Smt. Lata Mangeshkar, at a function, held at the Chief Minister's residence, to felicitate the recipients of President's R'day Honours in Maharashtra, and other distinguished personalities in the State, on March 19. Shri G. D. Madgulkar, a noted Marathi poet is also seen in the picture. The function was organised by the Maharashtra Unit of the Brihan Maharashtra Mandal.

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Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture is seen lighting the lamp to inaugurate the National Agriculture Fair at Bombay on March 23.

Fifth National Agriculture Fair Inaugurated

Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjivan Ram, inaugurated the Fifth National Agriculture Fair organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj, at Mahim Causeway in Bombay on March 23.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, presided.

Speaking on the occasion, the Union Minister said that the farmer was the important factor in the agricultural economy of our country. The famer may be illiterate but not without experience. His age-old experience of farm cultivation and modern scientific agricultural technique should be combined together for sustaining the green revolution in the country. He urged capitalists and industrialists to pay more attention to rural areas and thus help Government in its effort to achieve alround development of the country Shri Jagjivan Ram lauded the effort of the people of Maharashtra in boosting agricultural output.

Shri Sawant reviewed the steps taken by the State Government in agriculture sector and added that the area under hybrid and high yielding variety had now gone to 10 lakhs of hectares which was only one lakh hectares before two years. He thanked the Bharat Krishak Samaj for organising the Fair in Bombay.

Earlier, Shri S. N. Mushram, President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, welcomed the guests.

Messages wishing the function a success were received from the President, the Vice-President, Prime Minister, Union Home Minister, the Chief Minister Shri Naik, Governors of various States and many prominent persons.

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development and Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, were present on the occasion.

Maharashtra Pavilion Inaugurated

Shri Jagjivan Ram also inaugurated the Maharashtra Pavilion at the Fair. He was received by M shtra's Minister for Agr Shri P. K. Sawant.

The Union Minister Agriculture, Dairy Devel Animal Husbandry and F Sections and evinced keen Shri G. A. Sharma, Chair the Fifth National Agricult Committee, Maharashtra accompanied the guests.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Mini Food and Civil Supplies present.

A. C. B.'s biggest ever haul of smuggled Gold in India

Maharashtra's Anti-Corr Bureau brought off what is be India's gold haul of sm gold on March 22 in the morning, when A. C. B. swooped with lightening sp two Ambassador cars parked compound of Mafatlal Park, bhai Desai Road, within few of their receiving information huge quantity of gold was smuggled. The seizure com 6,41,509 grammes (55,000 to gold.

The Chief Minister Shri Naik, paid a visit to the o the Bureau and inspected the metal. He congratulated the D and the officers of the A. C. the excellence of their work.

As the A. C. B. party the cars, the drivers abando vehicles and in the ensuing Hassan Mohomed Khatib, th of Ambassador car No. MRZ was detained outside the Mafatlal Park on Bhulabhai Road. It is said that he ha village Telwad, Murud, Ja Gurkha Watchman named singh Atmaram Pande (45) been detained.

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Car No. MRZ 6029 was found to tain thirteen gunny-wrapped dles containing 26 jackets and No. MRZ 7110 contained gunny wrapped bundles contain-29 jackets.

Each jacket contained 100 biscuits carrying the marked " Johnson they 9990 London 10 tolas ", ngelhard London 10 tolas E ·0", " The Sheffield Smelting Ltd., 9990 Sheffield and London " Credit 999·0 suisse (CHI) yeur/Fondeur ".

In all 55 jackets, each containing ten tola gold biscuits were seized ectively valued at rupees one e, eighteen lakhs and twenty-thousand (Rs. 1,18,25,000). The Ambassador cars are valued Rs. 30,000. The total value of seizure is thus one crore, eighteen s and fifty-five thousand rupees 1,18,55,000).

7th in the series since the A. C. B. rted its anti-smuggling drive two rs ago, the present seizure raises total value of the contraband ed to Rs. 10·5 crores approxi-tely.

The Director, A. C. B. Mr. C. J. Miranda supervised the raid ducted by Assistant Com-sioners Mr. C. D. Bhesadia and . E. A. Fernandes, Inspector B. Mainkar and Sub-Inspectors V. Kulkarni, S. A. Lagali and L. Soman.

tenary Celebrations of Phule arket

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. ik, inaugurated the centenary ebrations of the Mahatma Phule arket (Crawford Market,) at the rket, on March 15. Dr. R. N. lkarni, Mayor of Bombay, sided.

peaking on the occasion, Shri ik said that Mahatma Phule, whose name had been aptly given to the market, stood for justice to all, especially to the down-trodden and the distressed. He was the first to emphasise the dignity of labour for increasing production.

The Chief Minister said that agricultural producer should be given his due share by way of reasonable price to his produce. The country would not progress unless the producer was encouraged to produce more, he added.

Referring to the proposed building for the market, Shri Naik said the city needed a bigger market. He suggested that the Municipal Corporation and merchants should together contribute for the building and Government would also give suitable contribution. Co-operation had enabled poor agriculturists to undertake ambitious ventures. If all co-operated the proposed building could also be constructed.

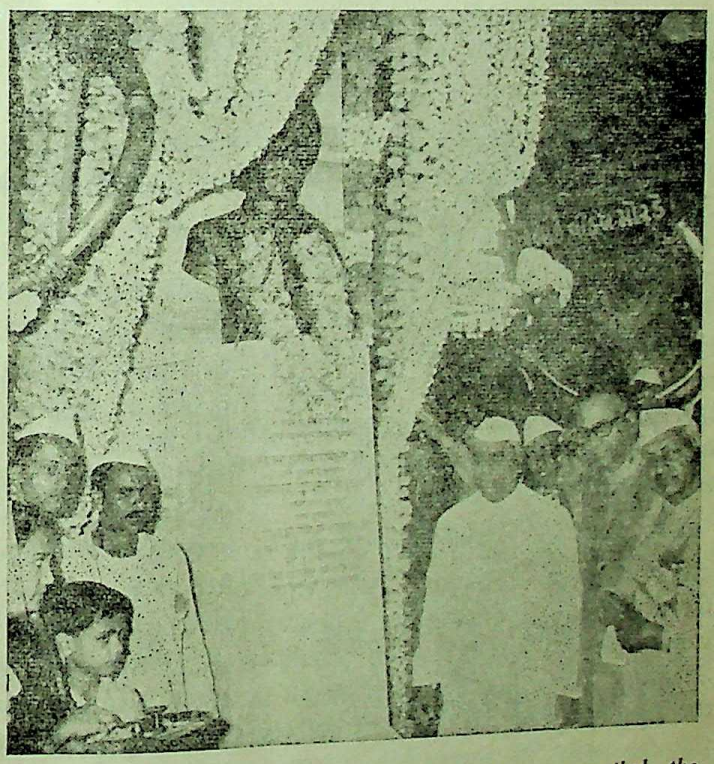
Shri Naik also referred to the " attempt of teaching lessons in patriotism to Maharashtra " and, asserted that the State always stood by the country and had made every sacrifice expected of it at the time of national calamities.

Dr. R.N. Kulkarni and Shri M.P. Meher, Chairman of the Centenary celebrations committee also spoke on the occasion. Earlier, Shri Shanti Patel welcomed the guests.

Shri V.G. Wandrekar, Chairman of the markets and gardens committee of the Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mahatma Phule's statue unveiled

Shri Y.B. Chavan, Union Minister for Home, unveiled the statue of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, at the Phule Market. on March 16. Shri H.G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, presided. The



Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Home, unveiled the statue of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, erected in the Phule Market, Bombay, on March 16. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies who presided over the function is also seen here with Shri Chavan.

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function was a part of the centenary celebrations of the market.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan paid eloquent tributes to the great social reformer and said that this statue would inspire all those related to the Market, to do justice to common men and agricultural producers as well.

Shri Vartak hoped that the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Phule Market would also pave the way for its modernisation.

Earlier, Shri M.P. Meher, Chairman of the Centenary Celebration Committee. welcomed the guests.

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A Small Savings Cricket match between the Chief Mi XI and the Finance Minister's XI was played on the gro Bombay Gymkhana on March 30. Picture shows Shri S. K. W receiving the Trophy from Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for

Small Savings Cricket Match

A Small Savings Cricket match between the Chief Minister's XI and the Finance Minister's XI held in Bombay on March 30 collected Rs. one crore and five lakhs as against the target of Rs. one crore fixed for the match. Representatives of various industrial concerns presented to the Finance Minister cheques worth Rs. 48,37,650 as investment in Small Savings, on the occasion.

The Chief Minister's team won the toss and decided to bat. The Chief Minister's team collected 175 runs which included 10 runs made by the Chief Minister and 8 by Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home. The Finance Minister's team replied with a score of 177 and won the match by two runs and three wickets. The Finance Minister contributed 16 runs.

At a function held later in the evening the Finance Minister thanked the industrialists, who came forward to invest in Small Savings. He said that the Small Savings was essential to minimise the necessity of increasing taxes. Investment in Small Savings was not a gift but a contribution towards the development of the country. Describing the Small Savings as a national movement he called upon all people to support it.

Shri P. K. Karoor, Director of Small Savings, proposed a vote of thanks to the industrialists who invested in Small Savings and the participants of the match. He particularly thanked the film artistes Aga, Firoz Khan, Shankar and Jaikishan and others for participating in the match.

Ghalib preached Humanism

Ghalib gave the massage of love for the mankind and preached humanism through his poetry, said Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, while presiding over the Ghalib Centenary Celebrations, organised by the UPIA Students' Association, at the National College Hall, Bandra, last month.

The Minister said that there was much more common between the teachings of Gandhiji and Ghalib as both of them stood for nobler human values. It was a coincidence that Gandhiji was born the same year in which the great poet died.

Dr. Zoe Ansari dwelt at l on Ghalib's poetry and his p sophy of life. Shri Krishan Ch Smt. Salma Siddiqui and Shri Nazim also paid glowing trib the great poet.

Sarvashri Sahir Ludhianvi, Azmi, Jan Nisar Akhtar, A Hasan and Ejaz Siddiqui re their poems composed for occasion. The programme s with the singing of a Ghalib's g by Kumari Kumidini. Later, K Mahesh and Ganesh and K Rehana Hussain also recited Gh ghazals.

Regional Book Exhibition of N Book Trust

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman o Maharashtra Legislative C inaugurated a regional book e tion of the National Book Tr the Bharatiya Vidya Bhava March 16. It was the third exh held in Bombay, by the organis The first two were held at Sund Hall near Marine Lines S and the Vanita Samaj, Dad

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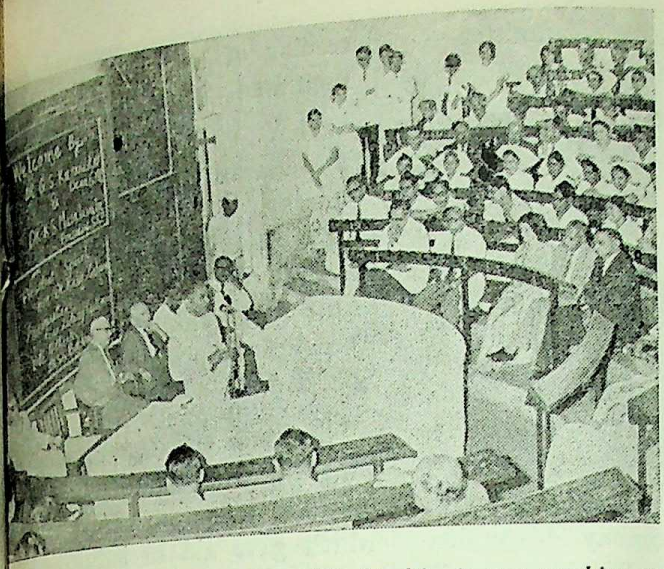

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, is seen speaking at the function held to inaugurate the Paraplegic Unit at the J. J. Group of Hospitals in Bombay on March 25.

About 3,000 books, which have been written during a period of last one and a half years, in different regional languages and published by various publishers were displayed at the exhibition. The books in Marathi numbered about 1,000. The National Book Trust had already organised such regional exhibitions in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Mysore States. In Maharashtra, the programme of holding exhibitions started in the month of January and during the last two months they were held at Nagpur, Akola, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Poona.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Page lauded the efforts of the National Book Trust in providing wholesome reading material to the people and creating mindedness among them.

He said that the move of the Trust to hold exhibitions of books in regional languages at important centres in various parts of the country was very good as it would provide an opportunity to the people in those places to know about the good books produced in different languages of the country. He suggested them to hold such exhibitions at various important fairs such as at Pandharpur and other places, where lakhs of people gather together.

Shri Page advised the National Book Trust authorities to work in close co-ordination with the library movements in different parts of the country. The library movement, Shri Page said, had been very strong in Maharashtra and had been instrumental in bringing a vast store of knowledge within the reach of common people, to which they would have been possibly deprived of, because of their limited means. Shri Page particularly appreciated the efforts of the Trust in publishing books at cheaper price and also publishing the best pieces of writings of prominent authors in all regional languages. Shri Sadanand G. Bhatkal proposed a vote of thanks.

Seventh Maharashtra State Tuberculosis Workers' Conference

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra inaugurated the Seventh Maharashtra State Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Workers' Conference, at the Birla Kreeda Kendra, in Bombay on March 22.

Speaking on the occasion the Governor stated that such conferences were necessary to promote mutual consultation on a variety of problems and assist dissemination of knowledge and experience. He admitted that although the main responsibility of tuberculosis control lay with the Government and the Public Health authorities, those authorities could not possibly do everything. Hence he felt that the effectiveness of official programmes could be considerably increased if the action of the Public Health authorities was supplemented by voluntary associations in helping the distribution of drugs, arranging check-ups for domiciliary patients, persuading persons to go to the diagnostic centres and to undertake health education campaigns in close liaison with governmental measures.

Stating that tuberculosis still remained a public health problem he said that all financial resources and manpower for tuberculosis control in the developing countries should be more confined to organising efficient ambulatory services than to construct new beds and sanatoria because the funds at our disposal were limited. Tuberculosis beds where they already existed should be integrated with the ambulatory and domiciliary services so as to ensure their most rational use, he added.

Concluding the Governor said that what was needed for the success of anti-tuberculosis work was the application of the knowledge obtained by research to public health programmes, the use of new drugs in different environments, a better understanding of the epidemiology and immunological aspects of the disease.

Speaking on the occasion, Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, emphasised the need

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of teaching good health habits with a view to combating T.B. and hoped that voluntary associations could do much in that regard.

Stating that Maharashtra was in the forefront in the fight against T.B. Smt. Patil said that the State Government was trying to increase the facilities for its prevention and cure. There were 1,855, 743 and 1,400 beds for T.B. patients in Government hospital under the Employees State Insurance Scheme and in Municipal hospitals, respectively. She also told that preventive treatment played an important part in combating the disease and hence efforts were being made to establish a T.B. clinic in each district with trained personnel. Such clinics had been already established in all the districts of the State except Kolhapur, Bhir and Buldhana where the same would be opened in 1969-70. The Deputy Minister also announced that the Maharashtra State Anti-Tuberculosis Association had undertaken a project to translate into Marathi 'Three Comrades' of Erich Maria Remarque. The translation work would be done by Shri G. G. Kunte.

Shri B. M. Cariappa, Secretary-General, Tuberculosis Association of India and President of this year's conference stressed the need to chalk out a national tuberculosis policy and an integrated programme with a view to controlling the disease.

Dr. P. K. Duariswamy, Director-General of Health Service, Government of India and Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India also addressed the conference.

Delegates from all the parts of Maharashtra attended the conference.

Earlier, Dr. M. D. Deshmukh, Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra State Anti-Tuberculosis Association and Chairman Conference Committee—welcomed the guests.

Dr. B. B. Yodh, Vice-president of the Association proposed a vote of thanks.

Warm Reception to Lt. Duke

Lt. G A Duke of the Indian Navy, who created a world record by undertaking a travel in yatch from Calcutta to Andaman, arrived at the Santacruz Airport on March 21. He was given a warm reception by the Bombay Hospitality Committee. Shri H. H. Ismail, Chairman of the Committee and Shri M. D. Radia of Radia Flotilla Club and many others garlanded the Angre Hero.

Follow Lt. George Duke

A reception was arranged in honour of Lt. Duke by Radias Flotilla Club at Chowpatty on March 26. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, presided. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism, said at the function that Lt. George Duke had brought India on the world map by rowing to Andaman from Calcutta in 35 days.

Referring to sea adventure, Shri Vairale said that people talked too much about younger generation but Lt. Duke had proved by his brave adventure that there was not very much wrong about younger generation. The Minister advised youngsters to follow the footstep of the young sea adventurers.

Dr. Zakaria stated that Lt. Duke had created more confidence among the younger generation by his brave deed. He wished him good luck for his future adventures.

Lt. Duke gave an account of his adventure on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri Maganlal Radia welcomed the guests. Shri Sundardas Morarji proposed a vote of thanks.

Screening of Documentary Inaugurated

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Mi of Maharashtra inaugurated screening of the documentary of the State Industrial and In ment Corporation of Mahara at the Regal Theatre, on March The film is produced by Shr Sukhdeo.

Speaking on the occasion, Chief Minister said that the C poration was a very useful instit which gave aid to industries. documentary which was be screened, would enlighten public about the activities of institutions he added.

The Chief Minister stated it was the policy of the State Gov ment to give maximum incent to industries. The Government striving its best to promote inte agriculture and decentralisation industries and thereby trying eliminate poverty from the S He also complimented the S. I O. M. for its outstanding work hoped that it would succeed industralising the State.

Speaking on the occasion as Chief guest, Shri G. L. Mehta, Chairman of I. C. I. C. I., sa that such documentary film w help public to understand the tions between the private sector the State Government. He congratulated the State Gov ment on pursuing the positive p of giving appropriate incentive industrial dispersal.

Welcoming the guests, Shri R Patil, Industries Minister of M rashtra, said that the docume film would give useful inform about the various incentives concessions given by the State vernment with a view to prom industrial development. Under revised incentive scheme, the

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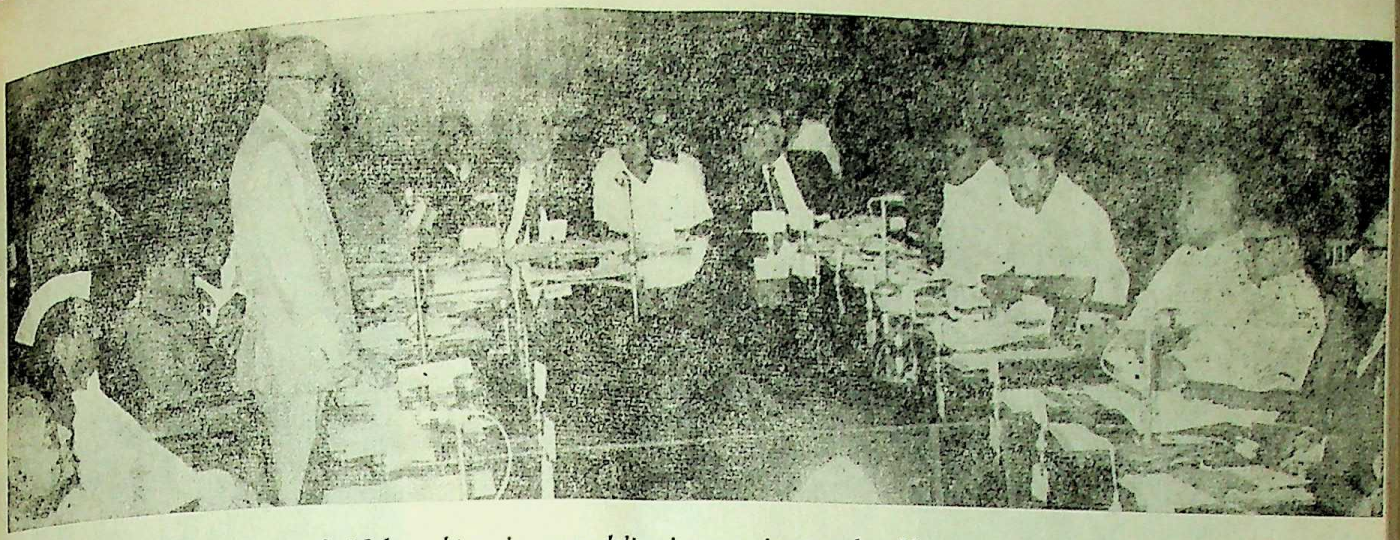

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen delivering an inaugural address at the first meeting of the Board of Communications, held at Sachivalaya, Bombay on March 14. Shri M. A. Vairale, and Shri D. S. Jagtap, Minister and Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, respectively, are also seen in the picture.

dustries in the developed area of Bombay-Thana region would be able to establish new industries in the underdeveloped areas of the State, he added.

The documentary film on the life of the Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also exhibited on the occasion.

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, were also present on the occasion.

Shri N. M. Wagle, Chairman of the S. I. C. O. M., proposed a vote of thanks.

The first paraplegic unit in Bombay, started by the Society for the Rehabilitation of paraplegics was inaugurated at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, on March 25. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, presided over the function.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Zakaria on behalf of the State Government, announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Society for the Rehabilitation of paraplegics.

The Minister said that the opening of the paraplegic unit was an endeavour in a right direction in the medical field and appealed to experts and societies to come forward to start such welfare activities in the medical field. The State Government would give financial assistance to the societies which would dedicate themselves for the welfare cause of the people, he assured.

Earlier, Dr. G. S. Karandikar, Dean and Shri M. S. Masalawala, Chairman of the Society, welcomed the Minister.

Sir Ludwing Guttmann, who inaugurated the unit, also spoke on the occasion.

Agro Industrial Development Corporation.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture and the Chairman of of Maharashtra Agro Industrial Development Corporation and Shri M. A. Rao, Chairman and Managing Director of the Engineers India Limited signed an agreement between Maharashtra Agro Industrial Development Corporation and Engineers India Limited, last month. Under this contract Engineers India Limited will act as consultant and take up the installation of super phosphate plant with a capacity of 48,000 tonnes per annum and also installation of granulation plant with a capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum at Rasayani.

Shri J. A. Kanga, Managing Director, M.A.I.D.C. and Shri K. R. Ayyar, Finance Director of Engineers India Limited were also present.

Shri S. K. Patil Udyan inaugurated

The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, formally inaugurated the municipal children's garden, at Maharshi Karve Road in Bombay, named after Shri S. K. Patil, at a function held at the specially built Shamiana in the garden on March 9.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presided.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan complimented the Bombay Municipal Corporation for naming the park after Shri S. K. Patil, who had made a great contribution to the development of the city and left important imprint on different facets of the city's life.

Referring to the recent disturbances in Bombay city, Shri Chavan said that he was saddened and depressed by the unfortunate incidents which were brought out by

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The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, inaugurated the 'S. K. Patil Udyan' of the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation, on March 9. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presided.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen presenting purse of Rs. 4,700 to Shri Krishan Chan at a literary festival organised by Jashan Krishan Committee at Bombay on March

anti-social elements and misguided people. He said that linguistic States were carved out not to serve as a source for dividing the country but to strengthen the unity of the country. Stating that the controversy over the status of Bombay city had ended 9 years ago, the Union Home Minister said that all who had made the city as their home had equal right and obligation to work towards its prosperity. " Let us learn a bitter lesson from what has happened and make a solemn resolve to make Bombay a model of integrated national life ", he concluded.

In his presidential address, the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, said that Shri Patil had made Bombay city a cosmopolitan city and it was, therefore, in the fitness of things that as a token of affection towards Shri Patil, the park was being named after him.

Shri Naik said that the sooner we realised the responsibility of maintaining the cosmopolitan character of this city it would be better not only for us but for the entire country, as the country looked towards the city as a model for integration. He said that it would not be sufficient to express sorrow over the recent unfortunate incidents in the city and everybody should therefore make a determination that such incidents would not occur in future.

Earlier, Dr. R. N. Kulkarni, Mayor of Bombay, welcomed the guests. Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, was also present on the occasion. Shri J. H. Patwardhan, Municipal Commissioner, proposed a vote of thanks.

Stress on closer ties with Mauritius

A function was organised by the Bharat-Mauritius Friendship Society at Sunderbai Hall to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of Mauritius in Bombay on March 12

Shri B.M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, presided and Shri S.M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, was the Chief Guest.

Shri Yagnik said that Mauri was predominantly inhabited people of Indian origin and str gthening of ties between these countries would prove of mu benefit to them.

Shri S. M. Dahanukar said t Mauritius which was liberated rece tly could profitably derive bene from India to consolidate freedom.

A copy of a book on the life Dr. S. Ramgoolam, Prime Mini of Mauritius, written by Shri T Lall Gunesh, a Mauritian wri and published by the Bharat Ma tius Friendship Society was presen to Shri Rajend Sonah, President Mauritian Students' Association Shri Yagnik on this occasion.

Earlier, Shri Pratapsinh Vallabhdas, President of the Soc welcomed the guests.

The proceedings were follo by a cultural programme.

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Series of Lectures on mental illnesses

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated a series of seven lectures on 'Mental illnesses and the Public' arranged by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at the St. Xavier's College, last month.

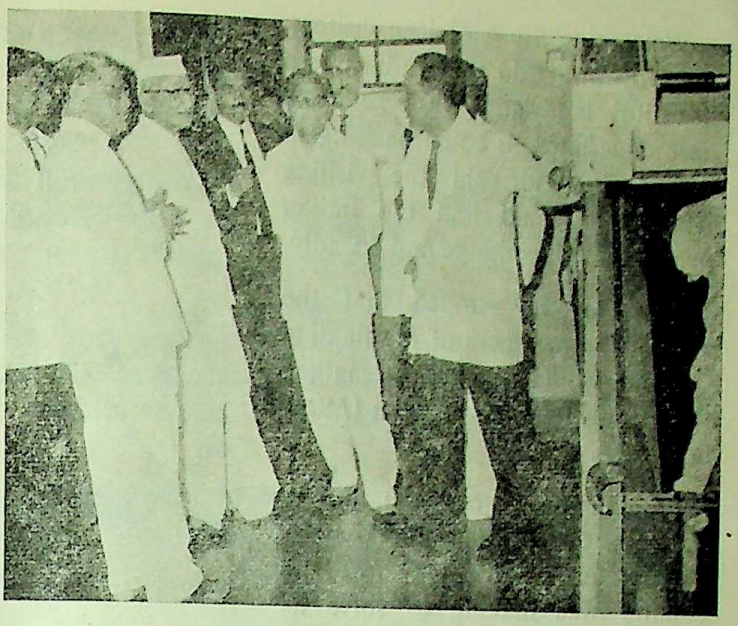
Speaking on the occasion Dr. Zakaria said that mental illness was not a question of an individual but it had got social significance also and to eradicate such illnesses the response of the society to the mentally ill was most important. The attitude of the society towards such sufferers should also be changed.

The Minister further said that mental illness was more important than the physical illness. Though these illnesses could be cured by rational treatment the sympathetic and balanced approach of the society was also important.

Bombay Metropolitan regional Planning Board Meets

At its 12th meeting held at the Sachivalaya on March 15 under the chairmanship of Shri L. G. Rajwade, the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Planning Board decided to constitute a small committee consisting of the Director of Municipal Administration, Shri G. H. Lalwani, Secretary, General Administration Department, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Deputy Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department, etc. to examine the question of establishing new township municipal councils in the fast developing areas of the region in the Thana-Belapur and Thana-Ghodbunder localities.

The question of establishment of such new township municipal councils attracted wider discussion.



Shri K. K. Shah Union Minister for Public Health visited the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on March 12. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, State Minister for Public Health, is also seen in the picture.

Various views expressed by the members ranged from creation of a corporation for all these areas inclusive of Thana to creation of a number of small municipalities. As the alternatives would have different implications, the Board decided to constitute the above committee to examine the alternatives and make further recommendations.

The subject of establishing a twin metropolis around the Panvel Creek was also discussed. This idea was accepted by the Board as a major strategy for relieving the development pressure on Bombay.

It was decided that a broad outline of the regional plan would be presented to the Board at the time of the next meeting on April 25, 1969.

Sheriff visits Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi

Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, visited the Maharashtra Information Centre at New Delhi and expressed satisfaction over the good work being done at the centre in projecting the image of Maharashtra in Delhi.

Shri Dahanukar, who was there in connection with the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, called on the Prime Minister, Smt. Gandhi, and explained his scheme for beautifying the city of Bombay.

He also said that his immediate plan was to beautify the highway joining the Santacruz Airport and the city. The Prime Minister agreed that the highway needed beautification so as to create good impressions on foreign tourists.

Warm reception to Dr. Edwin Alderson

Dr. Edwin Alderson, Dean of the Seven Seas and the staff and the students of the floating Campus of Chapman College, Orange-California, were given a warm reception at the Maharashtra California Evening, organised by the Bombay Hospitality Committee and the Committee of Hosts at Catholic Gymkhana at Bombay on March 29. The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, presided.

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Welcoming the American visitors, the Governor said that India was a beautiful land and whoever came here once liked to come back again and again. He said the visiting Americans would find the Indian people quite hospitable and friendly.

The Governor hoped that the visit of the members of the floating Campus would further strengthen the friendly relations between U.S.A. and India.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, explained the effort the country was making to solve its food problem. He said that there was an awakening among the Indian farmers. They had begun to adopt modern techniques and scientific methods of cultivation, making the maximum possible use of the chemical fertilisers. The Government on its part, he added, was providing more and more irrigational facilities and everything possible was being done in a determined bid to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Chief Minister said that the country was grateful to the U.S.A. for the supplies of foodgrains in critical times.

He said that even in the industrial sector a lot of activity was going on, and India was trying to take its place among the more advanced and affluent societies in the world.

Speaking as the chief guest, Mr. Daniel M. Braddock, Minister-Consul General for U.S.A. said that the three most important problems India was facing were the problems of food, population growth and National integration. India was putting in sincere and concerted efforts to solve these problems, he added.

Mr. Braddock said that his country would continue to give its co-operation to India in solving the food and population problems. He said that U.S.A. was already co-operating with India in family planning and other constructive programmes.

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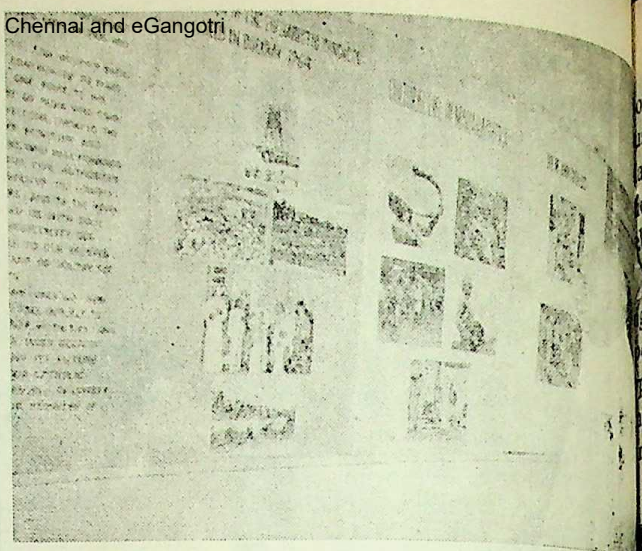

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, paid a visit to rashtra Information Centre, Margao (Goa) in March. The Governor is seen looking at the exhibition panels at the Information Centre.

Dr. Edwin Alderson, Dean, Seven Seas University, also spoke to express his thanks for the warm reception accorded to them.

Smt. Vatsalabai Naik presented through the Dean, Dr. Edwin Alderson, an oil painting " Sail the Seven Seas " to the Chapman College. The painting was donated to the Bombay Hospitality Committee by the Lion Amir E. Hussein, Director, Government of India, Overseas Communications.

Earlier Shri H. H. Ismail, president of the Bombay Hospitality Committee, welcomed the guests.

Messages received from Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services. Shri V. C. Shukla, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home, and Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh, Union Deputy Minister for Education and Youth Services, extending warm welcome to the members of the floating Campus were also read by him.

Notable among others attended the function inc Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister Tourism, and Shrimati Va Smt. Tara Cherian and the Co General for Kuwait.

A fabulous Fashion Show a Fashion Show Finale were pr ted by Rina Rani Mehta on occasion in which Sikova Enter ries, Subhash Silk Mills, Mah Mills of Ahmedabad, Ashok V Manufacturing Company and N Synthetics participated. Shri A Sayani compered the show and finale.

Annual Social Gathering of Sachivalaya Staff

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor Maharashtra, stated on Mar that to promote a sound mind sound body and to promote pro efficiency and mental poise, it necessary to promote compe sports. The Governor, who speaking as the chief guest a annual social gathering and s day of Sachivalaya staff o Cooperage said that in a cit

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ombay where people tended to be usy the whole day running from ace to place and attending to their ores there was little time for laxation and recreation.

Pressing the necessity of arrang- g wholesome recreation like the orts, the Governor said that such pe of recreation was doubly portant for the staff in Secre- riat who usually tended to get

gaiety and the fun on the sports day reached its climax when the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, and the Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, and senior officers of the Sachivalaya participated in the tug-of-war against the eves of Sachivalaya.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that it was a spirit that counted much in success-

Finance Department was the runner-up. The individual championship was won by Shri R. S. Benjamin of General Administration Department in male events and Kum. V. R. Dicholkar of Revenue and Forest Department, won the individual championship in the female events. Among other competitions held by the sports committee the most exciting was that of hu-tu-tu and

Celebrate the annual social gathering of the Sachivalaya staff, various games were played on the sports day, on March 28. Picture shows the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik and the Finance Minister Shri S. K. Wankhede and the Senior officers who participated in the tug-of-war against the lady members of Sachivalaya.

ed to their chairs. Sports, he said, ought out the best in person that the spirit of comraderie, sports- nship, fraternity, tolerance and tual understanding.

The sports festival of the Mahara- tra Sachivalaya staff which was ld after a considerable time proved reat success.

About 300 persons participated 22 events consisting of track, oor and outdoor games. The

fully winning sports event. He said that he fully agreed with the views expressed by the Governor about the sport's role in the community life. He complimented the members of the staff coming in large numbers to participate in the sports and also those who came to witness it.

The prizes were distributed by Smt. Tara Cherian. The team championship was won by the General Administration Department and the

the team of the Directorate of Publicity was the winner in the final match.

Welcoming the Governor and the Chief Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Vice Chairman of the Sachivalaya Gymkhana, said that sports played an important role in creating a spirit of equality. They were the greatest equalisers as on the sports ground everybody was

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equal, whatever he might be in his personal life.

Kum. E. S. Talkar, Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Role of Research in Industrial Development

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Association of Merchants and manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery were held in Bombay. Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, while presiding over the function, stated on March 27 that if the industries of the country were to maintain themselves and successfully stand in international competition they should give utmost importance to research. This was very essential for them in order to keep themselves abreast with the modern advancement in various fields. He also stressed the need to exercise control on price and quality successfully which he opined was necessary for sustaining industry.

Death Anniversary of the late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh

The death anniversary of the late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, former Union Minister for Agriculture and founder of the Bharat Krishak Samaj was observed at the National Agricultural Fair at Mahim on March 27 when the statue of the late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh was garlanded.

Smt. Vimalabai Deshmukh, wife of the late Punjabrao Deshmukh visited the Maharashtra State Pavilion. She evinced keen interest in the agriculture, social welfare, etc. sections of the Pavilion.

Shri A. K. Kanitkar, Deputy Director of Publicity (Exhibitions) welcomed Smt. Deshmukh and took her round the Pavilion.

Annual Day of Cultural Forum Celebrated

The annual day of the Cultural Forum, an institution devoted to encourage the cause of national integration through the media of dance, music and cultural recitals, was celebrated in Bombay last month when Smt. Tara Cherian was the chief guest.

Speaking on the occasion, Smt. Cherian complimented the institution on its performance in the field of art and culture, and said that Bombay, as a metropolitan centre had attracted people from all parts of country and from all walks of life. Acquaintence with aesthetic forms was there ; an eagerness to know more about other media was present ; a curiosity to explore other avenues was equally strong. She said that it was easy enough to found now cultural and art societies but " one has to be on one's toes to survive severe competition from well-organised and well-endowed bodies to survive the early years and make a mark ". This is what the Cultural Forum, under the leadership of Shri Vairale, has done. Smt. Cherian congratulated its membership on the sustained support it had extended to the body and which had made it serve so well the cause of art and culture for a year now.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, who is also president of the Forum, said that the Forum endeavoured to serve the society by bringing artistes of different languages and culture together on one platform and thus help achieve national integration.

Earlier, Shri P. K. Thakre, General Secretary of the Forum, welcoming the guests reviewed the work done by the institution during the year.

Give Co-operation to Integrate Nation

At a perforamce of the Gu drama 'Major Chandrak organised by Sardar Vallabh Patel Congress Seva Dal Acad Fund Committee at Bhartiya Vi Bhavan, on March 27 the Un Minister for Food and Agricul Shri Jagjivan Ram, commended Seva Dal for the part played b in achieving national integration urged the people to extend their co-operation to the institution.

Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister Prohibition and Chairman of Academy Fund Committee, spo on the occasion.

Shri Bhagwati Shroff propos vote of thanks.

Rama a Great Revolutionary

Speaking on the occasion Ramanavami celebrations held un the auspices of the Bharat Se Samaj and Bharat Dalit Varg Sang at the Kamgar Kalyan Kend Worli. Shri Jagjivan Ram, Un Minister for Food and Agricult stressed the need for knowing true spirit of religion. Rama said, was the symbol of a perf and ideal man. He was an ideal s an ideal husband, an ideal citiz and an ideal ruler.

Shri Jagjivan Ram described Ra as a revolutionary par-excelle In marrying Sita whose ancestry unknown, in resurrecting the f saken Ahilya, Rama showed the w for elevating Indian womanhood.

Shri Balasaheb Bharde, Spea of the Maharashtra Legislat Assembly, presiding over the mee deplored tendency of giving m importance to economic progr than to spiritual realisations.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister Social Welfare, welcomed the gue

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Health Exhibition

Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition inaugurated the health exhibition, arranged by the Lions Club of East Bombay at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, on March 27.

Shri Yagnik eoulogised the Lions Club for rendering social service to the public and stated that such services helped reduce the social and economic inequality. He hoped that the health exhibition would help promoting purative and preventive knowledge about health.

The Minister also distributed prizes to the healthy babies who were successful in the healthy baby contest held at the Lions Clinic at Matunga on March 16, last.

Lion Dr. Sanghvi gave information about the health exhibition which comprised 14 sections including family planning, blood donation, infectious diseases, malnutrition, etc.

Undertake research to develop Type founding

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, advised the type founders to undertake intensive research work in the field of type founding and to concentrate on its development. The Minister was inaugurating 5th All India Type Founders' Conference at the Coomarswami Hall, Prince of Wales Museum, on March 29.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister called upon the typographers to develop printing facilities in various Indian scripts. He recalled that according to the policy accepted by the Central and State Governments, the Indian languages would form the medium of instructions at all the levels and would also be vehicle of administration in the country. Hence he hoped that type founders, type designers and punch cutters would contribute to the development of book printing industry in the country.

The Minister also insisted that the genius of the Indian scripts must be preserved in their adaptation to the modern technical devices and reminded that the most of the Indian scripts were derived from the Brahmi Script which was the most scientific script in the world.

In his presidential address Shri C. A. Baluja dwelt on the need of automatic labour saving and sophisticated machinery and called on the Government to grant foreign exchange for that purpose.

About fifty delegates from different parts of the country attended this two-days conference.

Shri Gopal Krishna Modi, Hon. Secretary of the Conference proposed a vote of thanks.

Spread U. N. Ideals

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture gave away the certificates to the participants of the United Nations Study Course at a function organised by the Maharashtra United Nations Association at the Ambassador hotel, on March 31. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications presided.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Sawant appealed to the participents to carry the United Nations message to every corner of the society and exhorted them to put into practice the knowledge they had obtained during the study course.

While appreciating the tremendous work done by the M. U. N. A., Shri Vairale said that there was much scope for the Association to work for the society, particularly for the masses. The Association should also teach the participants about the human duties alongwith the human rights, he suggested. He also congratulated the Association for organising the study course.

Earlier, J. H. Taleyarkhan, Vice-President of the Association welcomed the Minister.

Shri S. B. Saxena, Secretary General proposed a vote of thanks.

State Advisory Board for Haffkine Institute Meets

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, the Minister for Public Health and the Chairman of the State Advisory Board for Haffkine Institute, in its first meeting held at Sachivalaya, on April 1, said: If we have any claims to progress in this technological age, then we must try to make this institute a model one and the members of the Reorganised Advisory Board for Haffkine Institute should make very frank and constructive suggestions in order to enable the Government to achieve this goal.

He said that the Government had accepted in principle the separation of research and production in the Haffkine Institute with a view to making the working of institute more effective. Research at the institute must be in keeping with the needs of the changing times, he said. The Minister further said that the Research and development Committee of the institute under the Chairmanship of the eminent scientist Dr. C. G. Pandit had been entrusted with the work of assessing and evaluating the research work carried at the institute at present and guide the Government on the course of action to be taken in this regard.

Those who attended the meeting and participated in the deliberations were Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department, Shri A. N.

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Namjoshi, M.L.A., Dr. C. G. Pandit and others.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. C. G. Pandit, Shri A. N. Namjoshi, M.L.A., Dr. J. N. Banerjee, Dr. Kum. Kamala Sohoni and Shri R. G. Salvi (Convenor) to advise the Government on all aspects of the physical seperation of research and production within the existing structure at the Haffkine Institute was appointed at the meeting.

Commemoration Stamps of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai released

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, inaugurated the release of the stamps of the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai at a function organized by the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Society at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on April 1. The stamps have been released by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department to commemorate the memory of the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, author of the All-up Airmail Scheme as the Communications Minister of the Union Government.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that the life of the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was a life of devotion, dedication and self-sacrifice.

The Chief Minister said that though Rafisaheb was born in a Zamindar family he had great sympathy for the tiller of the soil. As soon as he became the Revenue Minister in the Uttar Pradesh Government, he abolished the Zamindari system in the State.

Rafisaheb, Shri Naik said, was very affectionate personality loved by the members of every community. He died in harness serving the country till the last moment of his death.

Shri A. H. G. Vatak, Maharashtra's Minister for Civil Supplies and Food, who presided over the function, paid tribute to the memory of the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and said that the country would specially remember him as the most successful Food Minister of India. It was during his time as a Minister for Communications that the postal services were revolutionised and they were taken to the remotest villages.

Shri B. Lal, Post Master General, presenting the stamps for release to the Chief Minister said that the P. & T. Department would always remember the late Rafisaheb for his contribution in improving the efficiency of the Department as well as the lot of the postal employees. It was, he who introduced the weekly off for the employees in the Department and made other reforms in their day-to-day service conditions.

Shri Manubhai Bhimani, Chairman of the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Society, who has been a close associate of Rafisaheb related various incidents of his life in tackling various tricky issues successfully as a Minister.

Shri S. M. Shah read out the report of the activities of the Kidwai Memorial Society.

Prof. Vishwanath Pande, Convenor of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks.

Prize Distribution

Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, distributed prizes to winners of the various competitions held in connection with the celebration of Government employees staff day at the Sachivalaya Gymkhana on April, in Bombay. The Deputy Minister also inaugurated on this occasion an art-exhibition organised by the employees.

Congratulating the winners of the competitions, Smt. Patil appreciated the idea of celebrating a Staff Day. Such gatherings helped to develop spirit of comraderies. She also appreciated the craftmanship shown by the employees in the various pieces of art displayed in the exhibition.

Smt. Malati Tambe-Vaidya, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee welcomed the guest and Miss Vijaya Deshumkh, Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

About 600 pieces of art were on display in the exhibition.

Emphasis on rural health necessary

Dr. Rafiq Zakaia, Minister for Health, awarded certificates to 35 general practitioners who underwent training from August 22 to December 6, 1968 organised by the All India College for General Practitioners under the auspices of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay at the premises of the College on March 31.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Zakaria stated that general practitioners were the backbone of the medical profession and felt that some kind of intensive approach on their part was necessary. Experience, day-to-day contacts and faith were essential part of the cure and treatment, he said.

Referring to the new proposal for manning the rural primary health centres, he said that it was necessary to emphasise the rural health aspect.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay is devoted to the cause of medical education in the sphere of undergraduate as well as postgraduate teaching. It has

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en working for the last 56 years d more than 5,000 persons have ssed the Licentiate Examina- n in Medicine and Surgery nducted by this institution. ently, the College has ventured n a novel scheme of importing ining to the general practitioners over India. So far five sessions ve been held and 250 have been arded certificates.

Dr. C. L. Jhaveri, President of the llege also spoke on the occasion.

Dr. S. C. Sheth welcomed the sts and Dr. D. D. Vora proposed ote of thanks.

loma Course for Safety Officers

N. M. Tidke, Minister for our, inaugurated the Diploma rse for Safety Officers, started by Council of Industrial Safety, harashtra, at the Labour Insti- Hall, on April 3.

he Council, which works for motion of the safety conciousamongst the industrial workers, started this new course for the elopment of safety officials. out 20 persons working in various stries participated in this full- three-month course.

eaking on the occasion, Shri e said that safety in industry a business of everybody and, efore, vigorous and sustained rts at all levels within the under- ngs and well planned safety gramme for the whole organisa- was essential for promoting it. nagement, he said, in this respect ed a pivotal role and advised n to address themselves to the ntial danger, not waiting for the dents to happen.

e further said that safety and ductivity were closely interlinked n this context the State Govern- was aware of its responsibility in promoting safety in industry. The State Labour Administration, he said, making considerable efforts to motivate various employers to take more and more interest in the problem of industrial safety.

The State Government, he said was considering the matter of strengthening the factory safety inspectorate and conduct safety education programme for small factories. The Labour Minister also referred to role of the trade unions in promoting safety.

Dr. P. V. Thacker, Chairman of the Council, welcomed the guest and detailed the activities of the Council.

Shri N. L. Gadkari, Programme Director of the Course, gave details about the course.

Shri R. G. Gokhale, Hon. Secretary of the Council, proposed a vote of thanks.

Let us resolve to maintain prestige of Bombay

Chief Minister V. P. Naik while speaking at a reception held in his honour by Natyalaya and other cultural organisations at the Shanmukhananda Hall on April 2 appealed to the citizens of Bombay to remain always vigilent to see that the disturbances of the type experienced in the city recently do not occur again. "Let us see that the beautiful cosmopolitan character of the city is maintained", he said.

He further declared that he, on his part would try to see as much it was humanly possible that such things do not occur again.

Smt. Vyjayantimala Bali was in the chair.

Expressing regret at the outset for the fact that the life of a section of the people in the city was disturbed as a result of the recent disturbances, the Chief Minister said that the magnanimity of the city lay in the fact that he was honoured at the place where he had expected criticism.

He further said that he would not try to invite consolation by saying that wrong things which happened in the city also happened elsewhere in the country and assured that those who were responsible for the misdues would not be spared.

Emphasising the cosmopolitan character of the city the Chief Minister depricated the tendency to magnify small things and to create emotional tensions and conflicts. This tendency should be opposed, he said.

Shri Naik maintained that there was nothing wrong in offering criticism when there was any mistake on the part of any body. We should, however, try to shoulder our responsibility also to the society and the country.

Shri M. Madhavan, President, Bharatiya Music and Art Society welcomed the Chief Minister.

Dr. C. Bali proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri M. N. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests and Smt. Vatsalabai Naik were also present on the occasion.

Shri S. M. Y. Sastri, President, Sri Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeetha Sabha and Shri R. L. N. Vijayanagar, President, Akhila Bharath Madhwa Mandala also spoke on the occasion.

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Rules of Revised Pay Scales of Maharashtra Government Employees

The Government of Maharashtra took an important progressive step in solving one of the major grievances of its employees when it decided not merely to accept the recommendations made by the Badkas Pay Commission but actually improved upon the recommended pay-scales in deference to the long-standing demand of the employees. The generous act of the Maharashtra Government will go a long way in increasing the pay packet of the Government employee. Recently, the State Government has issued orders for implementing its decisions in respect of the pay-scales. A summary of the orders is published here for the information of the readers.

THE Maharashtra Government Pay Commission, 1965-66, with Shri Justice G. B. Badkas as chairman was appointed for examination and revision of basic pay, Bombay City pay scales and various allowances, except dearness allowance. The Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of the Commission's recommendations, which, in some instances, have been further liberalized has already passed orders in respect of the revised pay-scales and allowances as approved and accepted by it. The orders have been issued *vide* the Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. PCR. 1269/PC, dated 15th January 1969 which incorporates the Maharashtra Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1969.

Appended to the Rules is annexure I containing the form of option in respect of (1) election for the revised scale of the post, (2) election for retaining the existing pre-1962 scale of the post until (*a*) the date of next increment, (*b*) date of subsequent increment raising the pay to Rs. .... and (*c*) vacation of or ceasing to draw pay in that scale. There is also annexure II appended to the Rules containing schedules under various departments and offices of Government containing the following columns :—(1) serial number ; (2) designation ; (3) existing pre-1962 scale of pay and special pay ; (4) revised scale of pay and special pay; and (5) remarks.

The Government Resolution already been sent to the head departments and offices of Gov ment for implementation of gov ment orders contained in it summary of the Maharashtra C Services (Revision of Pay) R 1969, is given below :

To Whom Rules Apply

Rule 2.—The rules apply to State Government servants ex the following categories of gov ment servants :

(1) Part-time government serv (2) government servants on c solidated rates of pay ; (3) gov ment servants appointed on con basis unless the contract prov otherwise ; (4) government serv paid out of contigencies and i borne on work-charged estab ments ; (5) government serv who retired on or before 1st A 1966 or those re-employed on a date including those whose p of re-employment is extended ; (6) government servants specif excluded wholly or in part from operation of these rules.

Relaxation of Rules

Rule 3.—This rule provides dispensation with, or relaxation rules in any particular case of h ship to such extent and subject such conditions as may be c sidered necessary for dealing the particular case in a just equitable manner.

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Power of Interpretation

Rule 4.—The Finance Department of the Government of Maharashtra possesses the power of interpretation of the rules and its decision will be final.

Definitions

Rule 5.—This rule contains definations of: 'basic pay', 'city scale', 'present pay', 'revised scale' and 'schedule'. The position in respect of 'basic pay' and 'present pay' as defined in the rule is indicated here:

Basic Pay.—Such pay means pay as defined in the Bombay Civil Services Rule 9(39) (*a*) (*i*) provided that, where pay is drawn in a pre-1962-scale, basic pay means pay drawn in such scale *plus* dearness pay as admissible under government orders of 1963, *viz*:

Pay range in the pre-1962 scale	Dearness pay
Rs. 50 and below ..	35
Rs. 51 and above upto Rs. 200	45
Rs. 201 and above upto Rs. 500.	50
Rs. 501 and above upto Rs. 750.	65
Rs. 751 and above upto Rs. 1,000.	80
Rs. 1,001 and above upto Rs. 1,079	*

*Amount of dearness allowance admissible on 1st July 1961 on the pre-1962 scale *minus* Rs. 20.

Provided further that, where special pay is shown in the schedule [to the Maharashtra Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1969], as merged in the revised scale, basic pay includes special pay.

Present Pay.—This pay in relation to any post means basic pay as defined in sub-rule on basic pay above provided that—

(*i*) where the existing scale or the pre-1962 scale in which pay is drawn in a city scale, the 'present pay' will mean the basic pay in respect of such scale reduced by the amount as shown below:

Basic pay in the city scale	Amount to be deducted from the basic pay
Upto 87 ..	7
88-98 ..	8
99-109 ..	9
110-120 ..	10
121-131 ..	11
132-175 ...	12
176-1,013 ..	8/108th of the amount of basic pay, fraction of a rupee being ignored.
1,014 and above ...	75

and that—

(*ii*) where an existing scale is split up and replaced by a special scale and a special pay, the 'present pay' will mean the basic pay in respect of such existing scale reduced by the amount of the special pay.

The exception and explanation under this rule states respectively, (1) that this rule will not apply where the special pay is sanctioned in addition to the revised scale and not by splitting up the existing scale and (2) how 'special pay' should be treated as an element in the calculation under the rule.

Retention of Existing or Revised Scales

Rule 6.—A government servant in service on 31st March 1966 can exercise the option of (1) coming to the revised scale of pay with effect from 1st April 1966 or (2) to retain the existing or pre-1962 scale until the date on which he earns his next or any subsequent increment in such a scale or until he vacates or ceases to draw pay in the post. The option is to be exercised separately in respect of the posts held in (1) a substantive capacity and (2) an officiating capacity.

Exercise of Option

Rule 7.—The option under rule 6 above is to be exercised in writing within four months from 15th January 1969 or dates of orders revising the existing scales, whichever is later.

In the case of government servants out of India on leave, deputation or in foreign service, the option must reach the prescribed authority within four months of the date of taking over his post in India. In the case of government servants under suspension on 1st April 1966, the option must be exercised within four months of the date of such a government servant's return to duty.

The option is to be exercised in the prescribed form annexed to the rules and is to be intimated to (1) his Accounts Officer in the case of gazetted officer and (2) the Head of his Office in the case of non-gazetted government servant.

If the declaration regarding the option is not received within the time mentioned above, the government servant will be deemed to have elected the revised scales of pay from 1st April 1966. The option once exercised will be final.

Initial Pay in Revised Scale

Rule 8.—If the employee is on a time scale of pay, his initial pay in the revised scale will be fixed

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at the highest of the three rates admissible under the following alternatives :—

(*a*) present pay increased by an amount of Rs. 10 ;

(*b*) the stage in the revised scale next above the present pay ;

(*c*) the lower of the following two rates ;

(*i*) present pay increased by an amount of Rs. 30 ;

(*ii*) the stage in the revised scale next above the present pay increased by increments of completed years of service as shown below :—

Completed Years of Service	Number of increments to be added
Less than 2 ..	Nil
2	1
5	2
8	3
11 and more ...	4

The *proviso* under this rule states that, if the highest rate admissible under the above alternatives is not a stage in the revised scale, the initial pay will be fixed at the stage next below that rate the difference being granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments. This is subject to the *proviso* that the initial or sum of pay *plus* personal pay will not exceed the maximum of the revised scale.

If the employee is at present on a fixed rate of pay but for which a time scale is now prescribed, his initial pay will be fixed at the lower of the following two rates, *viz.* :

(*a*) the pay admissible to an employee on a time scale of pay as described above ; and

(*b*) the pay to which the employee would have been entitled had the entire service rendered on fixed pay been rendered in the revised scale. This is however subject to the *proviso* that, when the initial pay thus fixed is lower than the present pay of the government servant, the difference will be granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments.

A note under this rule states that the minimum of the revised scale means the actual minimum of the revised time scale and not the fixed pay below the minimum of the time scale prescribed for the probationer. In the case of probationers drawing on 1st April 1966 a fixed rate of pay prescribed with reference to the existing scale, the corresponding fixed pay prescribed in the revised scale will be allowed for the unexpired portion of their probationary pay.

Another note covers the case of a government servant holding a permanent post substantively who is officiating in a higher post and the pay scales applicable to both those posts are merged into one. In such a case, his pay is to be fixed with reference to the officiating higher post provided that he has officiated in that higher post for not less than one year on 1st April 1966 and the pay so fixed will be treated as his substantive pay.

When such a government servant has not completed one year's continuous service in the higher officiating post, his revised scale will be fixed separately with reference to (1) his substative post, and (2) his officiating pay in the existing scales. His pay in the revised scale will be fixed with the officiating pay at (2) as substantive pay in that scale after he has rendered service for the period by which it fell short of one year on 1st April 1966 subject to the condition that he would have continued to officiate in the higher post during this period had the revised scale not been introduced. If, however, he had reverted to his lower post during this period the pay will be regulated on the basis of the pay fixed on 1st April 1966 with reference to the substantive pay in the lower post.

Next Increment in Revised Scale

Rule 9.—The next increment of a government servant whose pay has been refixed in accordance with rule 8 will be granted in the revised scale on the date on which he would have drawn an increment in the existing scale or on the date on which an increment falls due in the revised scale, whichever is earlier. The rule provides that, in cases in which solely as a result of the operation of this rule, a junior government servant draws his next increment on a date earlier than his senior or seniors who belongs to the same cadre and thus drawing more pay than his senior or seniors, the date of next increment of such senior or seniors will be advanced to the date on which the junior draws his next increment.

An explanation of the rule states that the concession of advancing the date of increment in the *proviso* to this rule will not be admissible to a senior, in respect of any period for which his increment in the revised scale was withheld for reasons like withholding of increments and overstayal of leave not specially allowed to count for increments. Subsequent increments will however be regulated in the usual manner.

Another explanation states that, in the case of a government servant who is drawing pay at the maximum of the existing scale, next increment in the revised scale will accrue only after he has rendered service required to earn an increment in the revised scale.

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Increase in Pay/Additional Increments

Rule 10.—When a government servant elects to retain the existing scale or pre-1962 scale applicable to him on 31st March 1966 or elects to move on to the revised scale after 1st April 1966, he will be given an increase in the pay drawn by him on 1st April 1966 as shown below :—

(*A*) Where the Government servant has not two years' completed service, his pay will be refixed in the same scale or a stage equal to the pay drawn by him on 1st April 1966 increased by Rs. 10 subject to two *provisos* :—(1) if the pay so admissible is not a stage in the pay scale, the pay will be fixed next below such pay the difference being granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments ; and (2) the initial pay or sum of pay *plus* personal pay should not exceed the maximum of the scale.

(*B*) Where the government servant has rendered two or more completed years of service, his pay will be refixed in the same existing or pre-1962 scale at the highest of the three rates admissible under the following alternatives :—

(*i*) the pay admissible under clause (*A*) of this sub-rule ;

(*ii*) the pay drawn on 1st April 1966 increased by one increment ;

(*iii*) the lower of the following two rates—

(*a*) the pay drawn on 1st April 1966 increased by an amount of Rs. 30 ;

(*b*) the pay drawn on 1st April 1966 increased by increments for completed years of service as shown below :—

Completed Years of Service	Number of Increments to be Added
2	1
5 ..	2
8	3
11 and more ..	4

A *proviso* under the rule states that if the highest rate admissible under the three alternatives is not a stage in the pay scale, the pay will be fixed at the stage next below that rate the difference being granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments with the further *proviso* that the pay or the sum of pay *plus* personal pay should not exceed the maximum of the scale.

(2) The provisions of the above sub-rule will apply to a government servant who is holding a permanent post and officiating in another post and his pay in respect of both the posts will be refixed in the manner prescribed in the sub-rule.

(3) The next increment of a Government servant whose pay is refixed under the rule will be granted on the date on which the government servant would have drawn an increment in the scale.

Temporary Additional Pay

Rule 11.—The temporary additional pay of Rs. 5 sanctioned in 1965 will be withdrawn from 1st April 1966 and the amount already drawn from 1st April 1965 to the date of issue of orders on revised pay scales will be adjusted against the pay admissible under these orders. Recovery of over-payments, if any, will be waived.

Protection Over Pension and Dearness allowance

Rule 12.—Government servant who were drawing pay in a city scale of pay on 31st March 1966 and are brought over to the revised scales from 1st April 1966 or on any subsequent date will, in the event of their retiring from the post held on 1st April 1966, be granted pension at the higher of the following rates *viz.*

(*a*) The amount of pension that would have been admissible had the government servant continued to draw pay in the city scale till the date of his retirement

(*b*) The amount of pension admissible on the basis of pay drawn in the revised scale.

Note.—For the purpose of calculation of pension under alternative (*a*), the pay that would have been drawn in the city scale of pay applicable to any lower post held substantively or would have been held in an officiating capacity but for appointment to a higher post, should also be taken into account to the extent to which such pay is relevant for the purpose of calculation of pensionable pay.

(2) A government servant who is drawing pay in a city scale of pay on 31st March 1966 and on fixation of pay in the revised scale becomes eligible for a lower rate of pay and consequently a lower rate of dearness allowance, will, provided he elects to move on to the revised scale from a date prior to 1st April 1966, continue to be paid dearness allowance at a rate not lower than the rate admissible on the pay drawn by him in the city scale, till such time pay in the revised scale increases and he becomes eligible for the rate of higher dearness allowance.

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Pay in Revised Scales after April 1, 1966

Rule 12.—Where a government servant continues to draw pay in an existing scale or a pre-1962 scale from a date later than 1st April 1966, his pay in the revised scale will be fixed on such date at the stage equal to the " present pay " as defined in rule 5(6) and, if there is no such stage in the revised scale, at the stage next below that " present pay " the difference being granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments. His next increment will be granted on the date on which he would have drawn an increment in the existing scale or on the date on which an increment falls due in the revised scale, whichever is earlier.

Note.—The ' Explanation ' below rule 9 above regarding the date of next increment of a government servant who is drawing pay at the maximum of the existing scale will apply in the cases covered by this rule also.

Pay in Another Post after April 1, 1966

Rule 14.—When a government servant who has elected to retain the existing or pre-1962 scale of the post held by him on 31st March 1966 is transferred to another post on or after 1st April 1966, his pay on such transfer will be fixed in the revised scale of the other post under the provisions of the Bombay Civil Services Rules, *viz.* B.C.S. R. 41, 56 and 57 and, for this purpose, his pay in respect of the first post will be his " present pay " in that post on the date of transfer.

Explanation.—The provision of this sub-rule will apply to all employees irrespective of whether the existing/pre-1962 scale retained is of mofussil scale or a city scale. Whether the existing /pre-1962 scale which is retained is a city scale, the employee's " present pay " on the date of transfer to the other post will be first determined in terms of sub-rule 5(6) and his pay in the revised scale of the other post will be fixed on the basis of such " present pay ".

(2) The initial pay of a government servant who has officiated in a post prior to 1st April 1966 but was not holding that post on that date, will, on his subsequent appointment to that post after that date, be fixed in the revised scale also under the provisions of the Bombay Civil Services Rules 41, 56 and 57, provided that the pay so fixed will not be less than the " present pay " to which he would have been entitled if he was to hold that post on 1st April 1966 and were to draw on that date, pay which he actually drew when he held the post on the last occasion.

Note.—The provisions of this sub-rule will also apply to a government servant who had had, prior to 1st April 1966, another post which was at that time on the same scale of pay, as, or on an identical scale of pay with that of the post to which he is appointed after that date.

Revised Scales and B.C.S. Rs.

Rule 15.—In cases where the pay is regulated under these rules, the provisions of the Bombay Civil Service Rules will not apply to the extent they are inconsistent with these rules.

Commencement of Revised Scale Rules

Rule 16.—These rules will be deemed to have come into force from 1st April 1966. However, arrears arising from the rules will be paid only for the period falling from 1st July 1968. As for the period prior to 1st April 1968, orders will be issued in due course.

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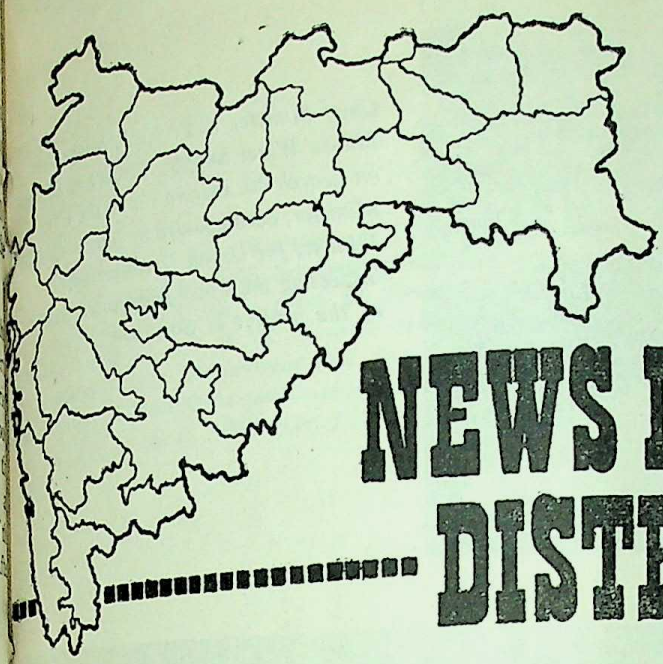

NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

Place Country's Interests above Petty Considerations

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said at Nagpur on March 22 that it would not be proper or even it would be harmful if we considered our petty personal interests higher than the interests of the country.

The Chief Minister was inaugurating Berar Muslim Education Conference, at Kambgaon, in Bulthana district.

The Chief Minister said that the educational facilities were made available in our State for every linguistic group. He said that in Vidarbha and Marathwada the Government provided educational facilities if there were minimum of ten students only belonging to any linguistic group. In Western Maharashtra, at least 40 students are required to make such a provision he added.

The Chief Minister added that at present our State spent about Rs. 80 crores on education every year. The younger generation, on whose education so much amount was spent, should, as a matter of duty, try to repay this social debt.

Shri Naik said that although our country had made vast progress during the last 20 years it had yet to go a long way. To achieve further progress we should make efforts to increase production by putting in hard labour, he added.

The Chief Minister said that no language belonged to any particular religion or caste and added that efforts should be made by all to develop every language. On this occasion, he announced a grant of Rs. 10,000 to Anjuman Multi-purpose High School and a grant of Rs. 5,000 to Berar Muslim Education Conference from his discretionery fund.

Shri Mustafa Faqi presided over the Conference.

Earlier, Shri Ziyaullakhan welcome the guest.

Bhir District Exceeds Small Savings Target

Shri P. Abraham, District Collector, Bhir, told that Bhir district exceeded its target of small savings of Rs. 10 lakhs allotted for the year 1968-69 by investing Rs. 10 lakhs and fourty-four thousands. The total gross collection since April 1968 is Rs. 45 lakhs.

The amount invested in long duration schemes of small savings is as follows : Fixed Deposit Scheme Rs. 2·50 lakhs, C.T.D. Rs. 6 lakhs and Small Savings Bonds Rs. 5,25,000.

Mr. Lipkowasky Visits Ajantha

The French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jeande Lipkowasky visited last month the world famous Ajantha frescoes. Mr. Lipkowasky highly appreciated the paintings and remarked that those were the best paintings he had ever visited in the world.

Jowar Procurement in Yeotmal

Kharas budruk and Vidul villages both from Pusad tahsil in Yeotmal district have been awarded first and second prize of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively for good performance in the jowar procurement scheme during the season 1966-67

Two prizes of Rs. 400 each have also been given to the Revenue Inspectors Shri S. B. Panse, Wani and Shri M. K. Mishra, Umarkhed for highest purchase of jowar under the scheme. Similarly, ten cultivators from the district who had sold maximum quantity of jowar have also been awarded individual prizes.

Donation towards N.D.F.

The employees of the Ahmednagar Zilla Parishad staged a drama and collected the proceeds amounting to Rs. 90,000 to the National Defence Fund. The amount was handed over to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, by the Chief Executive Officer, Ahmednagar, in Bombay, the other day.

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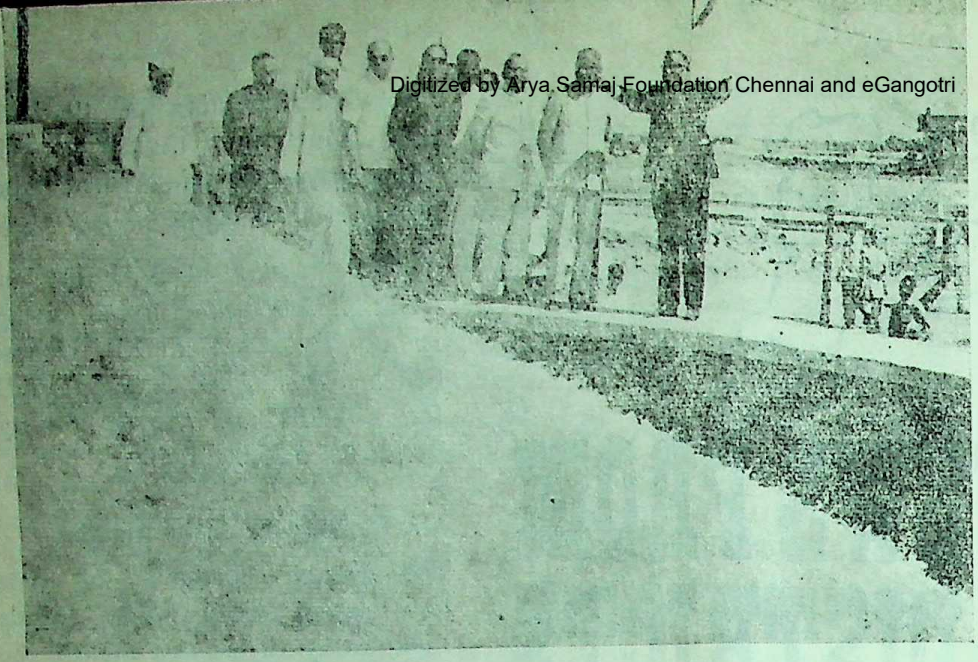
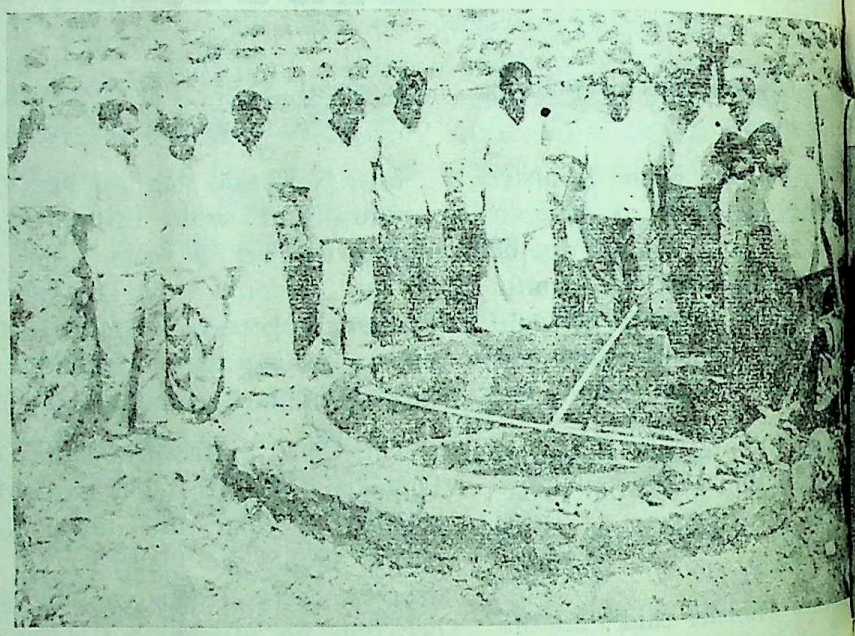
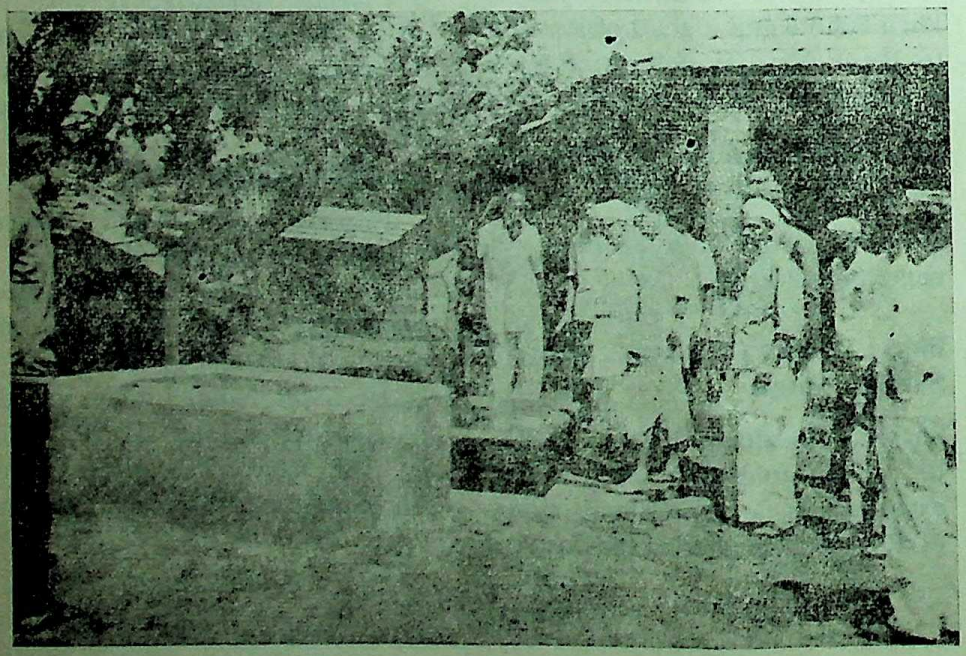


Chief Minister V. P. Naik, inaugurated Bhima Water Supply Project at Shi... on March 20. Picture shows the Chief Minister, accompanied by Shri P. G. K... Minister for Urban Development, inspecting the water purification section of the project at Soregaon.

Under the scheme for providing drinking water facilities to villages during the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary celebrations, 16 wells are proposed to be sunk in Pathari taluka of Parbhani district. This is a picture of a well sunk at Dhalegaon which is being inspected by the journalists who were on a tour of Parbhani district.





Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, is seen inspecting a bore... at Pali, constructed by the Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad.

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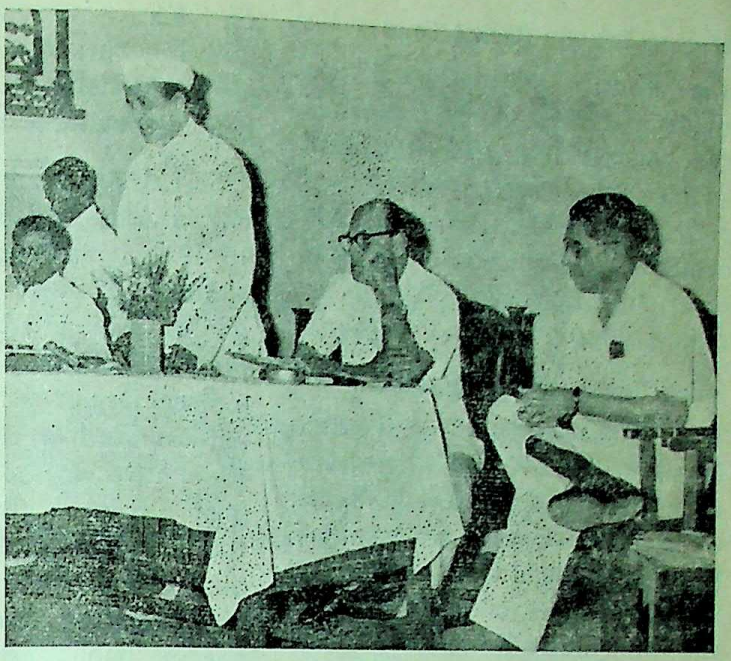
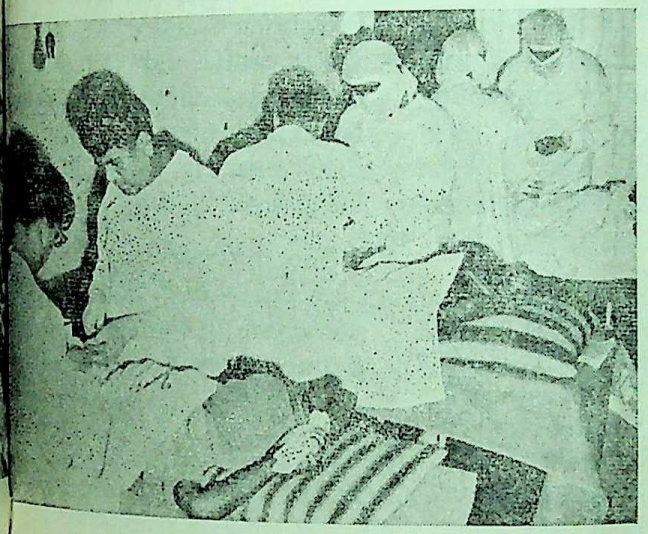
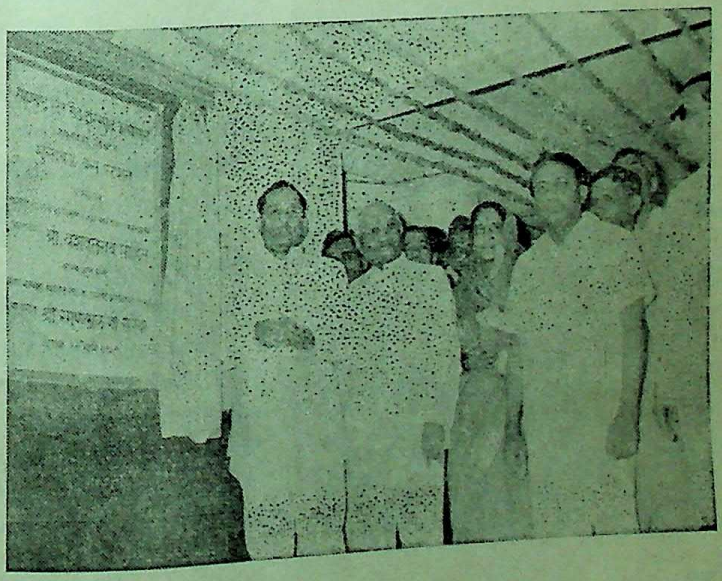


Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, is seen addressing a meeting of the divisional prohibition organisers and district prohibition workers at Poona. Seen in the picture from the left of the Minister are Shri Jasjitsingh, Secretary, Home Department and Shri P. M. Shahane, Director of Prohibition and Excise, and to his right is Shri S. H. Adivarekar, Prohibition Liaison Officer.



In one day, 208 women underwent tubectomy operations in the family planning camp, held at Pachora in Jalgaon district. Picture shows the doctors from Jalgaon performing the operations.



Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing inaugurated the State Transport Bus Station, constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs at Bhusaval on March 22. Picture shows Shri Mohite, Shri R. G. Saraiya, Chairman, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Smt. Mohite and Shri A. H. Mamdani, Member of the Board.

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Jalgaon-Jamod : Bachat Town

The town 'Jalgaon-Jamod' in Buldhana district has been declared as a 'Bachat' town under the Small Savings Scheme. The other towns in this district that have already achieved the distinction of 'Bachat' towns are : Buldana, Chikhli, Nandura, Deulgaon Raja and Shegaon.

Small Savings Target Exceeded

Two talukas viz. Georai and Majalgaon in Bhir district have exceeded their small savings target of Rs. 1,50,000 each by investing Rs. 2,10,000 and Rs. 1,81,000 in various schemes of small savings respectively. The district has already exceeded the small savings target of Rs. 10 lakhs by investing Rs. 46 lakhs till March 18.

Shri Gulam Ali Khan adjudged best Gram Sevak in the country

Shri Gulam Ali Khan, Gram Sevak from Amravati district of the Maharashtra State has been adjudged the best Gram Sevak of the country and was awarded a bicycle and national savings certificates to the tune of Rs. 1,000. Shri Khan is presented with the award by Shri M.S. Gurupadswamy, Union Minister of State for Food and Agriculture last month.

Shri Khan was born at Achalpur city in Amravati district on March 16, 1931. He served in the Malaria National Control Unit and later on due to his interest in serving the people directly, he joined the Development Department in 1958. The self-less services rendered by Shri Khan attracted the attention of his home district leaders who got him transferred on public demand from Sasti Headquarters to Amravati district. His services in veterinary science, public health, agriculture, co-operation, village sanitation etc. were highly appreciated by the local people. He has to his credit 17 village co-operatives and has done wonderful work of completing 100 per cent recovery of land revenue and taccavi arrears of the past seven years as Gram Sevak-*cum*-Patwari.

By his persuation and personal efforts he donated the farmers to use HSC 1 hybrid jowar, Mexican wheat and cotton 147 of high yielding va ties thereby increasing the per a yield. Shri Khan who had beco one with the people is affectiona called by the rural people as 'Doc Saheb' or 'Pande Bud'

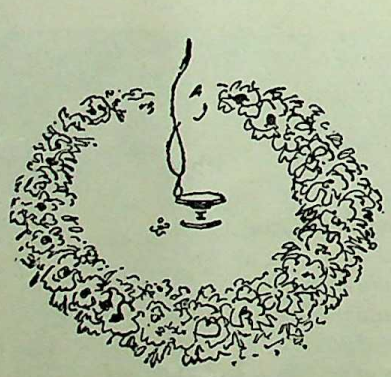
Kalyan Block Divided

The Government of Maharash has divided Kalyan Block in Th district into two blocks nam Kalyan and Ulhasnagar blocks fr April 1, 1969.

The Kalyan block will con the local area of Kalyan tal whereas the Ulhasnagar block w consist the area of Ulhasna taluka.

The Government has dissolved t Panchayat Samiti of Kalyan in t Thana district and reconstituted t Panchayat Samitis of Kalyan a Ulhasnagar for each of the two n Blocks namely Kalyan Block a Ulhasnagar Block.

The necessary notification h been published in Part IV-B of t *Maharashtra Government Gaz* Extraordinary of March 29, 196



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Bhandara— the Bachat Town

Bhandara is the first Bachat-town of the year 1969 in Maharashtra State. It is explained here how within a period of three months only, all the families residing in Bhandara town were brought under the Small Savings fold. Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests and Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, appreciated the enthusiasm of the workers and sent messages of congratulations to the Collector for this commendable achievement.

THE idea of making Bhandara a 'Bachat Town' was mooted by the Collector of Bhandara on July 26, 1968. In the staff meeting of the Collectorate, held in the first week of November, the Collector appealed to the staff to take up this national work and try to bring all the families of the town within the Small Savings fold. In response to this appeal, the staff of the Collectorate and of the Tahsil Office immediately took up the work.

Preliminary Survey

To start with a preliminary survey of the entire town, to find out the then existing coverage of the families under Small Savings fold and the potential available for coverage was carried out. This work was entrusted to the staff of the Collectorate and of the Tahsil Office of Bhandara also. Near about 90 clerks from these two offices who were designated as field workers for the purpose, took up this preliminary survey. Every clerk was allotted, 60 to 70 houses from a ward. The work of preliminary survey was completed by the end of November 1968. The survey reports revealed that 22 per cent. of the families were already covered, and hence efforts were initiated right from 1st week of December 1968 to enroll the remaining families under the Small Savings Scheme by opening their Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts.

Campaign Organisation

To have a close supervision over this campaign, all the Gazetted Officers of Class I and II grade from the various Departments of District Headquarter were also drafted. They were designated as promoters. A group of two to three such Officials was allotted for each ward to be assisted by the social workers from the ward. The field workers and promoters moved from house to house appealing the people to take active part in this venture, by opening their own P. O. S. B. or C. T. D. accounts, and also by persuading others to open their Small Savings Accounts. A weekly review of the progress used to be taken on each Monday till the desired coverage was in hand. The enthusiasm of our field workers and promoters, coupled with their hard work, could only give us an additional coverage of 41 per cent., bringing up the total coverage to 63 per cent. by 20th January 1969.

Difficult Task Made Easy

Hardly a week was left for the Republic Day when the proposed declaration of Bhandara, as a "Bachat Town" was to be made. To cover the remaining 2,100 adamantine families within six days was really a difficult task and every field worker and promoter felt different about it. But the Deputy Collectors and the Tahsildar sat together, thought over the problem, took up the challenge and decided to put up their might to achieve the coveted honour to be the first "Bachat Town" of the year in the State. Day and night all the Officers, field workers and local social workers went round all the wards, contacted the remaining families from each ward, and persuaded them to open Small Savings Account. The last week's efforts did not prove futile, and as decided, it was possible to synchronise the cent per cent coverage of the families in the District headquarter, with the celebration of the Republic Day on January 26. This is how all the 5,426 families residing in 22 wards of the town have been brought under the Small Savings fold by opening 7,171 accounts.

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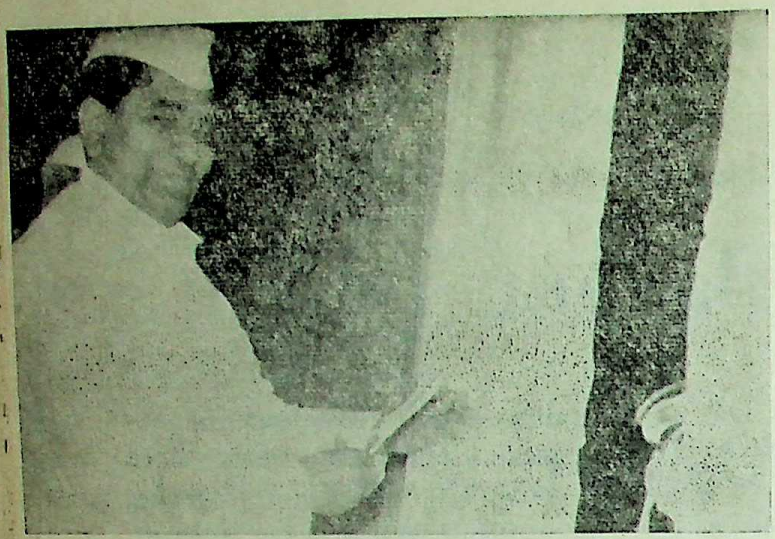
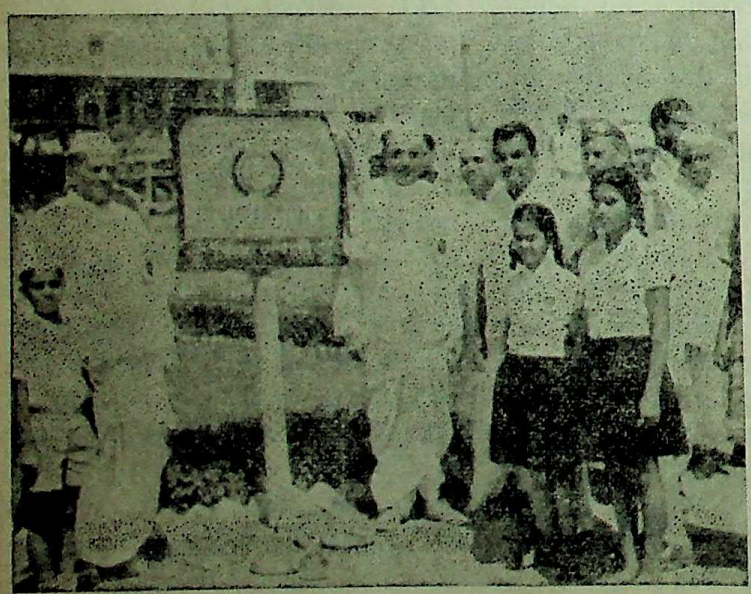


Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is seen inaugurating the primary school at Kadve-Khurd in Satara district.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, is seen performing bhoomipujan of the agricultural land belonging to the Dalitvarga Bhoomiheen Sahakari Samudayik Krishi Sanstha at Lahadevi in Wardha district, on March 6.



A rally of about 4,500 scouts and girl-guides from Sangli district was inaugurated by Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries. Seen in the picture (L. to R.) are Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri Patil, Shri Dhondiramanna Patil, President of the Sangli Zilla Parishad, Shri Vilasrao Shinde, Vice President of the Zilla Parishad, Shri G. A. Daptardar, Sangli District Scout Commissioner and Shri Balasaheb Kore, M.L.A.

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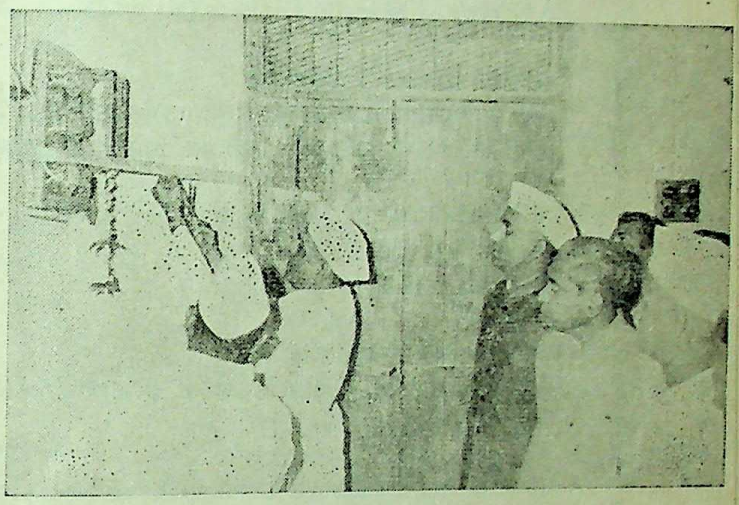
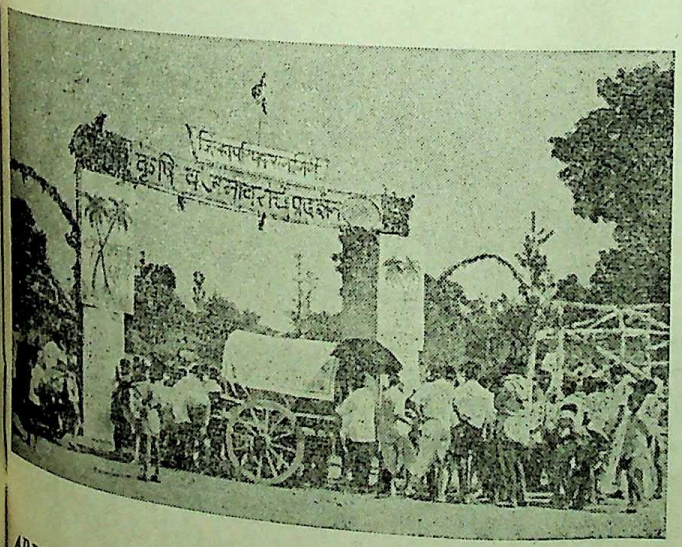
Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, is seen cutting a ribbon to inaugurate the Gram Panchayat Bhavan at Ghatbori, in Buldana district.



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is seen cutting a tape to inaugurate the Power Supply Scheme and the 10,000th electric pump at Umrane in Nasik district, recently. Shri V. B. Hire, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, and Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, are also seen in the picture.



A decorated entrance-gate of the Agriculture Fair at Pimploli in Ratnagiri district, organised by the Zilla Parishad. The fair was inaugurated by the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant, on March 16.

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(continued from page 14)

enhanced nobody would come forward to stand surety.

Replying to the debate, Shri Wankhede said that the provision was made mainly for those persons who stood surety for the accused involved in the smuggling cases. He said that consultations would be held with the Chief Justice of the High Court regarding the suggestion made for taking into consideration the character and economic condition of the sureties before they were accepted.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi moved an amendment that wherever there was "1968" in the Bill, it should be read as "1969" which was accepted and the Bill was passed as amended.

Later, Shri Wankhede moved the Bombay Legislature Members' Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1968. Moving the Bill, Shri Wankhede said that the Members of the Legislature were getting their salary and allowances only after they actually attend the sessions and therefore several members were unnecessarily inconvenienced as they did not get their salaries and allowances for a long time. The amendment to the Bill saught to provide for making payment to the members early.

Speaking on the Bill, Shri R. K. Mhalgi said that it should be clarified in unambiguous terms as to what constituted salary and allowances. He suggested that a provision should be made in the Bill for entitling the members to salary and allowances within eight days of the declaration of election results.

The Bill was passed by the House.

The House also passed the Bombay Lifts (Amendment) Bill and the Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation and Amendment) Bill as amended by the House.

On March 13 and 14 the House discussed the working of the State Transport.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Transport while moving resolution to hold such a discussion said, the policy behind starting State Transport service was to nationalise Road Transport. He informed that the work on nationalisation of Roads was completed in entire in western Maharashtra, 98 per cent in Marathwada and 75 to 78 per cent in Vidarbha. The slogan of the State Road Transport Corporation is 'where there is a road there is S. T. service', he added. S. T. Service would be made available within the radius of 5 to 8 km. from any place. The Minister assured that there would be no discrimination in starting S. T. Service in any part of the State. The preference would be given to start S. T. Service where there are no transport facilities, he added. He stated that S. T. workers were treated well, and the help of all their unions was sought in the administration of the Corporation.

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the work of S. T. was being carried on monopolistic system. And a new class of persons had come into existence which was exploiting the S. T. corporation.

He added that, this class consisted of persons manufacturing spare parts for S. T. buses, ticket printers, etc. He pointed out that instead of spending so much money on such items, why had S. T. Corporation not taken up these jobs on its own.

Shri Kaldate further added that the private contractors were not fulfilling the assurances given to the S. T. Corporation, which had increased its expenses. Therefore, it was not possible to provide essential facilities to the S. T. passengers.

Shri Homi Talyarkhan said that there was an increased demand from various regions to start S. T. Service. He said that inspite of its limited resources S. T.'s working was praiseworthy. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, provision of another Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores should be made for S. T. Corporation, he suggested.

Shri Shreehari Jivtode criticised the working of S. T. Service and said that the S. T. Vehicles plying in Chanda and Bhandara districts were not in good condition. He demanded that an inquiry committee should be appointed to enquire into the working of the S. T. Corporation. He also suggested that the rates of S. T. Service should be reduced.

Shri Laxmanrao Mankar criticising the S. T. Corporation said that the accident-rate had not decreased, and inspite of the demand to start S. T. Service on new routes in Vidarbha, nothing had been done.

Shri Bapurao Deshmukh said, that as the employees were recruited on caste basis, injustice was done to the backward class candidates. S. T. Service was not punctual. The members of the S. T. Corporation should be changed from time to time. Equality of rates should be brought, he suggested.

Shri Pundalik Kinalekar, welcomed the decision to start night bus services, and suggested that adequate protection should be made available on the night buses.

Shri Sangvikar praised the S. T. organisation. He also suggested that the basic amenities should be provided for the passengers in Marathwada and Vidarbha. S. T. Buses should be provided with first-aid boxes. He demanded that action should be taken against the arrogant S. T. Workers.

Shri G. A. Deshmukh said that S. T. Corporation had to suffer losses because S. T. service was not working on business principle. He

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added that imposition of various levies had resulted on the efficiency of S. T. Service.

Shri Bhalchandra Patil suggested that number of S. T. buses running in Thana district should be increased. He stated that the S. T rate Schedule was wrong.

Shri Shivaji Sawant said that the working of S. T. service was not run systematically. S. T. service being the only means of conveyance in Konkan region, more buses should be made available in that region. He complained that several S. T. depots lack in sanitation and drinking water facilities. S. T. should find out new avenues to increase its finances.

Shri Kisanrao Mhaske said that S. T. had succeded in a big way. He welcomed the decision to start night S. T. Service.

Shri V. R. Patil said that though the S. T. administration was generally satisfactory there was room for improvement.

Shri R. B. Munj said that due to inadequate finances the S. T.'s administration was being subjected to bad effects. Luxury bus service was not beneficial to common passengers and long distance buses.

Shri Namdevrao Gunjal praised the working of the State Transport Corporation, but pointed out that the behaviour of the S. T. employees with the public was not satisfactory. He said that no cognisance was taken even if complaints were lodged.

Shri E. P. Salve opined that the experiment of nationalisation of passenger transport had proved a success. He desired that the Divisional Controllers of the State Transport should discuss various problems with the members of the Legislature from their area from time to time.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for State Transport, said that the discussion had been informative and because of it the actual feelings of the people about the State Transport Organisations were now understood. With a view to improving the efficiency of the working of the S. T. Corporation, the question of manufacturing the spare parts by the Corporation itself would be taken up in the third stage of its programme in this connection. Although it was true, that the Corporation had secured a licence for manufacturing springs, it was not granted the licence for importing the machinery required for manufacturing the springs and the necessary foreign exchange for the purpose. He stated that it was not possible at present to take up the work of manufacturing batteries, but added that the spare parts required for the engines were being manufactured by the Corporation and the S. T. Workshop was being expanded for the purpose. The Corporation was vigilant to ensure that it was not exploited by the contractors. On account of bad roads the tyres became unserviceable quickly.

Emphasising the need for following a convention of not criticising the internal working of the Corporation, the Minister said that it was the policy of the Government to improve the working of the State Transport Corporation with the co-operation of its employees. He said that it was the intention of the Corporation to take up the programme of providing houses to its employees. The Corporation had been asked to discard the old spare parts.

Shri Mohite said the sugge that discussion with the M.L should be held by the S. T. a rities was good and the sugge would be sent to the Corpora

He regretted the complaints about the behaviour of the S employees, but said that even if complaints were proper the ditions under which they working had to be taken into sideration and the question sh be viewed sympathetically. Ne theless, instructions had been to the employees to behave c teously with the passengers. Se action would be taken against th who misbehaved.

National Development and Resp sibility of Govt. Employees

Shri Uttamrao Rathod m a non-official resolution re mending appointment of a c mittee to suggest ways and mea remove the sense of frustration the minds of Government empl and make them, especially from Sachivalaya, realise their ponsibility in the national lopment tasks.

Moving the resolution, Rathod said that Government ployees had not been given p training about development and there was no proper co over them. Therefore, the Go ment should take them into fidence and higher authorities sh have closer contracts with employees.

Dr. W. S. Matkar the Government employees irresponsible and careless. worked for a very little time therefore the Government sh periodically hold secret inspec to find out what work they doing.

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Shri S. D. More said that the Government bureaucracy had completely decayed. Sufficieut amenities should be provided to the employees and they should be approved.

Burden on Government Employees Increased

Replying to the discussion, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, said that the burden on Government employees had increased in the post-independence period on account of a large number of development projects launched by the Government. The Government servants too had political rights like others and their standard of living was also better than the common people. The Government employees were getting satisfactory salaries and loans for house construction and repairs were also liberally granted. Besides, free medical aid from Government hospitals was also available to them.

The Industries Minister said that no useful purpose would be served by appointing a special committee to go into the question and therefore requested Shri Rathod to withdraw the resolution which he did with the permission of the House.

Use of Marathi Language

Shri Datta Samant moved another non-official resolution recommending that use of Marathi language should be made obligatory for various institutions in Maharashtra, either Government institutions of those which received grants from Government. Other people should respect Marathi language and culture, he said and added that Government's policy in this respect was weak-kneed.

Encourage Other Languages

Shri David Laurence Amor said that opportunity for development should be given to other languages also with Marathi. Knowledge of English language was essential for the technical institutions. He opposed the resolution.

Shri S. K. Athalye, supporting the resolution, said that as Government employees had to keep close contact with the people, knowledge of Marathi should be made compulsory for those taking up Government service.

Shri D. K. Rajarshi said that as knowledge of Marathi was necessary for those entering Government service, the resolution was not necessary. He said that non-Marathi speaking people should not be compelled to learn Marathi. He opposed the resolution.

Shri G. H. Banatwala, opposing the resolution, said that although the demand for encouraging the use of Marathi in the administration was just, one should take steps cautiously in this regard. It was incontrovertible that there should be proper scope for fulfilling the wishes and aspirations of the Marathi-speaking people, but it should be remembered that people speaking other languages also lived in Maharashtra State and they should not be compelled to learn Marathi. He said that system of education should be improved for that purpose.

State Has Not Neglected Marathi

Replying to the discussion, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that he was in agreement with sentiments behind the resolution but they should not forget that Maharashtra formed a part of the country. He told the House that knowledge of Marathi was made essential in the districts for Government employees upto Mamlatdars.

Shri Desai said that the State Government had never neglected the Marathi language. The policy of making Marathi compulsory was detrimental both from the point of view of national integration and the Constitution. He requested Shri Samant to withdraw his resolution. As he refused to withdraw the same, it was rejected by the House.

Debate on Governor's Address

On March 17, Shri D. S. Khaire moved a motion thanking the Governor for his address and Shri K. M. Patil seconded it.

Opposing the motion, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that there was no reference in the Governor's Address to the two historical facts of the last year, namely the decision on the Agriculture University and the white paper on Education. Similarly, the address was silent on the point whether it was proposed to undertake a scheme for registering the names of unemployed persons in the rural and urban areas in order to provide them jobs. Giving figures, about the disparity in the food production targets and actual achievements, Shri Dhulup said that unless the irrigation problem was properly handled the food production would not increase. That was why a firm stand should be taken about the Krishna-Godavari river waters distribution. The Government had failed to clear the slums in Bombay City. He also said the people would become fatalist if the lottery scheme was started.

Shri M. N. Gogate, supporting the motion, said that hover-craft transport should be introduced on the Bombay-Goa line. The Government should press for extension of Diwa-Dasgaon-Apta railway line

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upto Ratnagiri in the Fourth Plan period only. He suggested that taking into consideration the extraordinary position of Bombay, a separate Minister should be appointed for the all-round development of the city.

Shri Nihal Ahmed said that Government had shown the impropriety of encouraging gambling by starting the lottery scheme in the Mahatma Gandhi centenary year. He opposed the motion.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar, who supported the resolution, suggested that a scheme for helping the small agriculturists should be taken up on the lines of the scheme meant for encouraging small scale industries.

Opposing the motion, Shri Hashu Advani said the Government of Maharashtra should ask the Centre to withdraw the taxes levied on fertilisers and electric pumping sets. He also referred to the declining standard of education.

Smt. Laxmibai Bhuwad, supporting the motion, said that Ashram Schools should be started in hilly areas for women and subjects like agriculture, horticulture, herbs, etc. should be included in the study courses.

Shri S. K. Athalye said even if the Governor had said that the Shiv Sena was a fascist organisation, the history would not miss to record the fact that the organisation was encouraged by the Government. He opposed the motion.

Shri K. T. Sangle, who supported the motion, said that the agriculturists had given a good response to the call to grow more food.

Smt. Kalavati Karwande said that more attention should be paid to women's education. She supported the motion.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said there was no mention of the scarcity conditions in the State. He opposed the motion.

Shri Datta Samant said that the Congress did the work of fostering the Shiv Sena. The border dispute would be settled only by adopting some definite principles. He opposed the motion

Shri D. K. Rajarshi, who supported the motion, stressed the need for solving the problems of slums on humanitarian grounds by providing them with civic amenities like water supply, lavatories, etc.

Shri V. A. Darade, who opposed the motion, called upon the Government to take steps to free the agriculturists from the liability of loans and ensure that they got reasonable price for their produce.

Opposing the motion, Shri G. H. Banatwala said the Governor's Address had not made any reference to the communal riots that took place last year and the losses suffered by the minority community. He said that injustice was being done to Muslims in the matter of employment.

Rehabilitation of Project-Affected Persons

In response to a calling attention motion by Shri B. D. Killedar in connection with the proposed morcha of persons affected by construction of dams and who were not rehabilitated, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, made a statement in the House, on March 18.

Shri Naik, in his statement, said that for the economic development of Maharashtra, the State Government had been undertaking construction of several major and medium irrigation and power projects and lands from farmers on a very large scale were being acquired for the purpose. The Government had taken certain important decisions in order to rehabilitate such persons who would be displaced by the projects. In order to enable the farmers to carry on their profession, it had been decided to give them family holding on equal value basis. Besides, persons whose houses were submerged under water were provided with plots in gaothans for constructing houses. In addition to this, other minor but essential concessions like provision of loans under the rural housing programme, civic amenities, and priority in the matter of employment in the establishment of the projects, were also given to the needy persons.

Shri Naik said that as the number and sphere of irrigation and power projects undertaken had increased, the nature of related problems also widened proportionately. With a view to solving the problem smoothly, the Government had created a Rehabilitation Directorate in the General Administration Department, in June 1965. At the district level also the district rehabilitation advisory committees had been formed to advise the Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads in connection with lands, civic amenities and the cultural development.

Giving further details about the various other steps taken by the Government, its Chief Minister told the House that the work of rehabilitation was going on incessantly and its disposal depended on the speed with which the project was being implemented. He pointed out that concerted efforts were being made to rehabilitate the affected persons before the acquired lands were taken possession of and the houses and the lands acquired

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submerged under water. There were difficulties like scarcity of availability of alternate lands and Government's inability to grant particular lands demanded by the displaced persons for unavoidable reasons. But when efforts to overcome the difficulties were constantly being made to solve the problem it would not be proper to say that the project-affected persons had not been rehabilitated, Shri Naik said.

The Chief Minister told the House that the Government was aware of the problem and it was taking all the necessary steps to vigilantly carry out its responsibility.

New Legislature Building Not Now

Shri S. N. Deshmukh tabled a calling attention notice to emphasise the need for constructing the new building of the Maharashtra Legislature as early as possible as the existing building was inadequate to accommodate the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and its offices.

In response, Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, told the House that the Government was aware of the fact that the existing building of the Maharashtra Legislature was inadequate for the State Legislature and its offices and that was why the Government took a decision to construct a new building near Sachivalaya to house the State Legislature, in March 1965.

He explained that the revised plans and estimates of the proposed building were of the order of Rs. 2,68,42,800. Shri Naik said that as it was not possible for the Government to make available the amount required for constructing the building under the existing financial conditions it would not be possible for the Government to undertake the construction work at present.

Governor's Address Discussed

The House resumed discussion on the motion of thanks for the Governor's Address on March 18.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that the Nava-Sheva project should be taken up in hand early in order to reduce pressure on Bombay. He suggested that for increasing the water supply to Bombay, the scheme for desalination of seawater should be taken up and the desalined fresh water should be supplied to industries at a higher rate.

Shri Krishna Desai, while opposing the motion, said that the Shiv Sena had the support of some industrialists. He resented that a political leader should have been allowed to meet the Shiv Sena Chief in the Yerwada prison.

Shri S. B. Sawant, supporting the motion, said that the common man felt that the border dispute had been side tracked by all the political parties including the Congress and, therefore, the agitation in Bombay had the sympathy of the masses.

Shri L. R. Hatankar opposed the motion. He said that the State Government was responsible for the riots in Bombay. He called upon the Government to take over the coastal steam navigation to avoid the possible increase in the passenger fare.

Shri K. B. Mhaske who supported the motion said that if hybrid seeds, fertilisers, etc. were made available to the framers, the food production would definitely go up.

Shri Narayanrao Kale opposed the motion. He was of the view that unless the prices of agricultural produce were fixed on a scientific basis, no headway would be made in the field of agricultural development.

Smt. Pratibha Tidke said that prices of wheat and cotton should also be fixed for the benefit of the farmers. She supported the motion.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri R. B. Munj, S. N. Deshmukh, N. S. Uike, D. L. Amor, S. M. Patil, T. K. Kolekar, M. D. Magar, Gulabrao Ganacharya and P. R. Sanap.

Chief Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, said that the State had made remarkable progress in the field of food production in the course of last three years, especially in the case of hybrid food production. Three years ago, he said, they had to import parent and foundation seeds from America, but now the State was self-sufficient in the matter of seeds. The area under hybrid food production was 1,00,400 hectares in 1966-67. That area was over 10,09,600 hectares excluding the area under summer crop this year, Shri Naik said. Unfortunately there were no big rivers in Maharashtra and it was a costly proposition to construct dams, he said and added that in the entire country, 25 per cent of land was under irrigation whereas the percentage of irrigable land was only 8 in Maharashtra. Under these circumstances, the State Government was incurring maximum possible expenditure on irrigation projects.

More Land under Irrigation

Shri Naik told the House that the area under irrigation which was of the order of 14 lakh hectares in 1965-66 had gone over 19·20 lakh hectares in 1968-69. With a view to stepping up food production, the Government was also helping agriculturists in constructing wells,

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bhandaras, etc. as water supply was very important in food production.

River Water Dispute

Referring to the Krishna-Godavari river water dispute, Shri Naik said that the State Government had already submitted to the Centre water supply schemes which would make available 572 T. M. C. water. More schemes would be sent. The schemes for diverting water to the west are not included in this. But the concerned Government Departments had also prepared schemes not only for power generation by diverting water to the west but also to ensure at the same time that not a drop of water flowed into the sea and it was fully utilised for irrigation purposes.

Background

Giving the background of the Krishna-Godavari water distribution problem, Shri Naik said that within 10 or 12 days of his taking over the reigns as the Chief Minister in December 1963, he had fully apprised the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister, of the problem. When he went to Delhi, the Prime Minister also sent a note based on information given by him to the concerned department and within five days the State Government was intimated by the concerned Central Government Department that no project in the Krishna-Godavari valley would be held up on grounds of non-availability of water.

Union Government's Stand

The Chief Minister told the House that the Union Government had taken a stand that according to the legal provisions, two tribunals would have to be appointed in the matter of the Krishna-Godavari water dispute. The State Government had suggested to the Union Government that the dispute should be referred to only one tribunal or atleast the dispute of the two river waters should be referred to the same judge constituting two separate tribunals. The Government would endeavour to seek justice for the farmers of all the three concerned States, be it through official tribunal, private arbitration or negotiations.

Shri Naik said that it was the Government's policy that the status of man who laboured should be improved. In order to help the small holders and agricultural labourers to increase their income, the Government had been implementing the Page Programme under which farmers or small artisan's were provided with assistance to enable them to carry on subsidiary vocations like dairy, poultry keeping, carpentry, smithy, etc.

Plea for More Sugar Factories

The majority of the share holders of sugar factories were small holders, Shri Naik said and added that the State Government had been pressing the Central Government to allow these farmers, who had raised funds totalling lakhs of rupees on their own strength, to start more sugar factories in order to encourage them.

Why Lottery Scheme ?

As regards the Lottery Scheme launched by the State Government, the Chief Minister said that money from this State was going out as lottery tickets from other States were being sold here. The only intention in launching the lottery scheme of the Maharashtra Government was that the money which was being spent in this State on other State Government Lotteries should be available to meet the needs of Maharashtra. The Government had taken a practical view in this case, Naik said and added that there nothing adventurous about it.

Motion Carried

After the Chief Minister's re Shri Khaire, who had moved motion of thanks for the Govern Address, concluded the debate the motion was carried by the H with a majority vote.

Jalasindhi Dam

On March 19, Shri S. B. Ch Minister for Irrigation and P made a statement in conne with the calling attention mo moved by Shri Hashu Advani a the injunction order issued by High Court on the Governm restraining it from constructing sindhi Dam and the efforts by the Government to get injunction order lifted as soo possible.

Shri Chavan stated that he made a statement on 1st April regarding the civil suit filed ag the Government of Maharashtr the Ahmedabad Court, restrai the Government from going ah with the construction of Jalasi Dam across the river Narmada

Some residents from Ahmed and Nikosh had filed a civil against the States of Maharash Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Central Government at the Court at Ahmedabad. They demanded in the said suit that Governments of Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh should be restra from constructing the Jalas Dam and the Government of G rat should be instructed to exp construction of Navagaon D Government of Maharashtra co ded that the said matter did come under the jurisdiction of said Court. The Court did

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cept the contention and while eturning the complaint made by the etitioners, ordered that the matter e admitted in proper Court. The me suit was later filed in the City Civil Court at Baroach against the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

After hearing the prosecution the Court issued a temporary injunction order on the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra restraining them from constructing Jalasindhi Dam. The copy of the injunction rder and the summons of the said Court were received by the Government recently. The Court had decided o hear the case on 25th March 1969. Concerned papers were being carefully examined and the necessary teps being taken to protect the nterest of the State. It was difficult to express any opinion on this issue ince the matter was sub-judiciary, he stated.

Shri S. B. Chavan further made statement in reply to a calling ttention motion, moved by Shri B. D. Killedar about the decision aken by the Central Government of ot undertaking a single project of onstructing a dam in the State of Maharashtra, during the period of ourth Five-Year Plan.

He explained that an approval or the Fourth Five-Year Plan had ot yet been received from the Central Government, and so it would not be possible to have any idea about its scope and the irrigation projects which would be included in he plan. In such a situation we could not say that the Central Government had decided not to ndertake any irrigation project in Maharashtra State during the ourth Five-Year Plan period, he added.

Slums in Greater Bombay.

Afterwards Shri V. R. Kaldate, Dr. D. N. Samant and Shri Krishna Desai raised a short time discussion on the unauthorised slums in Greater Bombay, the various problems faced by the thousands of slum-dwellers due to inconveniences regarding water, sanitation, electricity, etc. and the efforts made by the State Government to solve these serious problems.

Shri Datta Deshmukh suggested that the monthly income of the majority of the slum-dwellers being not more than Rs. 200, the Government should construct small tenements at low rent for their rehabilitation. The amount of Rs. 7 to 8 crores, lying with the Government as their provident fund, should be used for the construction, adding the necessary amount, he added.

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the problem of slums being connected with industrialisation and urbanisation, the Government should take firm and proper steps to solve the said problem. He further suggested that in this connection the report submitted by the Ford Foundation in regard to the survey of Calcutta slums, should also be considered.

Shri Krishna Desai said that the basic amenities as water, sanitation, etc. should be made available in the slums.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh suggested that for the improvement of slums the help from the employers of the slum-dwellers should be taken.

Shri Killedar said that the Bombay Development Plan should be suitably changed and precaution should be taken that the slums would not be demolished unless permanent substitute accommodation is provided.

Shri Hashu Advani opined that a firm principle should be adopted in charging the rent for the slums on Government land.

Shri Ram Mahadik emphasised that the problem should be viewed on humanitarian grounds and suggested that the Government should take over all the slums and solve the problem.

Shri F. M. Pinto suggested that if all the slums spread-out at different places would be localised it would be possible to provide the basic amenities to the slums.

Replying to the discussion Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, said that in our country the accommodation problem had been always neglected. In the developed countries also this problem is in existance, he added.

The Minister explained the Government's policy to solve the problem as early as possible, and informed that the slum-dwellers would not be driven away from the slums. The Government had adopted the policy to make the life of slum-dwellers tolerable as far as possible, by reorganising and providing basic amenities to the slums. According to a definite programme chalked out about 3-4 months back, Bombay Municipal Corporation would have to bear a sum of Rs. 17,500 to Rs. 1,50,000 per hectare. State as well as Central Government would have to help the Bombay Municipal Corporation for this purpose. For the rehabilitation of slum-dwellers multi-storeyed buildings would have to be constructed as it would not be possible to provide each family with a separate plot of land.

At the end of the proceedings Finance Minister Shri S. K. Wankhede presented the Budget for the year 1969-70 to the House.

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After the question hour Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement before the House, in connection with the calling attention motion moved by Shri K. N. Dhulap and Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya, about the meeting organised on March 16, by the Federation of Bombay Motor Transport Operators, for their demands, the rally on March 19, their appeal for the token-strike on March 20, and the policy adopted by the Government regarding said matters.

Shri K. P. Patil said that the State Government had already considered the demands and complaints made by the goods transporters through their representative associations from time to time. In this connection I had called the representatives of the Bombay Motor Transport Operators Limited and Bombay Lorry-Owners' Association to hold a general discussion on their problems, in August 1968 at Sachivalaya, Bombay.

Restrictions on Supply and Prices of Tyres

Order issued on February 7, 1969 pertaining to Scheduled Commodities includes tyres and tubes for the goods vehicles. Central Government had also. applied the provisions of the Essential Commodities notification of 1955, to the tyres and tubes for the goods vehicles. The Director of Transport had a discussion with the representatives of the goods transporters and owners of the tyre manufacturing companies, about supplying seperate quota of tyres to the co-operative societies of the goods transport and other representative associations, under the instructions of the Minister for Home. According to the statements of the representatives of the tyre manufacturing companies the supply only of nylon-tyres was insufficient and not of the ordinary tyres. Shri Patil further declared that it would not be possible to take any action regarding the matter, due to restrictions on imports.

He added, that, the Government accepted the demand of abolishing the octroi in principle. He informed that a committee to study the problem had been appointed under the Charimanship of the Finance Minister, but its report was not yet presented.

Krishna-Godavari water dispute

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, made a statement in the House, in connection with the calling attention motion, moved by Shri B. D. Killedar regarding the suggestion of the Central Government to appoint Shri Morarji Desai as an arbitrator to settle the Krishna-Godavari water dispute, and the policy of the State Government regarding the matter.

Shri Chavan stated that the instructions regarding appointing Shri Morarji Desai as an arbitrator were not received from the Centre. However, according to a demi-official letter received from the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, some senior Union Ministers had opined that last efforts should be made to solve the Krishna-Godavari water dispute. He added that the Deputy Prime Minister had accepted to look into the matter for finding out a solution for the dispute. But as that problem had been under consideration of the State Government the Government had not informed its reaction to the Centre.

Afterwards Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, moved a resolution to extend the peri[illegible] the Select Committee app[illegible] for the Greater Bombay [illegible] Repairs Corporation Bill. A [illegible]sion was then held on the [illegible] resolution and was decided [illegible] adjourned.

Supplementary demands for Departments of Industries [illegible] Labour, Food and Civil Sup[illegible] Agriculture and Co-opera[illegible] Irrigation and Power were disc[illegible] in the House and voted.

The Deputy Minister for Ed[illegible]tion, Shri Sunderrao Solunke, [illegible] a statement in the House, on M[illegible] 21, in which he stated that a [illegible]plementary examination would [illegible] held for the 45 students who [illegible] not allowed to appear for [illegible] Intermediate Commercial [illegible] Examination.

Attack on Shri Vithalrao Deo[illegible]

Shri V. R. Kaldate mov[illegible] calling attention motion in re[illegible] of the inhuman attack on [illegible] Vithalrao Deotale, an [illegible] worker from Chanda distric[illegible] Soit on March 12 and efforts [illegible] made by the police and docto[illegible] hush up the case and the a[illegible] taken by the Government in [illegible] regard.

In response, Shri K. P. [illegible] Deputy Minister for Home, [illegible] a statement in the House, in [illegible] he stated that there was a [illegible] standing dispute about pro[illegible] between Shri Vithalrao Deotale [illegible] his cousin brother Shri Wam[illegible] Deotale. On March 12, Shri V[illegible]rao Deotale felled some tre[illegible] the boundary of his farm th[illegible] his servants but Shri Wam[illegible] Deotale asked his servants [illegible] remove the felled trees to his [illegible]dence and therefore there [illegible] a quarrel between Shri Vi[illegible] and Shri Wamanrao which re[illegible]

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to fighting. Shri Wamanrao Deotale hit Shri Vithalrao with something, alleged to be a gupti, on the head and waist. On March 5, Shri Baburao Deotale, son of Shri Vithalrao, lodged a complaint with the police about the incident and the complaint was registered. Shri Vithalrao was then removed to the Civil Hospital, Chandrapur, immediately and examined. According to the medical report the weapon of attack was blunt and hard and there was only one wound on the head and there was a crack in the skull. Shri Vithalrao was removed to the Nagpur Medical College Hospital on March 14 where he was operated upon. Shri Deotale was still in the Nagpur Medical College Hospital.

Shri Patil told the House that Shri Wamanrao Deotale was arrested under the Indian Penal Code, but was released on a personal surety by the Magistrate before his said application was heard. The police have requested that Shri Wamanrao should be kept in the police custody.

His bail application was yet to be heard by the Magistrate.

The Deputy Home Minister said that the police investigations about the crime were in progress and the charge-sheet was yet to be prepared.

Shri Patil said that Shri Vithalrao Deotale was president of Varora Taluka Samyukta Socialist Party and the accused Shri Wamanrao Deotale was a brother of Shri Dadasaheb Deotale, a Congress M.L.A. Even so, there were no political reasons behind this incident and the only reason was the dispute over ancestral property.

The Deputy Home Minister told the House that the Superintendent of Police, Chanda, was supervising the investigation of the crime. It should be clear from the above information that the charge that the doctors and police were trying to hush up the case was baseless. The police were taking proper action in the matter, he added

Lottery Tickets Bearing Same Number

Sarvashri R. K. Mhalgi, Hashu Advani, V. R. Kaldate, S. N. Deshmukh, K. N. Dhulup, S. G. Pawar and E. P. Salve called the attention of the Minister for Finance to the detection by a person of two tickets bearing the same number in the same series of the Maharashtra Government Lottery and the consequent atmosphere of suspicion among the people about it and the State Government's reaction in that respect.

In response, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, made a statement in which he said that the agents appointed in Greater Bombay for selling the Maharashtra Government Lottery Tickets were instructed to check up properly the tickets and bring to the notice of the Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay, the cases of duplicate number etc., as there was a possibility of some defects in numbering on account of technical difficulties. Shri Wankhede said that the Government would take proper steps when such cases were brought to its notice. If the agents follow the given instructions there would not be any irregularity and there would be no reason for creating an atmosphere of suspicion.

The Finance Minister told the House that the technical difficulties about numbering would be there for a short while and the Government was endeavouring to remove them.

Supplementary Demands

The House discussed the supplementary demands for the year 1968-69 of Finance Department. Shri Hashu Advani moved a cut motion stating that the Maharashtra Government was encouraging gambling by starting the lottery scheme.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, explained the Government's intention in starting the lottery scheme.

The cut motion was rejected by the House when put to vote.

Besides the supplementary demand for Finance Department, the House voted the supplementary demands for Home, Revenue, Forests, Public Health, Social Welfare, Urban Development, Buildings and Communications and Rural Development.

Rehabilitation of Project-Affected Persons

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, made a statement in the House, in which he said that it was the State Government's policy that those likely to be affected by the projects should be rehabilitated before they were displaced. For the development of the State various projects like irrigation, etc. were being undertaken and on account of such projects many people were displaced and they did not get any actual benefits from them. The Government was fully aware of this kind of situation and had full sympathy for the displaced persons. The Government had, therefore, accepted the responsibility of rehabilitating such persons and some schemes for that purpose were being implemented, through a separate department. But all these things were to be implemented within the framework of rules and regulations and it was likely that there would be some delay in implementing the

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bilitation programme. Therefore, it was not the Government's view that there was no scope for any improvement.

The Chief Minister said that the Government considered that it was a human issue and therefore all parties, forgetting their differences, should come together to solve the problem.

Non-official Bills

During the non-official business, following non-official Bills were introduced in the House : (1) The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1969, by Shri B. K. Boman-Behram ; (2) The Maharashtra Public Men Inquiries Bill, 1969, by Shri Navnit Shah ; (3) The Bombay Corneal Grafting (Amendment) Bill, 1969, by Shri B. K. Boman-Behram ; and (4) The Bombay Paragane and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 1969, by Shri S. N. Deshmukh.

Shri V. R. Kaldate's Bill, the Maharashtra (Irrigation jects) Displaced Agriculturis settlement Bill, 1968, which lapsed was allowed to be re by the House.

The Non-Official Bill move Shri L. R. Hatankar, i.e. the latdars Courts (Amendment was withdrawn by the mover Revenue Minister D. S. D reply.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, placed before the House on March 11, the Report of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission for the year 1966-67.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement in the House in connection with the recent riots which took place in Bombay. (The statement has been already published in the issue of Lok-Rajya dated March 16.) Later, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, presented to the House, the supplementary demands for the year 1968-69.

State Financial Corporation

Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, moved a resolution stating that the House should discuss the working of the State Financial Corporation for the year 1967-68. Shri Solunke also summarised the work done by the Corporation. In order to help the industries, the Corporation has opened five branches and it was decided to open one more branch at Jalgaon very soon, he said. The Corporation has made net profit of Rs. 15,73,867, he added.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit said that the Corporation was successful to some extent but speedy progress was necessary.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat and Shri S. L. Ogale appreciated the working of the Corporation. Shri S. L. Ogale said that it was quite faulty that every year the dues were increasing. The applications for financial aid should be taken into consideration as early as possible, he added.

Smt. Sevigne Athaide also appreciated the working of the Corporation.

Replying to the debate, Shri Solunke said that the Corporation aimed at advancing loans for the progress of the underdeveloped areas and efforts were being made in that direction. He further explained that the dues were less as compared to the loans advanced.

Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.

Later Shri Solunke, De Minister for Industries, move resolution, stating that the H should discuss the Annual Repo the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd the year 1966-67.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit said efforts were needed to develop industry. He also asked to fu to the House the information a the grade of manganese extra by the Company and the possibi of higher grades.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat said as there was no progress, measures to be adopted for it sh be explained.

Shri G. P. Pradhan gave co ments to the Company, as a ce chemical laboratory was b established at Nagpur.

Replying, Deputy Minister Sunderrao Solunke gave informa about the working of the Comp The Company owns twenty mines and ore containing 46 cent manganese was extracted some of the mines, he said.

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As compared to the production, the sale of the produce was less, he added. This Company used to supply manganese to England, France, Spain and other countries. But the demand from these countries has lessened as they themselves were trying to extract manganese. According to the demand of the foreign dealers, 70,000 tonnes of manganese should have been exported. But as the Suez Canal was closed this supply was handicapped. Railway fare and export duties have also increased. Correspondence was being carried on in this regard with the Central Government, he said. The Deputy Minister further said that the relations between the labourers and the Company were harmonious.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation's estimated Budget of the year 1968-69 was presented to the House by Shri Yashavantrao Mohite, Minister for Transport.

Maharashtra Krishi Udyog Vikas Mahamandal

Afterwards Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, moved a resolution that a discussion should be held on the working of the Maharashtra Krishi Udyog Vikas Mahamandal, which was established in 1965. The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant is the Chairman of the Mahamandal.

Shri Khatal said that it had been decided to raise its authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 5 crores. Shri Khatal explained the future plans of the Mandal, viz. production of super-phosphate, poultry breeding centre, creation of animal fodder plant. The Deputy Minister explained that in the year 1966-67 the Corporation undertook following ventures for execution, such as: Animal fodder plant at Aarey Colony, Bombay, Super-Phosphate and N.P.K. granuled fertilisers manufacturing plant at Rasayani, Colaba.

Opening the discussion, Shri Uttamrao Patil opined that even the raised capital amounting to Rs. 5 crores would be inadequate to complete all the schemes, undertaken by the Corporation. He therefore suggested that the effort should be made to raise the share capital to Rs. 10 crores. The co-operative societies should be allowed to invest in corporation. A member from the Legislative Council should be a member of the managing board of the corporation. Insecticides should be made available to the farmers at reasonable rates he added.

Shri Sambhaji Thorat said that the Super-phosphate should be supplied to the farmers in the plastic bags.

Shri Vithalrao Hande suggested that the Committee should prepare a plan for the removal of the weeds.

Shri H. S. Barmukh complemented the Government of Maharashtra for establishing the Corporation and said that the efforts should be made towards increasing the efficiency of the Mandal.

Shri S. A. Shinde said that the Mandal should try to eradicate the poverty and misery of the farmers holding the land less than 2 hectares and that the Mandal should explain what concrete benefits the farmers would derive from the activities of the Mandal.

He emphasised the need for effecting changes in the board of Directors, and suggested that a mobile bank may be started to finance the farmers.

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture replied suitably to the discussion on the resolution and assured that the suggestions made by the members of House would be sent to the Corporation on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra.

On March 13, Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, placed before the House, the Annual Accounts of the Maharashtra Development Corporation for the year 1967-68 and its statement of Annual Accounts and expenditure for the year 1969-70.

Dr. V. R. Pandit placed before the House the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Shri Datta Tamhane moved a Bill which sought to give protection to the publication of the proceedings of the Maharashtra State Legislature.

While introducing the Bill, Shri Tamhane said that the Bill aimed at giving freedom of publicity to newspapers and it would create favourable atmostphere for the development of democracy.

Shri G. P. Pradhan supported the Bill and said that newspaper was said to be one of the four pillers of democracy and we should look to it from that point of view.

Shri Moinuddin Haris supported the resolution. Shri Vinayakumar Parashar said that this Bill would be helpful in strengthening the country.

Shri S. L. Ogale supported the Bill.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, welcoming the Bill said that he agreed with the opinions expressed about the Bill in the House. He further said that the Bill was accepted by the Government. Afterwards the Bill was passed by the House.

The Bill to amend the Maharashtra Municipalities Notification, 1965 was moved by Shri S. A. Shinde. According to section 55 of the said Notification, a simple majority of the members could remove the President and Vice-President. By exercising the same they are removed very often and the

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working of the municipalities suffers. The Bill stated that at least two-third majority should be required to remove the President and the Vice-President. Fissiparous tendencies were increasing amongst the members of the municipalities and this Bill would try to do away with these difficulties, said Shri Shinde while moving the Bill.

Shri Uttamrao Patil opposed the Bill, saying that even the Government could be changed by the bare majority of one vote.

Shri H. S. Barmukh and Shri Dhanaji Patil, supported the Bill.

Sarvashri Vinayakumar Parashar, Moinuddin Haris, Chandrashekhar Bajapai opposed the Bill while Shri Bhaurao Shende supported it.

Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil, Madhav Limaye, Datta Tamhane, V. G. Deshpande, S. L. Ogale, moved a resolution that riots which brokeout on the border dispute, in Bombay in last February and the actions taken by the Government to bring it under control, should be considered.

Shiv-Sena responsible for riots

Opening the discussion Shri Uttamrao Patil said that the fate of the border dispute would solely depend upon, how well the Chief Minister of the State, would present this issue before the Congress Executive Committee. Shiv Sena was entirely responsible for the riots he said, and further added that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had not denounced Shiva-Sena. He said that the Congress as well as the Government had allowed Shiv-Sena to grow and showed leniency towards its activities. He expressed that the Chief Minister should furnish whether the detailed information was made available to him on the happenings on account of the declared programme of Shiv-Sena. Complaining about the inefficiency of police-force during riot period, Shri Patil said that though police knew very well that the activities of Shiv-sena were more concentrated in Mahim area, they failed to keep the additional police force for bandobast in that area. Proper actions were not taken to control the riots and the police fired as they liked and therefore an inquiry should be made.

Concluding, he requested the Chief Minister to relinquish the Home Department and he should arrive at some decision regarding the border dispute, which will have support from Opposition Members.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit said that the border dispute had become very important problem. He stated that the Government adopted the wrong Policy to control riots, resulting in loss of property and human life. Police force was inadequate and Government failed to maintain law and order. The Chief Minister should submit a list showing the number of rounds fired and the occasions when they were fired, he added.

Shri Maheshvar Thakur expressed a doubt whether the riots were for solving the border dispute or to condemn the Chief Minister. Teenagers took part in the riots in large number. A committee may be appointed to study their psychology. He further added, that if we would be successful to provide the employment for the unemployed young men, such movements would not exist.

Maharashtra's good reputation spoiled

Shri Madhav Limaye said that the effects of these riots were echoed throughout India and as a result the reputation of the Maharashtra S was spoiled. We should think o how Shiv-Sena got connected w this agitation.

Shri Narubhau Limaye said th Shiv-sena activities were confined Bombay only and it had no back in any other part of Maharashtra

He opined that responsible po cal parties should not have a connection with such organisatio He further expressed that fully agreed with the views the Chief Minister that instead instituting an enquiry agai the firing, it would be better study the psychology of the tee gers as to why they turned violent

Shri Datta Tamhane said that fascist tendancies growing in State should be curbed. He a suggested that the training should imparted to the police as to h they should tackle such riots. H expressed that the border-disp would not possibly be solved by Congress Executive Commit therefore the Government sho solve this problem by fixing so principles.

Shrimati Athaide said that s riots would spoil the image national integration.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said th during the riots police could n give protection to public. There a judicial inquiry should be insti ed into the police firings so that th attitude would be wholly changed

Prof. Mangudkar said that thought should be given to a v expressed by the opposition m bers calling the riots, a revolution.

Shiv-sena had aroused feelings jealousy and as a result the pres younger generation was attra towards Shivsena. He ca Shiv-sena fascist, which believe violence. Border dispute was only

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excuse, and for any other problem Shivsena would follow the same path he said.

Shri S. N. Ogale said that the Government of Maharashtra and the Centre kept the border dispute hanging for last 12 years, and therefore the residents of Belgaum took the help of Shivsena. He also added that explaination should be given why the Government allowed to thrive the Shivsena when it knew that their activities were dangerous. The Government should bring pressure on the Centre to solve this problem and settle the same.

The discussion on the above resolution remained incomplete and continued on March 17.

Riots in Bombay

On March 17, the discussion on the riots which took place in February last in Bombay, on account of the border-issue, was continued further in the House.

Shri S. A. Shinde said that national integration was much talked over but the actions were contrary. Saying that these riots should be investigated carefully he remarked that the parties in opposition wanted to condemn the Congress Party. They tried to make capital out of the social discontent and such activities should be stopped, he added.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said that the border issue should be settled according to Pataskar Formula and the State Government should take initiative in this respect, he added. Anti-social activities such as loot and arson were carried on by Shiva-Sena from the last two years. He further said that Chief Minister should explain why certain people were allowed to visit Shri Thackrey in the jail.

Shri R. S. Gavai said that these riots have defamed Maharashtra. Saying that the State Government and the Congress Party have made honest efforts to settle the border issue, he further said that the question should be solved peacefully.

Shri Tushar Pawar said that due to the riots of Shiva-Sena, other States have lost sympathy for Maharashtra and Mysore State had gained strength. On account of these riots, Belgaum issue became still more difficult, he added. Efforts should be made to get sympathy from the Members of Parliament as the question would be settled in Loksabha. But these bandha agitations would spoil the opinion about Maharashtra and the parties in opposition would have to be responsible for the same, he added.

Shri Mohinuddin Haris said that young boys participated in the riots and this tendency of the young boys should be checked.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat said that police action should have been more strict after the leaders were arrested. But it showed lack of administration as it was not sufficiently strict, he added. There should be an unanimous agreement of all the parties, based on sound principles and then only the border dispute would be solved successfully, he said.

Shri G. D. Madgulkar said that young boys were participating in Shiva Sena and it seemed that in the near future they would even forget the broad principles of nationality. These riots took place because there was frustration in the lives of young persons, he said. These riots might have become more disastrous but the Police deserved complements for their efficiency as they exercised proper check to bring the situation under control.

Shri Vithalrao Hande said that the border dispute would not be settled on the intellectual level. The problem would be solved only if a constitutional dead-lock was created before the Central Government.

Shri V. C. Pawar said that the State Government and the Congress Party should expedite its efforts as they were a failure in settling the border-issue. Chief Minister should also take into consideration the fact that many people have lost their lives in these riots.

Shri D. T. Rupavate said that the problems concerning the border-dispute should be solved on some definite principles. Problems which could be solved on national level should not be delayed for such a long period, he added.

Replying to the discussion, Chief Minister Shri Naik said that State Government has made all possible efforts to solve the border-dispute. No stone would be left unturned in this respect, he added. He further said that as the dispute was between two States, it would be finally settled from the humanitarian point of view by the Central Government.

Chief Minister's statement

While speaking about the efforts made by the State Government towards solving the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik stated that after the linguistic reorganisation of States, in the year 1957, a statement regarding the matter was sent to the Central Government, by the then Government of Bombay. Along with the statement, a map showing the area that should be included in Mysore State as well as in Maharashtra State was also presented. Moreover the same question was discussed in the Zonal Council also. After the formation of the bilingual states, the zonal council was abolished. The border-problem was discussed by the

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Chief Ministers of the Maharashtra and Mysore State. Then a four-member committee was appointed, but no solution was found. Mahajan Commission was appointed with a view to get a solution based on principle of justice. But unfortunately, the said commission did not stick to the principles of justice. A problem which should have been viewed with a human background was thus overlooked and therefore a resolution for rejecting the Mahajan Commission's Report was passed before both the Houses.

As a matter of fact no other State, except Mysore was keen on accepting that Report. It would not be proper to call us expansionist when we are ready to part with all area which is to be included in Mysore State. We should have a firm idea in our mind that we are Indians first and then the Maharashtrians. The border dispute should be solved on the national level and be viewed on the humanitarian grounds. We should convince others about this and solve this problem.

The Chief Minister appealed to the members of the opposition that the resignations, destruction of public and Government Property or threats was not the proper way of solving the problem. The opposition members should not try to bring the dispute on the streets.

Shri V. P. Naik further said that everybody was unhappy over the riots that took place in Bombay, in the month of February. He clarified that the Government would never defend itself by saying that what it did was wholly correct. Maharashtra Government would never cover those who failed in carrying out their duties properly. The Chief Minister further informed that two sub-inspectors and six constables had been suspended temporarily and an inquiry against two sub-inspectors was going on. He had appealed to the public immediately after riots that the complaints against the police who neglected their duties could be sent to the Police-Commissioner of Bombay. But only 12 complaints were registered. Three of them were ananimous, six complaints were of general nature and the remaining concerned some particular incidents.

Shri Naik rejected the allegation that during the riot period, the behaviour of the police was mild and that was perhaps because they had instructions from the higher officers to act so. He also added that the people should not try to demoralise the police force by criticizing them.

Governments Policy

While explaining the policy of the State Government regarding Shivsena, Shri Naik stated that he was present at the anniversary function of 'Marmik' held in August 1966, and that he had read in the newspaper the news about the formation of Shivsena. He added that the Shivsena is not yet registered, and the list of its members was also not registered. Maharashtra Congress Committee had adopted a resolution in the year 1967, criticizing the activities of Shivsena. He added that several South Indian organisations were doing useful work in Bombay. Whenever invited by these organisations to preside over certain functions we had explained our views to them. He added that he had explained in clear terms the dangers from Shivsena Organisation to the State.

While replying to the allegations made by the members of the House, that in his appeal from the All India Radio, the Chief Minister did not mention the name of Shivsena, Shri Naik stated that it was an appeal made to the guardians and also to the public for maintai[illegible] law and order, and not a sp[illegible] made to condemn certain orga[illegible] tion.

Thackeray's Appeal from Jail

While speaking about the ap[illegible] made by Shivsena leader Shri [illegible] Thackeray, from jail, the C[illegible] Minister explained that it was [illegible] a rule of the Government that [illegible] body should be allowed to m[illegible] an arrested person in the j[illegible] Permission to see Shri Thackeray [illegible] asked by a party leader and [illegible] same was granted. He added t[illegible] he had no idea that the party le[illegible] wanted to see him to get an ap[illegible] in question.

He stated that he received [illegible] telephone call from the Inspec[illegible] General of Prisons informing t[illegible] Shri Thackeray wanted to issue [illegible] appeal. That appeal was read ou[illegible] him and he did not feel that th[illegible] was any reason to withhold it. [illegible] further said that the appeal was [illegible] read out from the police-vans.

Shri Naik said that those resi[illegible] in Maharashtra are Maharashtri[illegible] Some states were demanding t[illegible] persons belonging to their st[illegible] should be protected. These peo[illegible] have not understood the nature [illegible] Bombay city. He further added t[illegible] these people should look after t[illegible] own States. Some members dem[illegible] ded that a Judicial Inquiry shoul[illegible] made of the firings in Bombay d[illegible] ing riot period. Shri N[illegible] opined that it would not be pr[illegible] to hold such inquiry. However [illegible] added that the Government did [illegible] want to shield anybody by [illegible] holding the inquiry.

The above resolution was rej[illegible] by the majority of the members [illegible] the House.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit m[illegible] a resolution stating the opinio[illegible]

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the House, that the Government had failed to maintain the law and order in the city during the riot period.

The said resolution was put to vote and was rejected by 28 votes to 12.

Action against Nagpur Author

On March 18, Shri S. L. Ogale moved a calling attention notice in connection with the book, 'History of Mediaeval India' written by Shri B. M. Deshmukh of Nagpur, which contained some antisocial remarks.

Replying, Shri S. B. Chavan read out the statement made by the Chief Minister. The statement said that Government was seeking advice to take legal action in the matter.

Afterwards the discussion over the supplementary demands for 1968-69, was started in the House.

On March 19, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, presented to the House the Budget Estimates for the year 1969-70.

On March 20, the discussion on supplementary demands was continued in the House.

Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil, Moinuddin Haris, Datta Tamhane, Vithalrao Hande, Dhanajirao Patil participated in the discussion over the supplementary demands of the Agriculture and Co-operation Department.

Later, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture replied to the discussion.

On March 21, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit moved a resolution stating that, in view of the fact that the income from sales-tax and octroi duty has sufficiently increased due to the relaxation of the prohibition policy of the State, Kerosene, bidis, vanaspati, milk-products, handloom Cloth, soap, plastic goods, stainless steel pots etc. should be exempted from sales-tax. An enquiry committee should also be appointed for the same, he said.

Shri Datta Tamhane opposed the resolution saying that sales-tax was the main source of income.

Shri M. P. Mangudkar opposed the resolution saying that as the items of expenditure of the State were always increasing and as the sources of income were limited, the economic condition would come in trouble.

Shri Moinuddin Haris opposed the resolution and suggested that the income derived due to relaxation of prohibition policy should be utilised over education.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat opposed the resolution while Shri V. G. Deshpande supported it.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, said that for making provision of capital expenditure for the implementation of the development plans of irrigation, agriculture, electric supply etc., there was every necessity of income derived from this tax. There was already a deficit of Rs. 200 crores and the Government had to meet another deficit of Rs. 40 crores due to the increased D. A. given to Government servants. It was also hoped that the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State would cost Rs. 1000 crores. In such circumstances, it would not be possible to lessen the tax. A Sales Tax Committee has been already appointed to study the assessment of tax on goods. This committee includes one member from the Legislative Assembly and one from the Legislative Council. The committee was studying the future effects of the assessment of surcharge on sales-tax in place of octroi duty, he said. Concluding the Minister requested the Honourable member to withdraw the resolution. The resolution was not withdrawn and it was lost.

Pilgrim-tax

Shri Uttamrao Patil moved a resolution stating that the collection of pilgrim tax by municipalities or local bodies at places of pilgrimage like Pandharpur, Alandi, Nasik etc. should be discontinued and a legal provision should be made for the same. Shri Bhaurao Shende opposed the resolution saying that the rate of taxation was not much. This kind of tax collected in the Deccan at places of pilgrimage was up to Rs. 3 per head, he added.

Shri Moinuddin Haris supported the resolution, stating that institutions, public trusts and Zilla Parishads should make available drinking water and other amenities to the pilgrims.

Shri Vithalrao Hande supported the resolution stating that not even half of the amount collected by way of this tax was spent over the amenities for the pilgrims at Alandi and Tryambakeshwar. This kind of tax was not collected at some places of pilgrimage in Maharashtra.

Replying, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that pilgrim-tax was collected at some places from 12 paise to 60 paise, for providing shelter, drinking water and other amenities to the pilgrims. It was the municipalities which imposed this tax and not the Government. To collect it or not was left to the municipalities, he added. If the municipalities, were not allowed to impose and collect this tax they would not shoulder the responsibility of providing amenities to the pilgrims and great inconvenience would be caused at places of pilgrimage, he added. Concluding, he requested the Honourable member to withdraw the resolution.

(Continued on page 60)

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT has been noticed that cheques and demand drafts towards contributions to the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust, Maharashtra State, Bombay are being sent, in many cases, in the name of the Deputy Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department. So the crediting of such cheques and demand drafts to the account of the Regional Sub-committee of the Trust involves complications. It is, therefore requested kindly to endorse the cheques and demand drafts, whenever they are to be sent towards the contributions to the Trust, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department and Secretary, Regional Sub-Committee of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust, Maharashtra State, Bombay, which is the operating authority of accounts of the collections.

Creation of New Directorate for Irrigation Research and Development.

With a view to establishing adequate control over the large areas in different parts of the State which will now come under the command of canal waters, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to set up a full-fledged Directorate for Irrigation Research and Development.

The provision of a separate organisation to undertake research work on irrigation practices and drainage problems was recommended. It will also ensure that sound water management practices are adopted and will take steps to keep sub-soil water levels under continuous review for adoption of timely remedial measures.

It will also perform allied functions *viz.* completing pre-irrigation soil surveys of the remaining irrigation projects, assisting in formulating appropriate crop pattern and taking up research work on irrigation and drainage problems on the new canals systems and also on the established canals, where necessary.

The Directorate will comprise of a Central Office with Central Laboratory, Irrigation Research Divisions with Soil Physicists Units attached to them and adequate number of soil survey divisions.

The full-fledged Directorate will be established in phases and to begin with, the existing office of the Deputy Director, Soil Survey Organisation will be converted into the Central Office of the Directorate. The Deccan Canal Drainage Division, P and Irrigation Research Di Aurangabad, will also be ferred to the new Direc in addition to the two existing Survey Divisions.

Results of Murals Contest

Shri Ashok Kulkarni of J School of Art, Bombay has b the first prize of Rs. 1,500 in m contest for students, organise the 5th National Agriculture Committee, Maharashtra Sta

The other winners are : S prize of Rs. 1,200 : Shri Ra chandra Patkar, Indian Art Ins Bombay ; third prize of Rs. 1 Shri S. G. Jadhav, Abhinav Vidyalaya, Poona ; fourth pri Rs. 800 : Kum. Sharmishtha sarath, Bombay.

All the prize winning which depict the social life farmers, are displayed in the M rashtra State Pavilion in the Na Agriculture Fair.

The panel of judges consist Shri G. A. Sharma, Chairma the Fourth National Agric Fair Committee, Maharashtra S Shri Madhav Satawlekar, Dire of Art ; Shri D. A. Jay Architect to Government of M rashtra and Shri A. K. Kan Deputy Director of Publicity (E bitions).

(Continued from page 59)

Later, the resolution was drawn by Shri Uttamrao Patil.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Fi Minister, read out the stat made by Chief Minister V. P. N stating that the policy of the Go ment was to rehabilitate the p affected by projects before they actually displaced.

LOK RA

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राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांना स्पर्श करणारे महात्मा गांधींचे संकलित वाङ्मय म्हणजे भावी पिढ्यांना मार्गदर्शक चिरंतन दीपस्तंभ ! या दीपस्तंभाच्या प्रकाशात तुम्ही आम्ही तेजोमय होऊ या.

महात्मा गांधींचे संकलित वाङ्मय

आतापर्यंत खालील बारा खंड प्रसिद्ध झाले आहेत

		जुन्या किंमती	शताब्दी-निमित्त नवीन किंमती	रजिस्टर टपाल खर्च
		रु. पै.	रु. पै.	रु. पै.
खंड १ ला (३५० पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·००	३·००	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	३·००	१·५०	
खंड २ रा (३७५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	३·५०	१·७५	
खंड ३ रा (४१५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·००	३·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·००	२·५०	
खंड ४ था (६३३ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·००	३·००	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	५·००	२·५०	
खंड ५ वा (८०५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·००	३·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	
खंड ६ वा (६८८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	
खंड ७ वा (६९६ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	३·७५	१·८०	
खंड ८ वा (७०२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड ९ वा (८०८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड १० वा (७३३ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड १२ वा (८८२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	३·९०
	साधी बांधणी	४·५०	२·२५	
खंड १३ वा (७८४ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	४·००	२·००	

शताब्दीनिमित्त खास सवलत

महात्मा गांधींच्या संकलित वाङ्मयाच्या खंडांचा प्रसार व्हावा यासाठी शताब्दी-निमित्त किंमतीमध्ये खास सवलत देण्यात येत आहे. पुस्तक विक्रेते यांना विक्रीवर ३३ टक्के सूट देण्यात येईल.

वरील खंडांच्या प्रती प्रसिद्धी संचालनालय, सचिवालय, मुंबई-३२ येथे त्याचप्रमाणे सर्व जिल्हा प्रसिद्धी कार्यालये, माहिती केंद्र, नागपूर व शासकीय ग्रंथागार, पुणे, नागपूर, मुंबई व औरंगाबाद यांच्याकडे विकत मिळतील.

पैसे टपालखर्चासहित आगाऊ पाठवावेत.

(व्ही. पी. ची. पद्धत नाही)

वि.सू.—तीन किंवा अधिक खंड पोस्ट पार्सलने पाठविण्यापेक्षा एस. टी. किंवा रेल्वे पार्सलने पाठविणे अधिक सोयिस्कर व कमी खर्चाचे आहे. ज्यांना अशा रीतीने खंड हवे असतील त्यांनी टपाल खर्च आगाऊ पाठवू नये. त्यानी ही पार्सले स्थानिक रेल्वे किंवा एस. टी. स्थानकावर पार्सलखर्च भरुन सोडवावीत.

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REGD. No. MH-124

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra
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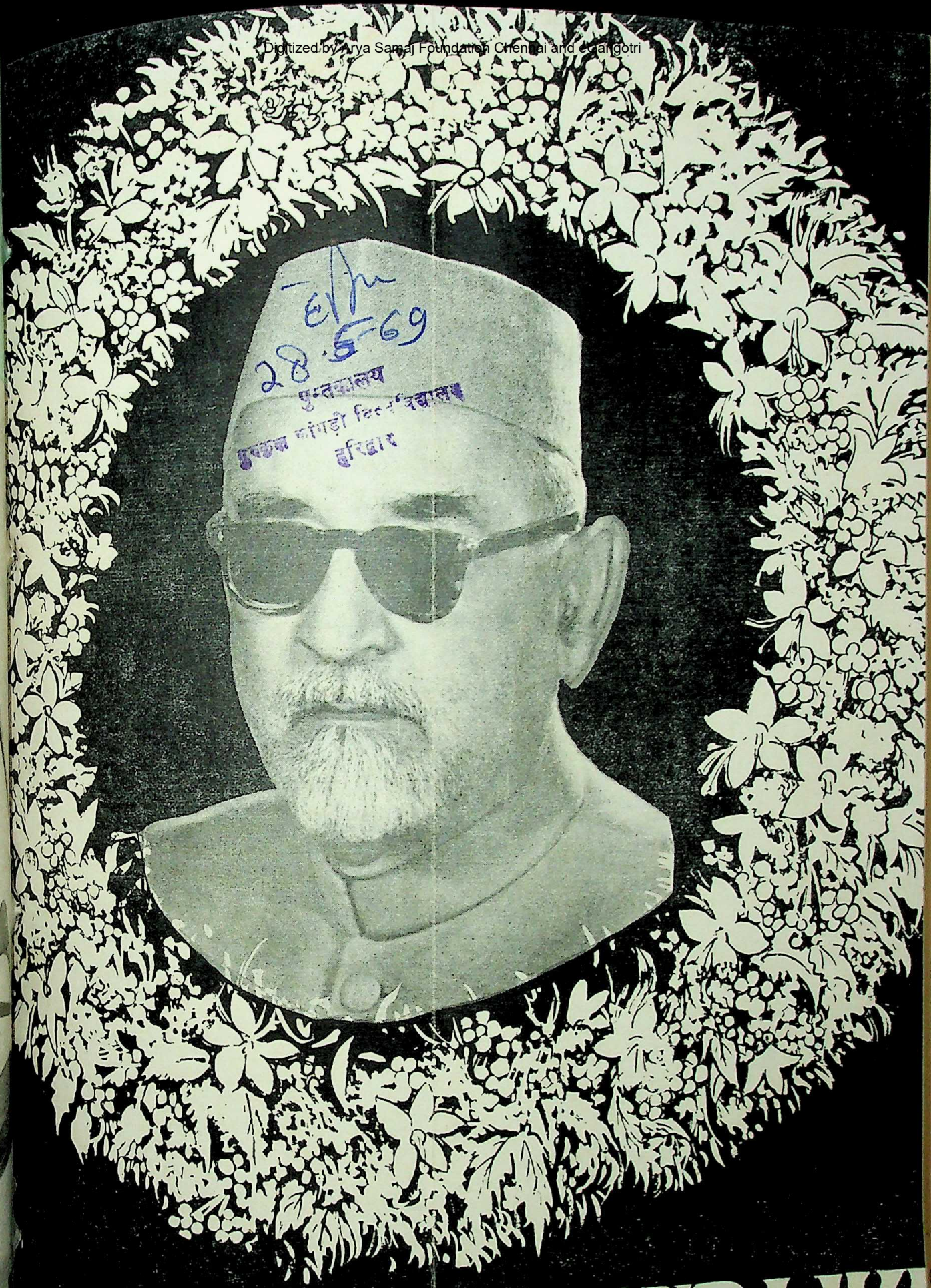

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पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय
हरिद्वार

LOKRAJYA

MAY 16, 1969

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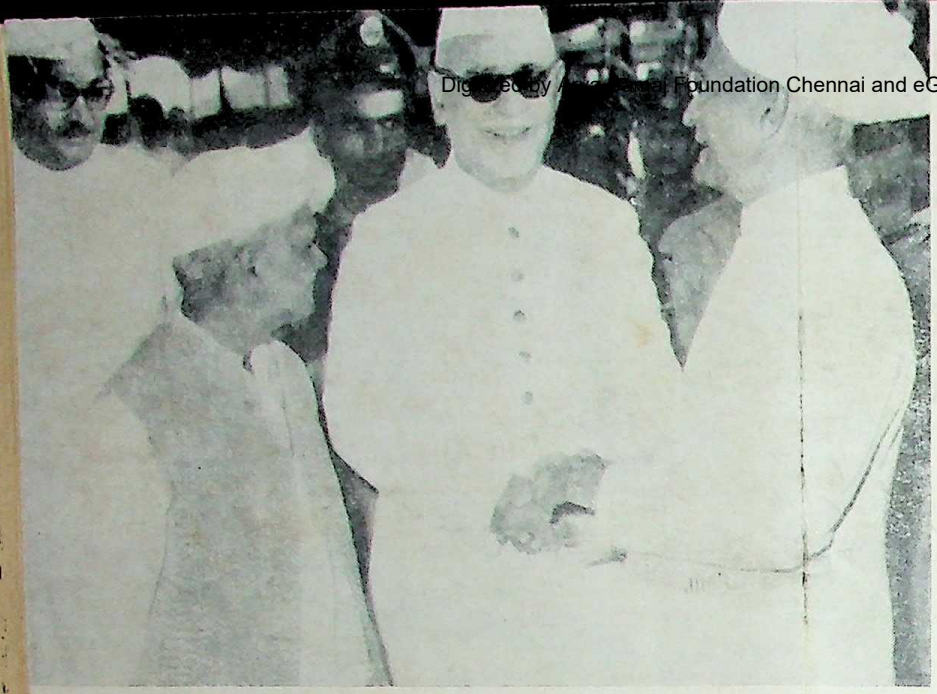
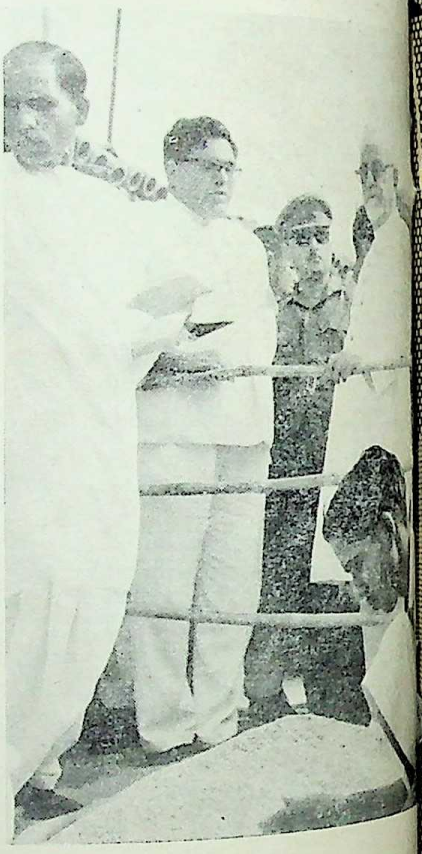
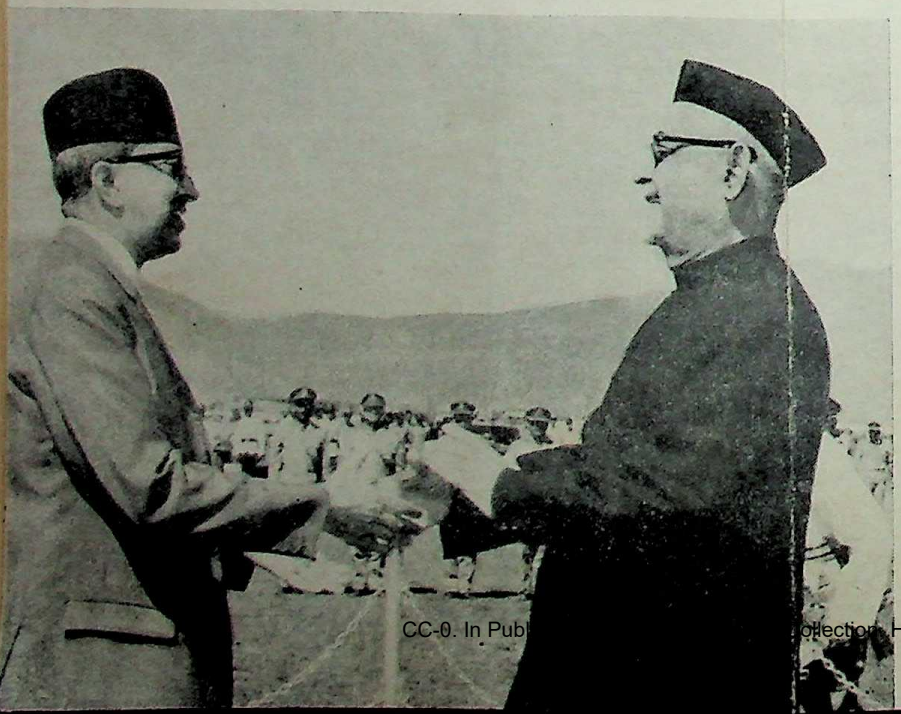


The late President, Dr. Zakir Hus
here with ex-President, Dr. S. Radha
and the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal
Shastri, at Palam Airport, New Delhi
October 14, 1965 when Dr. S. Radha
returned to Delhi from a fortnight's to
Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania
Ethiopia.



The President, Dr. Zakir Husain, visited drought-affected areas near Gaya on June 3, 1967. Here Dr. Husain is seen looking at paddy yield of a farmer in the drought-affected area.



Dr. Husain's arrival at Kathmandu on
12, 1968. The President is being greeted
King Mahendra of Nepal at the airport.

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Vol. 23, No. 2

MAY 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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Nation Mourns The Death of Dr. Zakir Husain

DR. Zakir Husain, President of India, died at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi, on May 3, after a severe heart attack. He collapsed and passed away at 11-20 a.m. He was 72.

In the evening, Shri V. V. Giri was sworn-in as the acting President of India.

All the Central and State Government offices and the Industrial establishments remained closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, National flag was lowered on the public buildings and a State mourning for 13 days was declared.

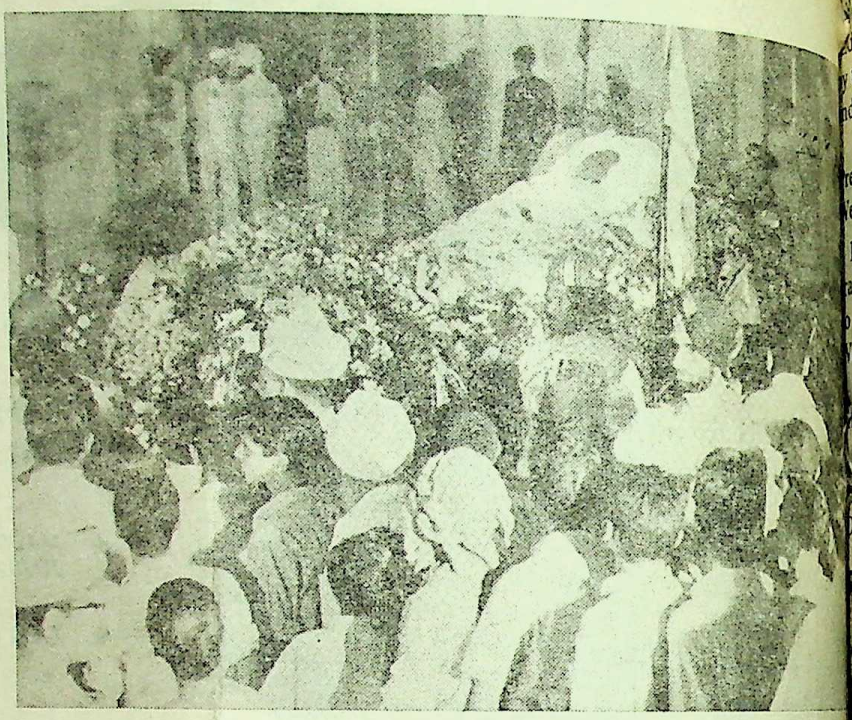
The body of the President lay in state in Durbar Hall of the Rashtrapati Bhavan to enable the mourners to have a last glimpse of the departed leader. Governors, Ministers, M.P.s and V.I.P.s and lakhs of citizens kept on calling at Rashtrapati Bhavan and paid floral homage to Dr. Husain.

Several condolence messages were received from all the corners of the world.

WORLD SALUTES Dr. HUSAIN

President Richard Nixon of America

All Americans join me in sending you and the people of India our deep sympathy for your great loss. We mourn with you on this sad occasion. Dr. Zakir Husain was a man of courage and integrity whose loss will be long felt.



Grief stricken people filing past the body of Dr. Zakir Husain lying in state at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

The Soviet Premier, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, is seen laying a wreath on the body of the late President.

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President Tito of Yugoslavia

Dr. Husain was a fighter for the progress of India, peace and equitable relations among the peoples and States. We have been distressed by the death of this great Statesman and sincere friend of Yugoslavia.

President Dr. Heinrich Leubke of West Germany

Dr. Husain personified the best tradition of the Indian spirit allied to a profound familiarity with Western culture.

President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya

I am deeply shocked to receive news of the sudden death of Dr. Husain. I know that both as an educationist and a devoted servant of the nation, Dr. Husain has served India with distinction. The honour which the people of India placed on him in entrusting to him the heavy responsibilities of the head of a State is an ample testimony of the confidence which Dr. Husain enjoyed.

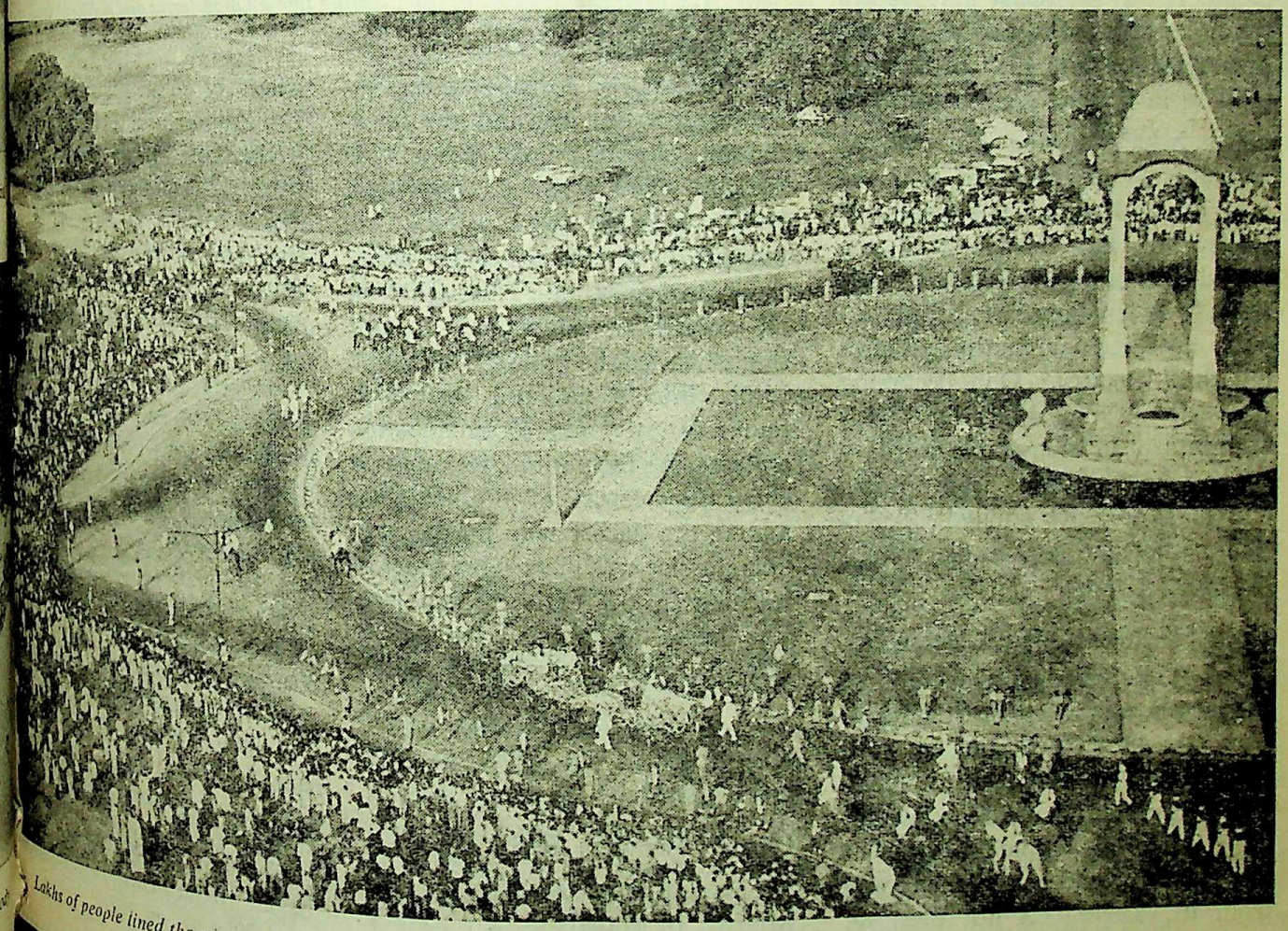
'Ajatashatru'—Giri

President Shri V. V. Giri, described Dr. Husain as 'a real ajatashatru, with affection towards all and ill will towards none. In a broadcast from All India Radio, Shri Giri said :—

The news of the tragic and untimely demise of our esteemed Rashtrapatiji, Dr. Zakir Husain, came as a bolt from the blue when I was at Bhopal in the midst of a meeting of the State Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee. I cannot describe in words my grief at the loss of one who was so dear to me. I always considered him as my brother and looked to him for advice and guidance whenever I faced any problem. His wise counsel which were full of mature wisdom, sympathy and understanding were available to me in abundance. My personal grief however at the loss of a friend pales into insignificance when I realise what the nation has lost.

Great son of India—Smt. Gandhi

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in a broadcast from



Lakhs of people lined the route as the gun-carriage carrying the body of Dr. Husain, moved from Rashtrapati Bhavan to Jamia Millia. Here is an aerial view of the funeral procession, near India-gate.

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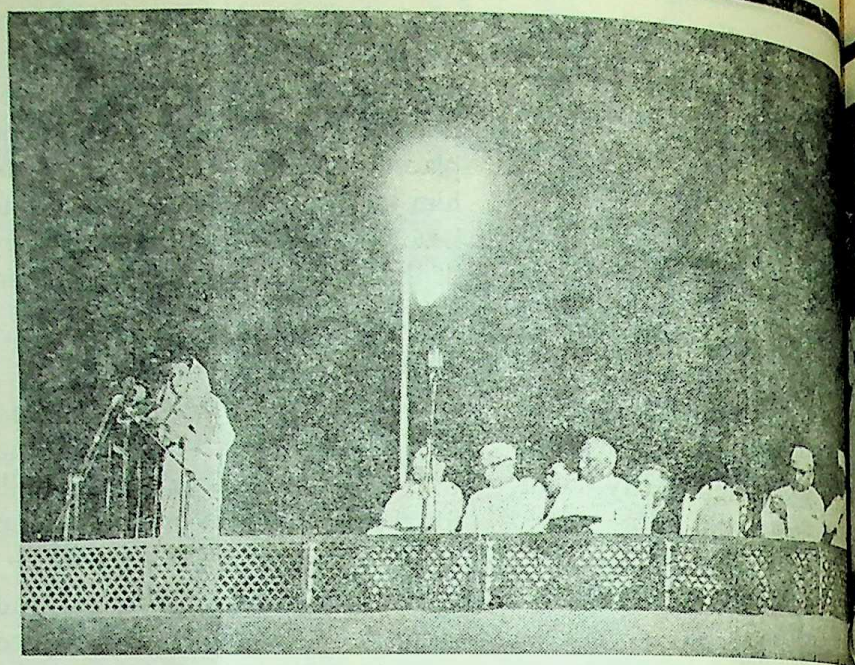
All India Radio said "I speak to you at a moment of deep grief for the Indian nation. During his short tenure, Dr. Zakir Husain added lustre to the high office of Rashtrapati. Perhaps, more than any single individual, he stood for the unity of this country in every sphere of life. Dr. Zakir Husain was the last of a generation which grew to greatness not merely because of involvement in the struggle for freedom but because of the high sense of mission which inspired it. He was not just a follower but a pioneer, imbued with new and creative ideas. In response to Gandhiji's call he dedicated almost four decades of his life in nurturing the educational institution which he founded in Delhi. It was his belief that we are the inheritors of the best in our own tradition and also of all that is finest in the achievement of man.

On behalf of the Government and the people of India and my own behalf I express our profound sorrow to the members of the President's family. Their sorrow is shared by millions of people of every caste and community and faith in this country. On becoming President in May 1967, Dr. Zakir Husain said in memorable words—"The whole of India is my home and its people my family". Today that family and that India mourn his passing away.

Gem of Gentlemen—Dr. Cherian

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra in a broadcast message from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, on May 3, said "None of us expected that barely within two years of his becoming President Dr. Husain would be snatched away from us. There was not even an indication of what was to befall us.



Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, is seen speaking at a public meeting h at Red Fort, Delhi, on May 6, to mourn the death of the departed lead The President Shri V. V. Giri, visiting foreign dignitaries and political lead paid glowing tributes to Dr. Husain.

In this hour of sorrow, we remember the utter humility and the unassuming character of Dr. Zakir Husain. He was a confirmed Gandhian in his entire outlook. He was greatly instrumental in giving shape to Mahatmaji's thoughts on the reform of education. Almost single-handed, he built up the Jamia Millia into a national institution radiating a new outlook in education and serving the nationalist cause in every department of life. He was among the earlist who made available classics on different branches of learning in the national language. The Jamia Millia has continued to bear the great impress he left on it.

Dr. Zakir Husain was a gem among gentlemen. May his soul rest in peace."

Eminent Scholar—Shri Naik

In his condolence message the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, said, "The sad and sudden death of our revered Pre Dr. Zakir Husain, has caus irrepairable loss to India and world. An eminent scholar, Pre Zakir Husain represented the synthesis of the many cultures this country has inherited throu ages. His life of dedication be a source of inspiration t younger generation. His b personality and deep sens humility not only enhanced great office he held but also it with a rare sense of disti and dignity."

Laid to Rest

The mortal remains of Dr. Husain were laid to rest at Millia, an institution found the late President nearly 50 ago.

Last Journey

The last journey of Dr. began from Rashtrapati B at 4-30 p.m. on May 5. The

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At a solemn ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, on May 3, Shri V. V. Giri was sworn-in as Acting President of India. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of India, Shri Hidayatullah.

of the departed leader draped in the national flag was brought out of Durbar Hall. With the Garhwal Rifles' Regimental Centre band in attendance, the body was carried to a platform for janaza prayers and afterwards was placed on the gun-carriage. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the eight-mile route, to get a last glimpse of Dr. Husain.

It took three hours for the funeral procession to reach the Jamia Millia. After reaching the burial site, the body was transferred from gun-carriage to a platform for a religious ceremony. The flag in which the body was draped was removed and the body lowered into the grave. Several dignitaries performed the traditional rite of throwing handfuls of earth over the grave.

A 31-gun salute was fired and then 24 buglers sounded the last post. After a five-second pause, the buglers sounded the rouse. And with that the solemn gathering dispersed.

Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin came to Delhi to represent his country at the funeral of Dr. Husain. Other high dignitaries who came from the foreign countries to attend the funeral were, the Duke of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth ; Mr. George Thompson, Minister without portfolio to represent the British Government ; Mr. William Gapallawa, Governor General of Ceylon, the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia Mr. Kikon Spiljak; Mr. Romney, U.S. Secretary of Housing.

Life-sketch

Dr. Zakir Husain was born in 1897 at Hyderabad where his father was a practising lawyer and Editor of a law journal called *Ain-e-Daccan*.

He received his early education at home under the guidance of an English tutor. He was barely nine, when his father passed away. The family migrated to Etawah in Uttar Pradesh in 1907 and he joined a High School there along with his three brothers.

Dr. Zakir Husain graduated from the Aligarh University and later obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Berlin.

Dr. Zakir Husain found himself caught by the first wave of non-co-operative movement which swept across the land in 1920. Thus began his long association with Mahatma Gandhi.

He was among that small group of patriotic Indians who devoted their life to national service in the sphere of education. It was he who persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to found the Jamia Millia at Delhi in 1920. He felt that a broad-based national rennaissance could not be brought about through the narrow gate of politics. It could only be ushered through a new approach in education and culture and a new pattern of national character.

He considered the established system of English education as narrow, stereotyped and anaemic. Through Jamia Millia, Dr. Zakir Husain aimed to develop a new pattern of education which would be rooted in the national culture.

Jamia Millia was one of the first institutions to try the project method to develop a community approach in living and learning ; to train students for responsible citizenship ; and to arouse interest in art which did not find any place in ordinary schools.

For nearly three decades, he worked as Vice-Chancellor of the institution under conditions which would have worn down a man of lesser faith and devotion.

Both before Independence and after Independence, Dr. Zakir Husain has been concerned with

(continued on page 8)

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The Clarion Call

From the enchanted woods of nature
Comes the call of adventure :
Shirk no risk, and welcome peril,
For life is but a great thrill
Of bounteous joy and beauty
Rendered in tears and toils of duty.

* * *

Old order cries for a change faster
Than steps that fail and falter ;
On to our goals shall we boldly dare,
Or stand, lament and despair ?

* * *

Fast runs the pace of time and tide
Let's be quick their crest to ride.

* *

Redeem, redeem the pledge of s
And link the new to hoary—
The glory that'd e'er shed on all
Bloom perennial with no fall—
The glory that'd in its grace
Show supreme the common face.

* *

(Based on Nehru's Thoughts)

—Ram Lal

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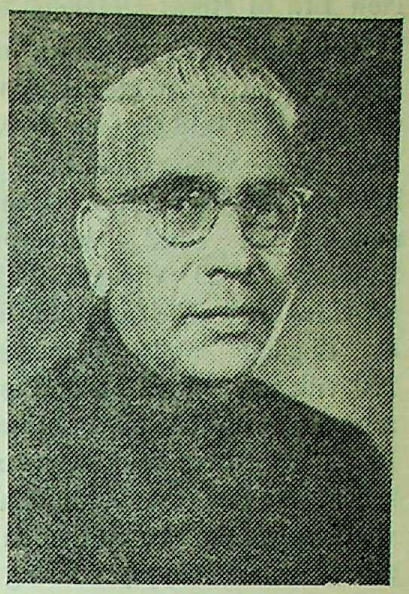
Green Revolution Through Modern Methods of Cultivation



Shri V. P. Naik

★

IN a talk broadcast from the All India Radio, Bombay Station, on the eve of Maharashtra Day, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, expressed great sense of appreciation over the awareness among the farmers in Maharashtra to take recourse to modern means of cultivation for increasing food production. Their efforts in that direction had led to an agricultural revolution in the State and if nature was favourable it would be possible to produce foodgrains sufficient to meet the needs of the people in any normal year. This has made it possible to remove the statutory rationing in Nagpur and Sholapur from May 1.

★

THE Chief Minister said that the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State, which envisaged an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores, has been formulated with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in agricultural production thus laying sound foundation for industrial development and all-round advancement of the State. He said that the area under hybrid and high-yielding varieties of crops which was 2·50 lakh acres during 1966-67 rose to 29·50 lakhs acres during the middle of 1968-69. A meeting of people's representatives and officials would soon be convened on divisional level to chalk out a still bigger programme of cultivation of these new varieties for different districts. He said that the setting up of two Agricultural Universities would go a long way in dissemminating scientific knowledge of agriculture and farming among the agriculturists.

Industrial Progress Emphasised

Shri Naik said that though agricultural development was being given prominence, the Government had never under-emphasised the need for industrial progress in the State. He said that the recent commencement of power supply from the Atomic Power Centre at Tarapore, which was the first of its kind in the country would have far reaching effects on the industrial life of the State. The Government had also undertaken installation of a super thermal project at Korhadi to adequately meet the power needs of the State.

Shri Naik said that industrial peace was very much necessary for promotion of industrial production and any breach in peace affected the output and harmed the interests of the country. Fortunately industrial peace had been maintained to a great extent for which the working class of the State deserved all compliments, he added.

Balanced Development

The Chief Minister said that inspite of the implementation of Three Five-Year Plans, a feeling was prevailing among the people that the disparity among different regions of the State had not been removed to the desired extent. He said that the Government was quite alive to the problem and was taking all measures for developing different regions to achieve balanced development so that no part should be left ignored. It was in this context that the Government had taken district as a unit for intensive development.

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New Era of Rural Development

Shri Naik dwelt at length on the supply of water and electricity to the villages. He said that up to March 1969, 10,014 villages had been supplied with electricity, thus opening a new era of rural development. Similarly 2,620 villages had been provided with drinking water facility by digging wells. Besides in 200 villages, piped water supply schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 2·07 crores had been undertaken. He said that additional 200 villages would be provided with piped water supply during the current year.

The Chief Minister said that with a view to reviewing the various irrigation projects in the State, the Government had constituted a study board during this year. A forest development board had also been appointed for guiding the forest development in the State.

Shri Naik said that the successful implementation of the various other schemes such as family planning, small savings, small industries, eradication of diseases, spread of education, development of backward classes etc., was in keeping with the people-oriented and welfare-oriented policy of the State.

The Chief Minister referred to the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary celebrations and said that the State had also chalked out a constructive programme. He said that the Gandhi Centenary Year would help generate a new enthusiasm among the people which would shake them off from lethargy and despair.

Appeal to people

Concluding the Chief M said that the Government spare no effort in fulfilling the and aspirations of the people. ever he desired the people resort to destructive means o issues. He fervently appeal the people to ensure that should be done to harm the the country. He said that his colleagues considered every who had settled in Maharash a Maharashtrian. It was al duty of the people coming from States to settle in Maharashtra one with the hopes and aspir of the people of the State and their shoulders to the progre advancement of the State.

Nation Mourns the Death of Dr. Zakir Husain

(*continued from page 5*)

the formulation of an educational theory and pattern which would be responsive to the forces operating in national life.

As President of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Dr. Zakir Husain gave shape to Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of basic education. He linked practical work with intellectual work in a fruitful union, thus averting the danger of schools being turned into factories of spinning and weaving.

Dr. Zakir Husain, who had been connected with UNESCO as a member of Indian delegations, was elected member of its Executive Board during 1956-58. He also worked as Chairman, India Committee, International Students' Service (till 1955) and World University Service, Geneva (1955-57).

In recognition of his services in the spheres of culture and education, he was awarded "Padma Vibhushan" in 1954 and "Bharat Ratna" in 1963.

Dr. Zakir Husain was nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 in the quota reserved for those who have distinguished themselves in the field of literature, science, art and social service. He was re-nominated in April, 1956, and continued to be a member till his appointme Governor of Bihar on July 6,

In May, 1962, he was e Vice-President of India.

Dr. Zakir Husain was e President of India on May 9, and assumed office on Ma 1967.

The more prominent amo publications to Dr. Zakir H credit are : "Capitalism, An in Understanding" ; "Shi (Hindi) ; and translations in U "Plato's Republic" ; Mr. "National System of Econo and Edwin Cannan's "Elem Economics".

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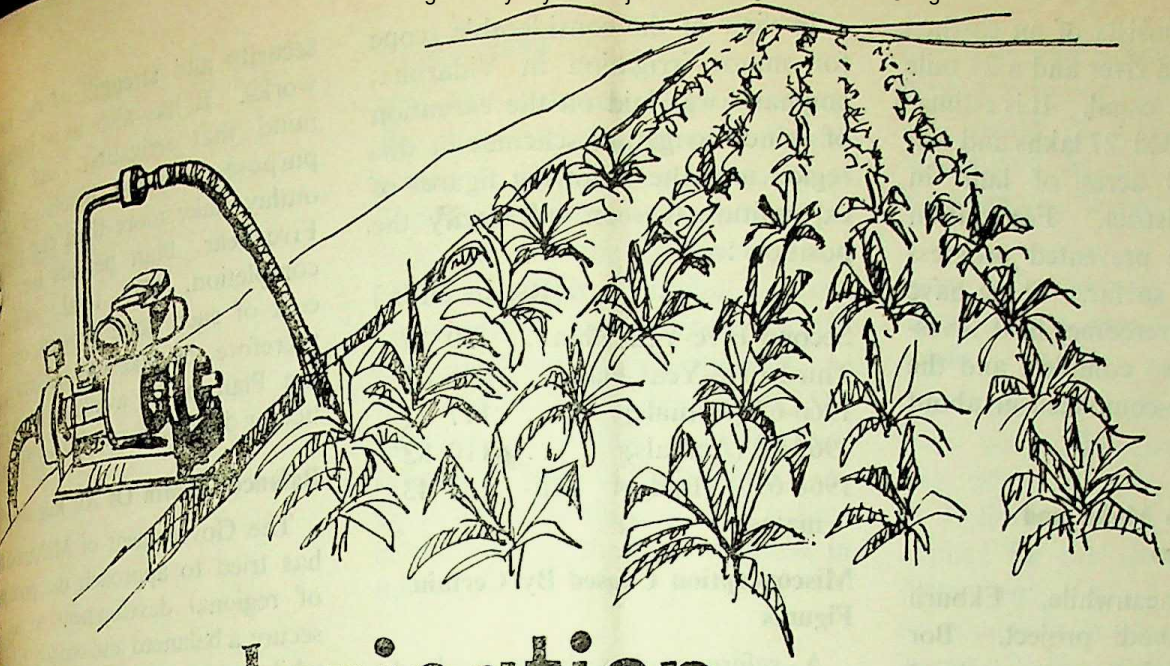

Irrigation Programme in Vidarbha

REPORTS have appeared in a section of the press to the effect that there is wide disparity in the allocation of expenditure on irrigation projects among different regions of the State resulting in underdevelopment of certain regions, particularly Vidarbha region. The Government, therefore, considers necessary to state the following facts regarding the development programme of Vidarbha with special reference to irrigation.

Position Before Merger

In the First Five-Year Plan when Vidarbha formed part of old Madhya Pradesh State not a single medium or major irrigation project was undertaken in this region. Nor had any survey or investigation of irrigation projects been made during that period. In the Second Plan, three projects viz., Bagh, Itiadoh and Dina were included in the Plan for Vidarbha by the then Madhya Pradesh Government. But this was done without any project survey or investigation. A lot of time had, therefore, to be spent on preliminary investigations before starting the work. Considerable work had to be put in to prepare the detailed projects. Difficulties were encountered due to peculiar geological conditions. It was also necessary to arrive at an agreement with the new Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the allocation of costs and benefits on the Bagh Project. These difficulties have since been overcome and a stage reached for rapid progress thereon.

Bagh Project

The Bagh Project which is a joint venture undertaken by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh consists of an earthen dam at Sirpur, a pick-up weir at Pujaritola and left and right bank canals to irrigate 83,000 acres. Out of these, the project will irrigate 61,000 acres in Vidarbha region and the rest in Madhya Pradesh. The work is in full swing both at the head-works and also on the canals and the present tempo will also continue in 1969-70. Irrigation benefits will start accruing partially from June 1969. The share of Maharashtra is estimated to cost Rs. 584·28 lakhs.

Itiadoh And Dina Projects

The Itiadoh project estimated to cost Rs. 692·02 lakhs provides for an earthen dam across Garvi river in Bhandara district and a 48 mile-long right bank canal to irrigate 80,000 acres in Bhandara and Chandrapur districts. The work on the dam and canals is in progress. Irrigation benefits will accrue in 1970. The

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Dina project consists of an earthen dam across Dina river and a 21 mile long right bank canal. It is estimated to cost Rs. 348·27 lakhs and will irrigate 30,500 acres of land in Chandrapur district. Foundation difficulties have prevented progress on this project so far. These have recently been overcome, field investigations are also complete and the work should be completed in about 3 years' time.

Total Outlay on Major and Medium Schemes

In the meanwhile, Ekburji project, Pindrabodi project, Bor project and Nalganga project of Second Five-Year Plan and also Managarh project, Sangrampur project, Wunna project and Saikheda project have been completed. Katepurna project of Second Five-Year Plan and Pus project Morna project, Gyanganga project, Sorna project and Dongergaon project of the Third Five-Year Plan are in progress. It is proposed to undertake in the near future three major projects viz., Pench, Upper Wardha and Sahasra-Kunda (hydro) in the Vidarbha region. An investigation Circle consisting of 3 Divisions for survey and investigation of irrigation projects was set up in Vidarbha in June 1964 to expedite the preparation of project reports in that region. The total outlay on major and medium irrigation schemes in Vidarbha since the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan will be clear from the following figures :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

First Five-Year Plan ..	*Nil.*
Second Five-Year Plan	403·54
Third Five-Year Plan ..	856·00
1966-67 (Actuals) ..	394·35
1967-68 (Actuals) ..	399·15
1968-69 (Budget Estimates).	628·90

In view of the considerable scope for minor irrigation in Vidarbha, emphasis was laid on the execution of minor irrigation schemes in this region and the following figures of expenditure thereon will clarify the position :—

(Rs, in lakhs)

Second Five-Year Plan..	50·27
Third Five-Year Plan ..	296·42
1966-67 (Actuals) ..	117·41
1967-68 (Actuals) ..	110·82
1968-69 (Budget Estimates).	154·43

Misconception Caused By Certain Figures

A reference has been made to certain figures purporting to be district-wise allocations for irrigation and multipurpose projects to spotlight the disparity in developmental outlays on irrigation projects as between some districts in Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha. This approach is evidently inappropriate and even misleading as irrigation project generally benefit more than one district/region and, are, therefore, treated as " Divisional Level " schemes, while the multipurpose projects which serve more than one region of the State through the grid system are treated as State level schemes. Therefore, arguing on the basis of district-wise distribution of such figures in the light of the location of headwork of projects is wide off the mark. It has to be recognised that the location of dams necessarily depends upon the availability of suitable sites which in turn have to be settled by reference to geological and other conditions making for overall economy of construction and security and strength of the works. It has also to be b mind that irrigation and purpose projects involving outlays take more than one Five-Year Plan periods for completion. The total es cost of such large projects c therefore, be taken as indica the Plan outlay available for ticular district in any Plan per

Balance Growth Of All Region

The Government of Mahar has tried to approach the pr of regional development so secure a balanced and orderly g while correcting back-logs d historical reasons. In doing has necessarily to look at the w process of development in all se and not only to one secto isolation. At the time of the f tion of the bigger bilingual Bo State in November 1956, Vid and Marathwada regions disc certain backlogs in developme comparison with Western M rashtra. Special schemes were, t fore, drawn up after the form of Maharashtra State in May to remove the backlog by provi more expenditure on the dev ment of Vidarbha and Marath regions. The Third Five-Year which was the first integrated Fi Year Plan of Maharashtra, ini process for the removal of backlog. The following table s the comparative picture of exp ture on the development schem relation to the population Census) and per capita expen in the three regions of the State ing the Third Plan :—

Region	Population (in lakhs)	Third Plan expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Per Ca expend (Third P
Western Maharashtra	240.21	21,922.10	9
Vidarbha	92.34	9,426.52	10
Marathwada	62.98	7,251.00	11

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Better Food Position In The State

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, made the following statement regarding food position in Maharashtra State at the Press Conference held at Sachivalaya on April 28.

De-Rationing

IN view of the relatively better food position in the State and with a view to help the agriculturists to dispose of their surplus wheat for which the two cities of Sholapur and Nagpur are their traditional markets, Government has decided to lift rationing from Nagpur and Sholapur with effect from 1st May, 1969. The question of further relaxation of rationing will be considered by Government at the appropriate time in the light of the food position in the State.

Import of Rice and Broken Rice from outside the State

As some hoteliers etc. represented to Government that, if permitted, they will be able to import rice from other States, Government permitted their associations to import rice from outside the State. The hoteliers and catering establishments were however, unable to obtain the necessary export permits from other States.

To alleviate the difficulties due to scarcity of rice, the State Government has made arrangements with the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation for importing 1,000 tonnes of rice from Nepal. It is expected that this quantity of rice would reach Bombay in the month of May, 1969. This would be distributed to bulk consumers as an extra quota. The Marketing Federation is carrying on negotiations for importing a further quantity of 1,000 tonnes.

Further, broken rice from outside the State has also been permitted to be imported anywhere in the State. Co-operative agencies and Associations of bulk consumers can obtain the necessary import permits. In non-Rationing areas, a few private traders can also be given the import permits. The price and mode of disposal would be determined by the Controllers of Rationing/Collectors of the Districts.

Issue of rice to hoteliers and other bulk consumers in Rationing Areas

Because of limited supplies of rice with Government hoteliers and other catering establishments in Rationing Areas, who had not applied for rice quota before 26th November, 1965, were not being supplied with rice from Government stocks. It has now been decided that with effect from 1st May 1969, all hoteliers, catering establishments and other bulk consumers in Rationing Areas will be eligible for receiving rice quotas according to the prescribed formula. In view of the higher costs involved, rice will be sold to commercial establishments at a slightly higher rate than what is chargeable to the domestic consumers.

Food Position

The position of foodgrains in the State continues to be satisfactory.

On 19th April, 1969 we had a stock of 4·68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains comprising of nearly, 1·68 lakh tonnes of rice and 3·00 lakh tonnes of non-rice cereals (mainly wheat and jowar).

Procurement

The procurement of paddy up to 24th April 1969, is 2,63,661 tonnes. Last year on this date the procurement was 2,56,164 tonnes. The total procurement during 1968-69 is likely to be about the same as last year's viz. 2,78,000 tonnes.

The jowar procurement as on 24th April 1969, is 2,35,688 tonnes. Out

(*continued on p. 47*)

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Maharashtra Day in Delhi

The Maharashtra Information Centre, organised a novel programme on the occasion of the Maharashtra Day celebrations at Delhi. Picture shows Kumari Sucheta Bhide presenting a dance recital based on a Marathi song. At left is seen the audience.

Maharashtra Day was celebrated in Delhi on May 1, at the Aifacs Hall under the auspices of the Maharashtra Information Centre.

The highlight of the celebration was a special programme of Bharat Natyam by Kumari Sucheta Bhide, based on Marathi padas written by Sarfoji Raja Bhonsle in Prakrit Marathi, researched and choregraphed by her Guru Parvatikumar.

In her programme the danseuse presented to an appreciative audience packed to capacity, nine classical items, Alaru, Sholla, Shabda, Varna, Abhinayapada, Swarajati, Abhinayapada (Temang), Navarsa Shloka and Abhinayapada (Aghatita Saye).

Here performance was marked by purity of classicism, clarity of aesthetic perfection in hand gestures and an inborn perfection sense of time and foot-work.

The sports Club of the Union Home Ministry had organised an all-India drama co[illegible] of the civil employees, at Delhi, in the last week of March. The drama—Mag[illegible] Pahu Nakos-presented by the Sachivalaya Gymkhana on behalf of the Mahar[illegible] Government carried away the second prize in the competition. Four individual prizes were awarded to the artistes for best acting and second prize was awarded for direction.

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Need for Continued Innovation for Successful Social Revolution

THE most decisive social change during the last 50 years is the establishment of social control over the economic system, gradually but nevertheless inexorably in the capitalist countries and in one deep in the socialist countries as well as in the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia. By the time the Russian Revolution took place the ills of laisses faire capitalism had become well-known business cycles with periodic fluctuations in production, employment and incomes. But their remedies had not yet been fully established and it took the Soviet State 10 years before it could devise an effective method of economic planning.

Great Depression

While economic planning was being given its first trial in the Soviet Union, the western world was rocked by the great depression, out of which were born the solutions of capitalist reconstruction. The New Deal with contracyclical fiscal policy in the 'thirties' with anti-trust laws dating from an earlier period, the Keynesian rationalization of the whole process through a public policy of saving and investment in order to achieve full employment of the existing capacity of an economy and an egality-oriented distribution of incomes and wealth through progressive income taxes, estate duties, public consumption and public enterprises became new points of departure for capitalist countries. In fact, if we leave aside the two World Wars and the rise and fall of Nazism as irrelevancies thrust on an unwilling world, the real issue in the last 50 years of economic development in the industrialised nations boils down to a choice of economic planning with or without private enterprise.

Development of Neo-Nationalist Countries

In the neo-nationalist countries of Asia and Africa, through economic development alone can economic stability be realised. Because the alternative to economic development is not economic stability but perpetuation of economic stagnation. And since economic development in the sense of building up of the economic infrastructure and training of new skills is beyond the competence of private enterprise, the State has naturally had to step in and carry out this task. In some countries there has been at the same time a tendency to build industries crucial to economic transformation as public enterprises and to use the public sector as the principal agent for espousing economic growth. Here elements of socialism in addition to economic planning as such have been built into the economic structure. This form of mixed economy is however to be distinguished from that in some of the Western countries where economic planning and direction has fallen short of establishing public enterprises on a large scale. Taking the world as a whole therefore, we find a continum of economic systems with planning and exclusively or largely public enterprises at one end of it, economic systems with planning and exclusively or largely private enterprises following a strategy of harmonized co-operation between opposed interest group at the other end of it, and economic systems with planning and a mixture of public and private enterprises in the middle of it.

This metamorphism in economic organisation was to a great extent set off by industrialisation as a universal process. The change in social structure within the workshop resulting from this process is common to both the advanced neo-capitalist and socialist systems. Increasing division of labour and a contractual labour-employer (labour-state in the latter case) relationship are its two principal characteristics—the latter in spite of the early authoritarian treatment of labour in the socialist states. In both systems, horizontal and vertical mobility has increased. In the neo-nationalist countries however, all this is still limited in

By

ASOKA MEHTA

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scope mobility in still sluggish and trade unionism yet to achieve that degree of organization which can give a direction to the economy.

Consequences of Social Control

One of the most important consequences of social control over the economic system has been in the demographic field. In this area the most spectacular event is the rapid fall in mortality both in the industrialized nations of the world and in the former colonies and dependencies which are relatively backward. But which in the advanced neo-capitalist and socialist countries birth rate is now more or less adapted to income, in most of the newly independent countries increases in income are nullified by a still unmanageable birth rate. They are now trying to make up the leeway by adopting family planning measures on very large scale measures which are in themselves an indication of a fundamental social and psychological change.

As a result of increasing social control over the economy, industrialization, urbanization and demographic control, the structure of family in the advanced contries has undergone a radical change. The large families, characteristic of the early phase of capitalism are now yielding place to small conjugal families open to society education, having become a completely public responsibility. In developing countries, however these are still closed to the influence of society in the sense that much of the processes of socialization such as education and employment are still carried on within the circle of the family. Here a three-generation family is still the rule even if the traditional kinship family is disappearing. But with the state coming forward to provide primary and secondary education on an ever-increasing scale, and the need for child labour subsiding with the changing pattern of agriculture, the emergence of conjugal families open to society with a shift of emphasis from dominance to companionship and from contractual relationship to emotional ties cannot be postponed for long even in these societies.

Change in Educational Field

The inherent needs of a technological society have also brought about a profound change in the field of education. Mass literacy is a common feature of all advanced countries, be they capitalist or socialist, while in many of them school education is compulsory and under state auspices. The most important feature of education in these societies is the increasing emphasis on the teaching of sciences including social sciences.

The progress of the post colonial societies in this regard in the last 20 years, although impressive, is not yet decisive. In most of them mass literacy, adult-literacy, and universal primary education are still the immediate targets while high school, technological and university education is confined to a small percentage of the eligible age groups.

Social Barriers Falling

In the face of changes in the economic structure, family life and education, social barriers are falling. These exist not only in neo-nationalist societies which still have an old stratified social structure. The colour bar in the United States, the prejudices against the Jews in certain parts of the western world, and apartheid in Africa are all instances or another form of such In a very quiet manner been struggling over the years to assimilate nearly cent of its population of scheduled castes and tribes in the main common life, a struggle aims at reversing the the last 3,000 years of its history. A similar struggle in the United States to Negroes on an equal footing the rest of the community. separate in their content content, the two are never instances of a universal towards achievement of and justice evident everywhere

Universal Process of Social Change

These various universal of social change could not lize without a continuous swelling stream of innovations these diverse fields. The tion of innovations has become in itself a universal of social change. Apart from fact that every increase in fund of innovations of all increases the probability of innovations arising out of real reason why this probability being increasingly realized is found in the changing and size of the class of in in society today. Patern societies of the past innovations through the authority while under faire capitalism it was the prenuer who innovated imparted a dynamic to the The number of people involved in innovations therefore strictly limited, the range of possible in in societies of today, whether of reconstrued

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socialism or even post-colonial, nationalism, innovations are increasingly becoming the prerogatives of scientists, administrators and the political elite, an open class which is numerically growing. As a result, the group characteristics of the elite as well as the leadership are changing significantly. Among the elite or the top decision makers in economic, military, political and other fields, the number of inventors, that is, those who formulate new ideas or ideals, and of founders, that is, those who institutionalize activities for the realization of those ideals, is slowly but steadily increasing as compared to the number of continuators, that is, those who run the institutions. This is another way of saying that the constructive, the critical, the technical or the organizational elements of the elite are gaining preponderence. As a result of this, the leadership in society, the most active power holders, is becoming more and more open to infiltration by members of the creative and organizational elite.

Nature of Elite Leadership Changing

This change in the nature of elite and leadership is in evidence not only in the neo-capitalistic societies of the west, but also in the socialist societies of the East and in the neo-nationalist societies of Asia and Africa. In socialist societies, the revolution threw out the old elite and brought in a new elite. In neo-nationalist societies, the old elite supporting and supported by imperial rule has also bowed out and a nationalist elite has taken its place. The demand for further nationalisation of the elite in these societies is still heard while a second transformation of the elite through infiltration from the relatively more backward sections of society, whether by an evolutionary process or by revolution, cannot be long forestalled. The rumblings of the discontent are already audible. In any case, the changers rather than the no-changers are in the ascendency. This is but natural because where change becomes a central value, those who are capable of changing society will be in power rather than those who are only able to maintain it at a given level.

Democracy and Dictatorship

It is the emerging societies of the neo-nationalist world which are facing the greatest uncertainty today. Divided in their political thinking between democracy and dictatorship, in their economic thinking between capitalism and socialism, and in their cultural thinking between modernism and traditionalism, they are the most unstable elements in the world. This instability is all the greater because the other two types of advanced societies are actively interested in imposing their own images upon these nascent societies. What is important is to realise that the same universal forces of social change are at work in these societies as have shaped the more advanced ones. If the differences between the advanced types of societies are really diminishing rather than increasing or staying the same then the case for an active policy of international interference and tension loses its rationale. I have tried to show that this is so and I therefore believe that while the third world should be materially and morally helped to fulfil its destiny, it should be left to work out its own course regarding the choice of its working arrangements.

Towards Common Destiny

I believe that the entire race has a common destiny towards which it is being inexorably led through economic, social, political and cultural interdependence and acculturation, an approximation of values and a conveging philosophy of life also, I believe the divisive forces to be a relic of the past. Myth-making of which a society is never really free, can be such a divisive force. So can be jingoism and imperialism, behind whatever name it may hide itself for the time being, and war. I have no doubt in my mind that these forces are weakening day by day and the other forces, the universal processes of planned and controlled social change, led by scientific and technological advances, that tend to bring the world together and make it a happier place to live in, are gaining ground. But the going is very hard indeed and it would be a folly to minimise the risks of accidents and the stresses and strains involved in the journey of universal transformation.

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National Agriculture Fair

Governor Visits Agriculture Fair

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, had glimpses of the green revolution which was changing the face of the countryside, when he visited the 5th National Agriculture Fair at Mahim Causeway, on May 2.

Dr. Cherian gave the following message on the television in the Rural Broadcasting Section of the Pavilion : "I am glad to have visited this beautiful Fair where I had an opportunity to see at first hand various aspects of the "Green Revolution" that is now changing the face of our countryside.

"I congratulate the authorities who planned and erected this exhibition so efficiently. May their efforts be fruitfully rewarded."

In the Maharashtra Pavilion, the Governor accompanied by Smt. Tara Cherian, went round various sections and evinced keen interest especially in improved varieties of jowar, paddy, fruits etc.

Shri A. K. Kanitkar, Deputy Director of Publicity, welcomed the Governor and Smt. Tara Cherian and took them round the exhibition.

Earlier, Dr. Cherian and Smt. Tara Cherian were received by Dr. D. A. Bholay, Director General of Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Besides Maharashtra Pavilion, the Governor also visited the Orissa, Mysore, Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Goa Pavilions.

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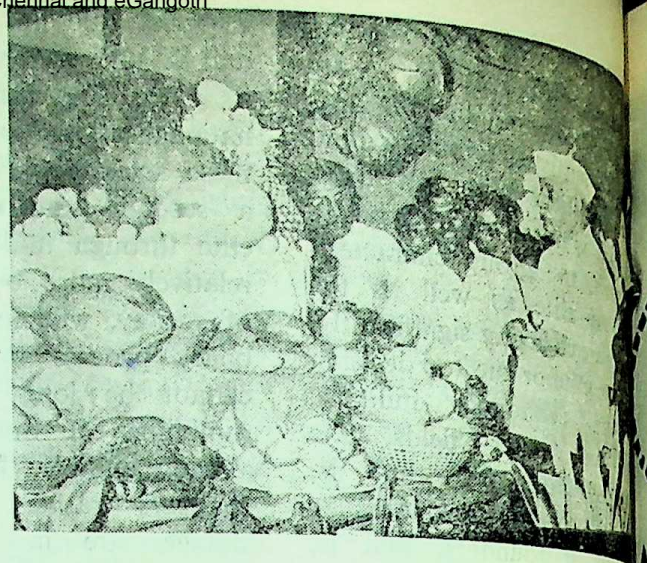
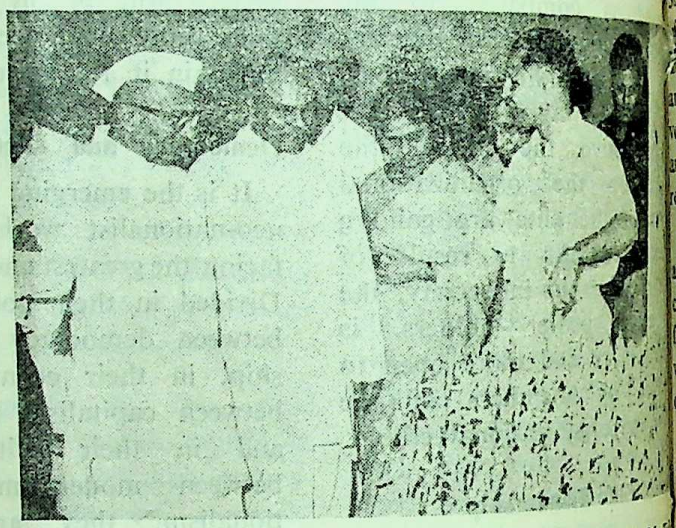


Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and Smt. Cherian are seen looking with interest at an exhibit in the Maharashtra Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair, on May 2, 19



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, and Shri N. M. T. Minister for Labour, are seen evinicing keen interest in a exhibit Maharashtra Pavilion at National Agriculture Fair. Smt. Tara also seen in the picture.

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Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, who visited the National Agriculture Fair, is seen looking inquisitively at a panel in Maharashtra Pavilion.

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

AT a ceremonial parade of Police and Home Guards at Shivaji Park on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Maharashtra State, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra State, stressed the need to promote unity and goodwill among all people of India by endeavouring to abolish class distinctions and those based on birth, caste or religion.

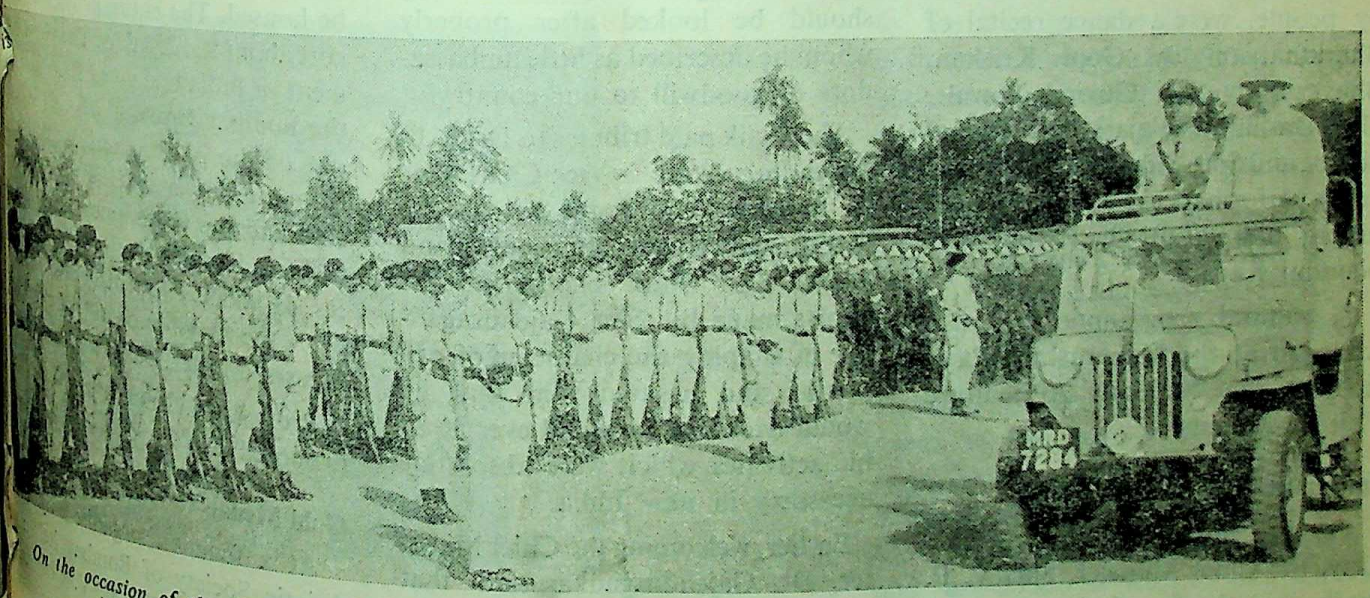
Dr. Cherian said that it was appropriate to remember and recollect the teachings and the ideals for which the Father of Nation, whose birth centenary was being celebrated this year, stood and died.

Referring to the progress of the State, the Governor said that Maharashtra was on the threshold of a green revolution because of the contribution of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. He said that various types of irrigation works had been pursued with vigour and large areas of land had been brought under these schemes.

Dr. Cherian said that with the commissioning of power from the Tarapore Atomic reactor, power supply position in Maharashtra had considerably improved and the restrictions imposed had been considerably reduced. There had been a general rise in industrial activity just as the cloud of recession had lifted. "We now go into the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan full of renewed hope in our capacity to survive the trials and tribulations that we have faced", he added.

The Governor also presented medals to seven police personnel for meritorious service. The Chief Minister's Gold Medal for skilful detection of crime during the year 1966 was awarded to Shri Prabhakar Laxman Mokashi, Police Inspector, Greater Bombay Police, for his having smartly detected the Syndicate Bank robbery case involving an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The names of recipients of Police medal are : Shri Ramchandra Soma Rane, Police Inspector, Poona City ; Shri Raghunath Shankar Dash-



On the occasion of the Maharashtra Day celebrations, the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, is inspecting the ceremonial parade of the Police and Home Guards, at Shivaji Park, Bombay.

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putre, Police Inspector, Police Training College, Nasik ; Kumari Shanta Khiyaldas Parwani, Lady Police Inspector, Greater Bombay Police Force ; Shri Anthony Gregory Fernandez, Home Police Inspector, Poona Rural ; Shri Sitaram Narayan Kadam, Head Constable, Poona City ; Shri Chand Siddiq Saheb Momin, Head Constable, Sholapur and Shri Jayawant Samkhaji Thorat, Head Constable, Greater Bombay Police Force.

Earlier, the Governor was received by Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister and Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra.

The gathering included members of State Cabinet, members of Consular Corps and other distinguished dignitaries.

Cultural Programmes

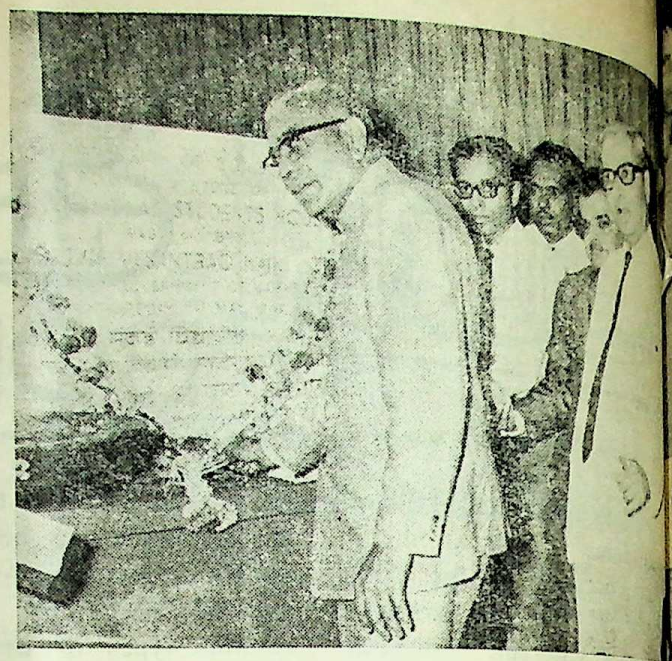
In the evening, cultural programmes in celebration of the Maharashtra Day were organised on behalf of the State Government at Chowpatty, Shivaji Park, Nare Park and at Kurla.

The highlights of these programmes, which were largely attended by people, were a dance recital of Bharatnatyam by Gopi Krishna, Bhavgeet by Shri Govind Powale, Shri Dasharath Pujari, Shri Vithal Shinde and Smt. Suhasini Kolhapure, dance performances by local art institutions and lavani dance by Miss Nandini Kadam.

A cultural programme was also arranged at the Maharashtra Pavilion at the National Agriculture Fair at Mahim.

International Students' House

On the auspicious Maharashtra Day, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, laid the foundation stone of the International Students' House to be constructed by the University of Bombay on a plot measuring 2,000 sq. yards on C Road, near Churchgate.



Chief Minister V. P. Naik laid the foundation stone of the International Students' House of the Bombay University, on May 1. Seen in the picture at extreme right is Vice Chancellor Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that Bombay was not only the gateway of India but window of the world where students from various countries came for education. The foreign students coming to this great city for learning should be looked after properly whom he described as little ambassadors of goodwill to our country.

Shri Naik paid tributes to Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, whom he described as friend, philosopher and guide. Shri Naik mentioned the efforts made by Shri Gajendragadkar in shaping the character of our youths and assured him that he would back him now and ever in all his activities which were absolutely necessary in new India.

Earlier, welcoming the Chief Minister, Dr. Gajendragadkar said that among the various cities in India Bombay was such a city where the largest number of international students came for education. It was therefore befitting that these students, who numbered 2,000 to[illegible] should have such a House in the city.

He said that the 13-storey project when completed would accommodate 300 students. The first phase would be completed by June 1970 when 150 students would be housed. The entire project would cost about Rs. 25 lakhs. The Government of India had given Rs. 9 lakhs, the Bombay University Rs. 4½ lakhs out of the grants she had received from the University Grants Commission and the Government of Maharashtra has given the plot worth Rs. 4½ lakhs. The project is designed by the well-known Architects Messrs. Master, Sathe and Kothari.

Prof. A. N. Namjoshi, M. L. A. proposed a Vote of Thanks.

Gold Medals to Orientology Scholars

At a function organised by the Asiatic Society of Bombay held in the Town Hall, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, awarded

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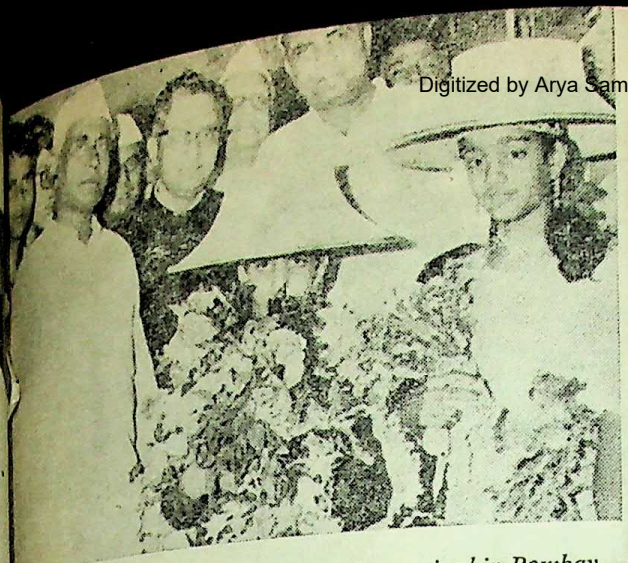
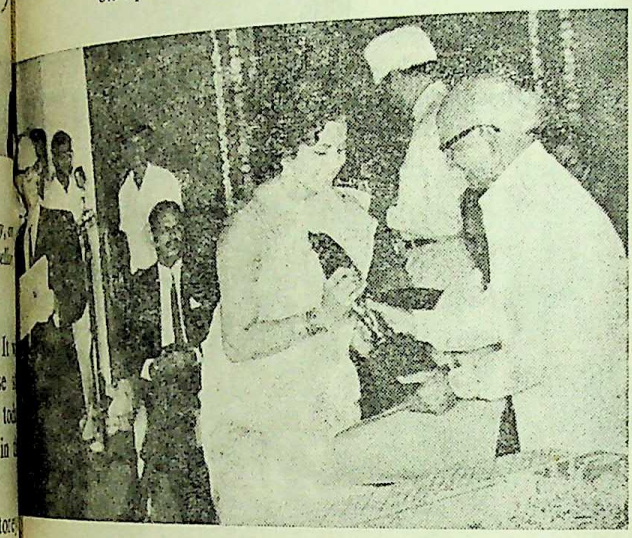


Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, arrived in Bombay on April 26, after his tour abroad.



Shri Keshavrao Date, a veteran Marathi actor, distributed awards to the winners at the Seventh Maharashtra State Marathi Films Festival, held at Rang Bhavan, Bombay, on May 1, Picture shows Jayashri Gadkar receiving an award for best acting from Shri Date.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik inagurated the Agricultural Research Centre st arted by the Fertiliser Corporation of India at Trombay, on April 30. Shri S. R. Mukherjee, General Manager of the Corporation is to the left of the Chief Minister.

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the Campbell Memorial Gold Medal, 1968, to M. M. Pandit Gopinath Kaviraj hailing from the village of Dharni in Dacca District in recognition of his meritorious services in Orientology and Indian Philosophy. The medal was handed over to Shri G. L. Chandavarkar in absence of Shri Kaviraj who has undergone operation.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, was the chief guest on the occasion.

The other gold medal after the name of M. M. Dr. P. V. Kane, was awarded to Professor Vishvabandhu Shastri who devoted whole of his life to the cause of Sanskrit, particularly Vedas. Dr. Paradkar received the medal on behalf of Shri Shastri who is also ailing.

The society's silver medal, 1968 and special silver medal was awarded to the late Dr. S. S. Bhave and Shri A. A. A. Fyzee, respectively. Smt. Bhave received the medal of the late Dr. Bhave.

In his presidential speech Dr. Cherian commented the great contribution of the recipients of awards towards the oriental arts, science and literature and appealed to the young generation to take inspiration from these scholars. He also complimented the society for its work done for its research work and encouragement to orientology.

Delivering the lecture on " Education In Changing Society " on the occasion, Shri Chaudhari said that our education should aim at the development of character of our students in consonent with the needs of the modern society. He expressed the concern over the students participation in demonstrations initiated by the political parties and appealed to the educational institutions to take proper steps to shape and guide the youth.

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Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, President of the Society, welcomed the guests.

Shri J. G. Bodhe, Vice-president proposed a vote of thanks.

C. M. Hails Zilla Parishads' Efforts

Two-day conference of the Chairmen of the Agricultural and Co-operative Sub-Committee of the Zilla Parishads, was held at Sachivalaya, on May 6 and 7. The working of the Plan schemes and the programme proposed for hybrid and high yielding varieties of food crops for the year 1969-70 was discussed in the conference.

For the next year, 20 lakh hectares are expected to be brought under the hybrid and high yielding varieties programme. Out of them, 11 lakh hectares will be under jowar ; 5 lakh hectares under bajri ; 2·4 lakh hectares under paddy ; 1·4 lakh hectares under wheat ; and 0·2 lakhs hectares under maize.

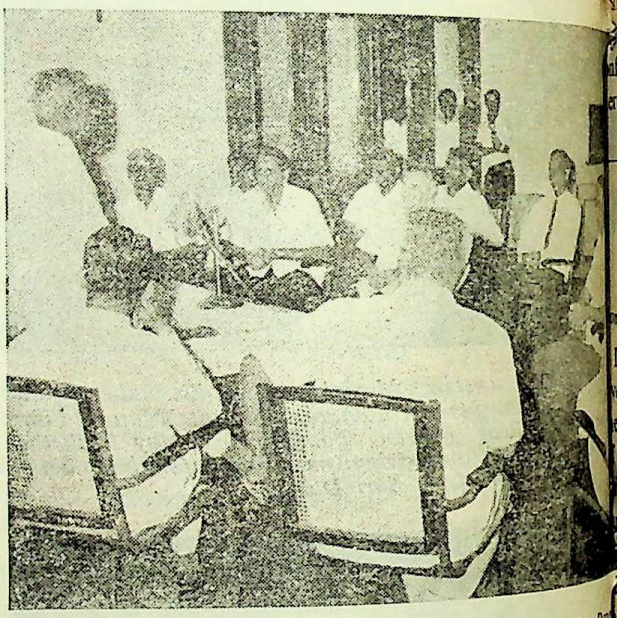
Easy to Reach the Target

Shri Naik congratulated the Zilla Parishad representatives on their successful efforts in taking the new technological knowledge about hybrid and high yielding varieties to the farmers in remotest corner of the State. He thought that if proper and co-ordinated efforts were continued during the next two or three months by way of supplying necessary credit and inputs to the farmers well in time, there should be no difficulty in reaching the target envisaged. He actually wanted them to work on war-footing for the next two or three months for this work.

No Aid to Defaulting Farmers

The Chief Minister, however, made it clear that this year defaulting farmers would not get finance for their agricultural needs through the Government sources as they did last year. Last year, he explained, as a special case, credit was given even to the defaulting farmers in view of the successive drought conditions for the previous two or three years. But in view of the better season last year, this concession would not be given this year. However, they would get credit through the normal co-operative credit structure on certain condition and Government would g facilities to the co-operative structure for the purpose. connection he made a refer the decision taken by the Bank of India regarding payment by defaulters. He that the Maharashtra St operative Bank had in con with the Reserve Bank of taken a decision that if de

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, paying h the memory of the late President Dr. Zakir Husain, at a co meeting held at Sachivalaya, on May 3.



Shri G. A. Sharma, Secretary, General Administration De ment, is addressing a conference of the officials of the Directo Rural Broadcasting of Maharashtra Government.

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ay up to June 1969 the amount al to half of the credit limit to ich they would have been entitled the current year, they would be sidered eligible for grant of h loan this year.

he representatives of the Zilla rishads assured the Chief Mini- r of their full co-operation and ticipation in the hybrid and high lding programme.

The conference also took note of programme proposed by the ious commercial banks to under- ing financing of agriculture, both the fields of short or medium term ns.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for culture, while addressing the nference earlier, observed that re should be proper co-ordination between the various sections of the Government in implementing the agricultural programme which the Government has taken in hand this year.

It has been decided to organise four Divisional conferences of all representatives of Zilla Parishads and Chief Executive Officers and representatives of the various departments convened for reviewing the Plan schemes and hybrid and high yielding programme to be undertaken next year.

Earlier, two minutes' silence was observed at the meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President, Dr. Zakir Husain.

Kabaddi Tournament Inaugurated

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, inaugurated the Third Tirodkar Trouphy, All India Kabaddi Tournaments for men and women at the St. Xavier College Gymkhana at Parel, Bombay, on April 30.

The tournaments were organised by the Bombay District Kabaddi Association and were played for five days. The teams from Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Digras, Banglore, Gwalior, Delhi, Patiyala, Hydrabad, Baroda, Bhilai etc., participated.

Speaking, the Minister suggested that in view of growing importance of Indian games like Kabaddi and Kho-Kho, such tournments should be held more than once in a year all over the country. These games had proved their importance from health point of view and hence the people should encourage these games, he added.

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ntinued from page 10)

Irrigation Programme In Vidarbha

It should thus be clear that possi- e steps have been taken to remove e regional imbalance in the levels development in different regions the State. The fact that the per pita expenditure on development in arbha, which was Rs. 42·4 in the ond Five-Year Plan, i.e., before e formation of Maharashtra, rose Rs. 102·08 in the Third Plan eriod is a testimony to Govern- ent's earnest effort in bringing bout an all-round development of e region.

The process initiated in the Third ive-Year Plan is being continued in Vidarbha in the subsequent years of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Rapid Development of Underdeveloped Regions

In the circumstance explained above, it would be clear that steps have already been taken to attain a more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada of the State. The development of the State and its various constituent regions through an integrated Plan is the overall responsibility of the State Government. The process for the removal of the backlog in the various regions has, however, to be aimed at after taking into account the need for expansion in several sectors of development with due regard to financial and other feasibilities. The State Government has already accepted the principle that all the constituent regions of the State should be brought on part in the matter of development and accordingly due weightages are given to the under-developed regions.

It would not, therefore, be correct to contend that Vidarbha or any other region is being neglected in the allocation of the development outlays for irrigation and multipurpose projects.

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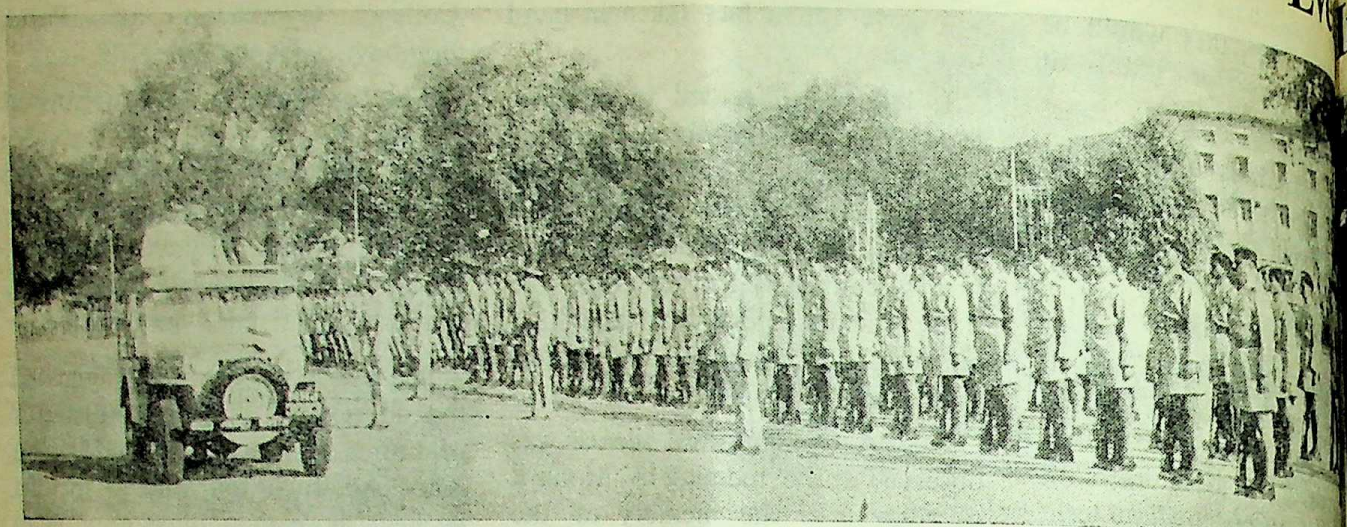
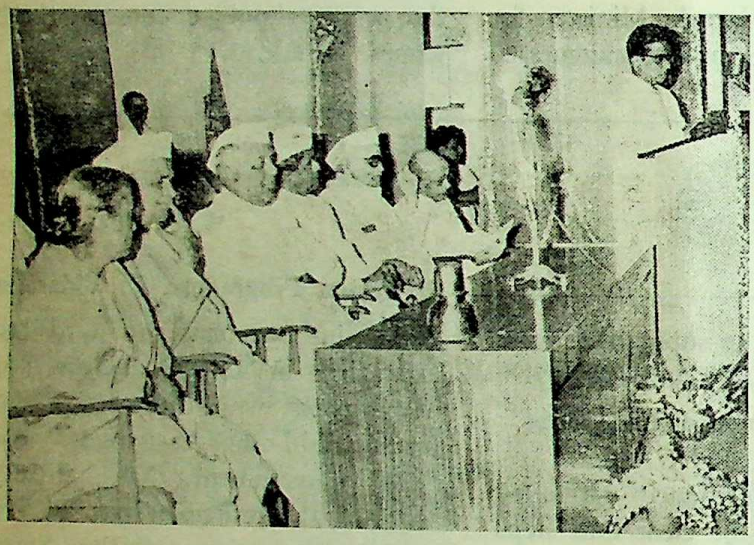
District Ev

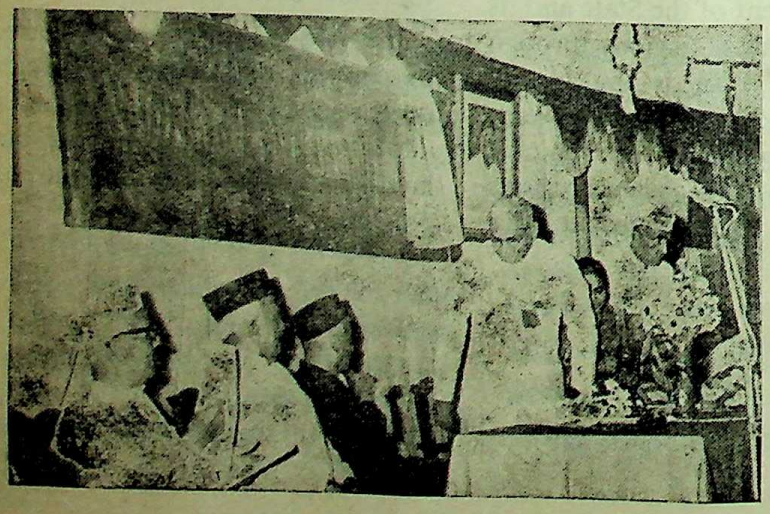


Shri D. H. Deshmukh, Divisional Commissioner of Nagpur, is seen inspecting a combined parade of Police and Home G Kasturchand Park, in Nagpur, on the 9th Anniversary of the Maharashtra Day.



A reception in honour of Prof. G. B. Sardar was held in Poona on May 1, under the Chairmanship of Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister. Seen in the picture from left are Smt. Sardar, Prof. Sardar, Shri Chavan, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Mahamahopadhyaya Shri Datto Waman Potdar and Shri R. K. Khadilkar.

Union Home Minister Y. B. Ch veiled a bust of the late Shri Sh More, at Poona, on May 1.



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Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, in the Narhar Balwant Thakur Law College of the Gokh tion Society, at Nasik, the other day. Also seen in are Shri B. L. Patankar, former Principal of the H.P. Shri J. B. Kshatriya, Chairman of the Board of Trust Gokhale Education Society, Shri R. A. Mirajkar Pramilabai Mirajkar.

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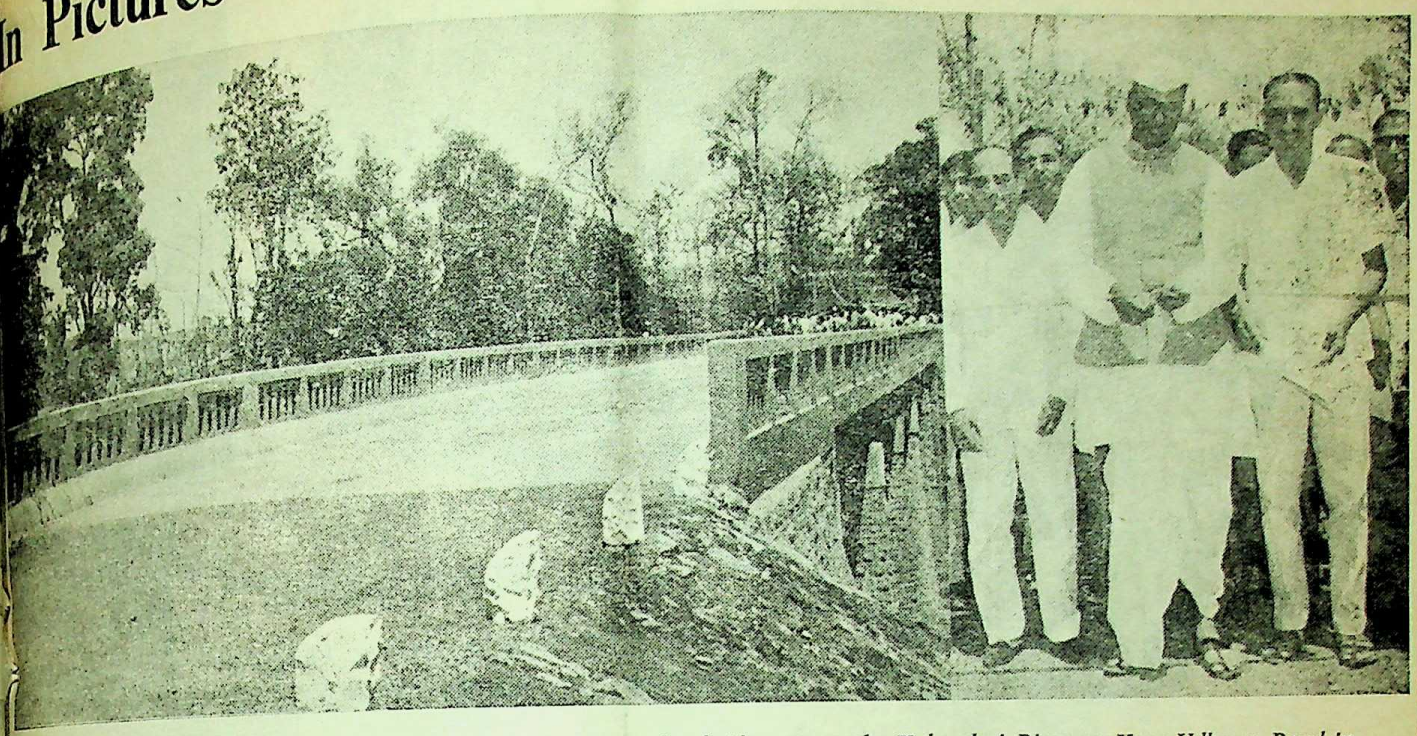
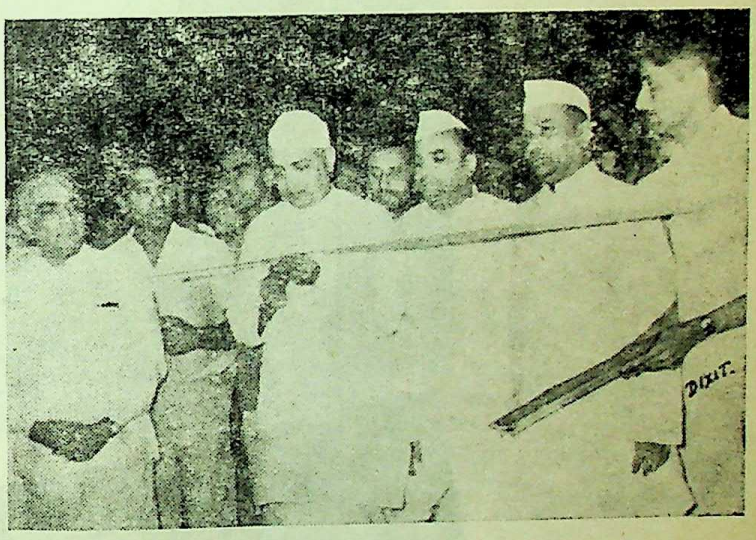
In Pictures



Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, inaugurated a bridge across the Kalamdevi River on Kasa-Udhawa Road in Thana district.



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, inaugurated the Industries Exhibition organised on the occasion of Industries Week celebrated at Aurangabad recently. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, Shri Sunderrajan, Divisional Commissioner, and Shri R. N. Kadaba, Deputy Director of Industies.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, laid the corner stone of the proposed building of the Ratnagiri Municipality.

Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, inaugurated a public well at Adyal in Bhandara district the other day.

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MAHARASHTRA DAY

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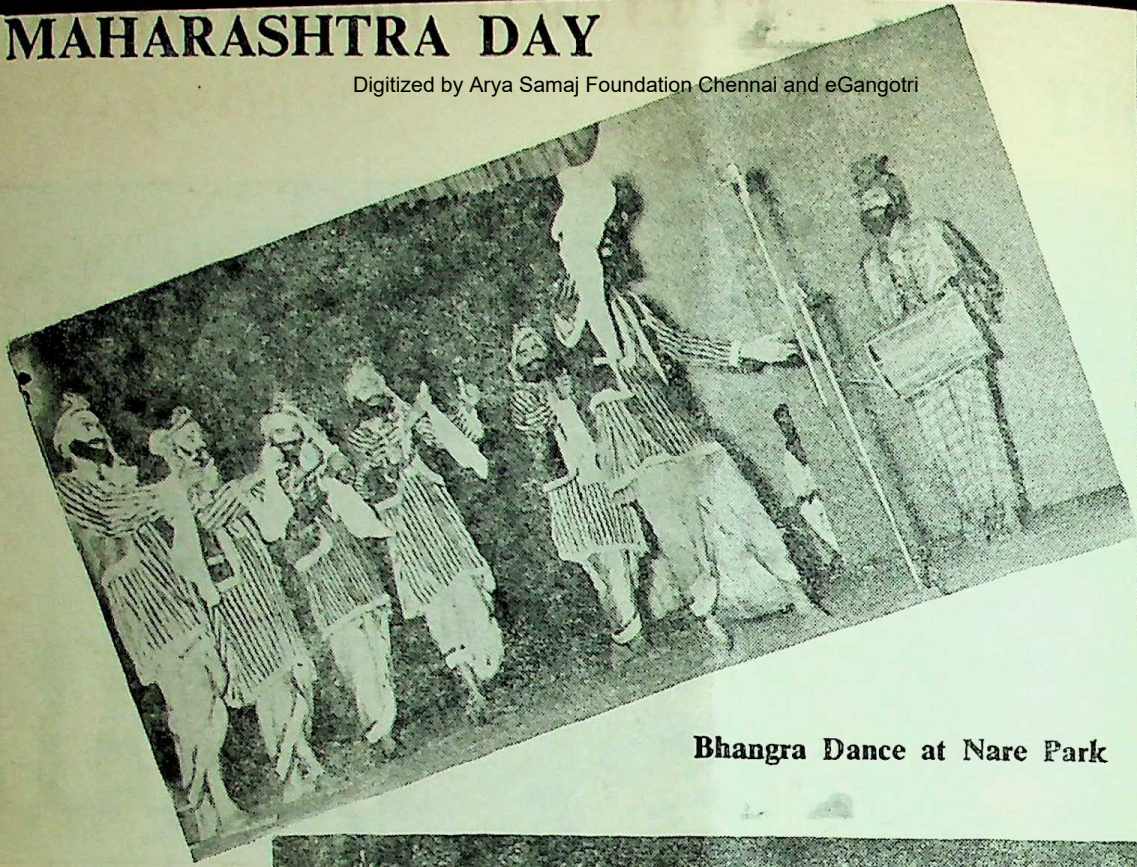
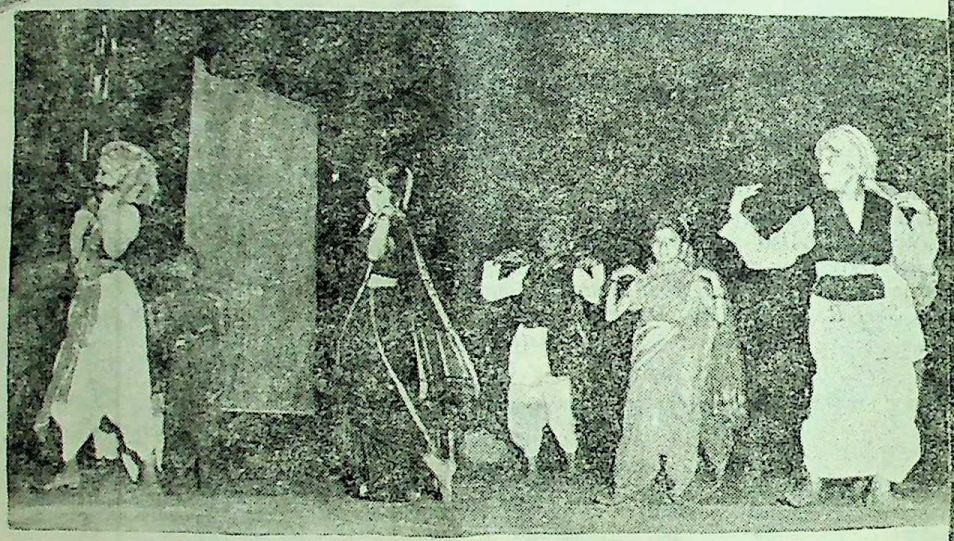


Bhangra Dance at Nare Park



Folk Dance at Kurla

Tribal Dance at Chowpatty

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CULTURAL PROGRAMMES IN BOMBAY

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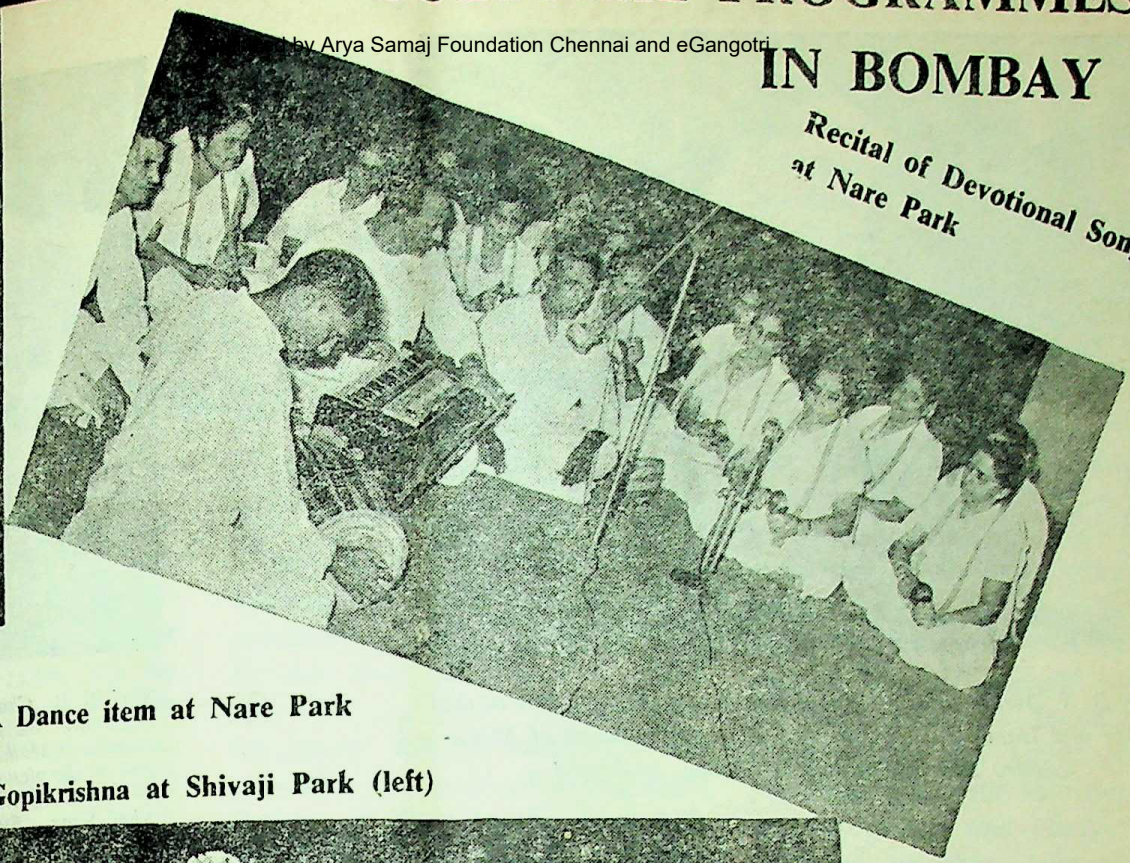

Recital of Devotional Song at Nare Park

A Dance item at Nare Park

Gopikrishna at Shivaji Park (left)

A Dance item at Kurla

Folk Dance at Shivaji Park

Flute recital at Shivaji Park

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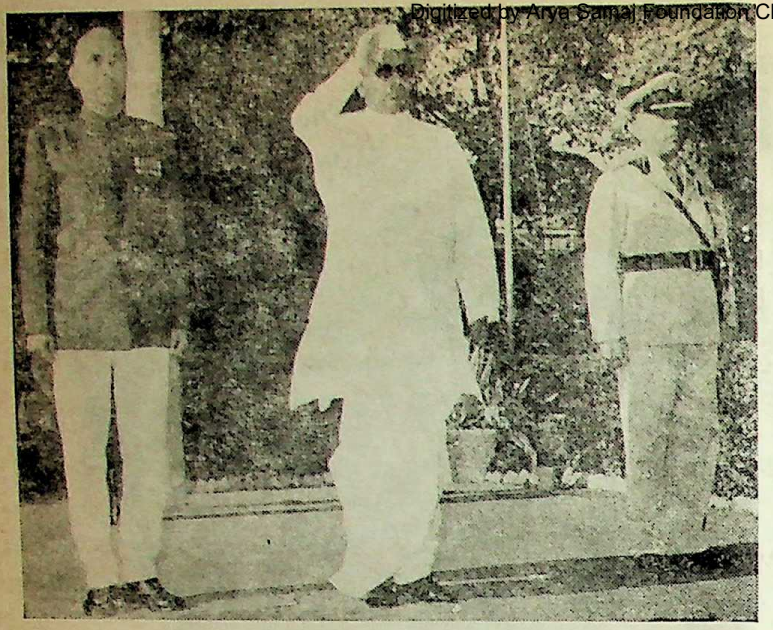

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is taking salute at the Police and Home Guards Parade held on the occasion of Maharashtra Day celebrations, at Poona, on May 1.

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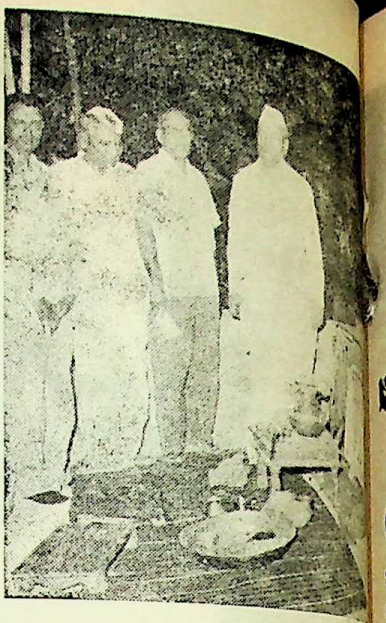
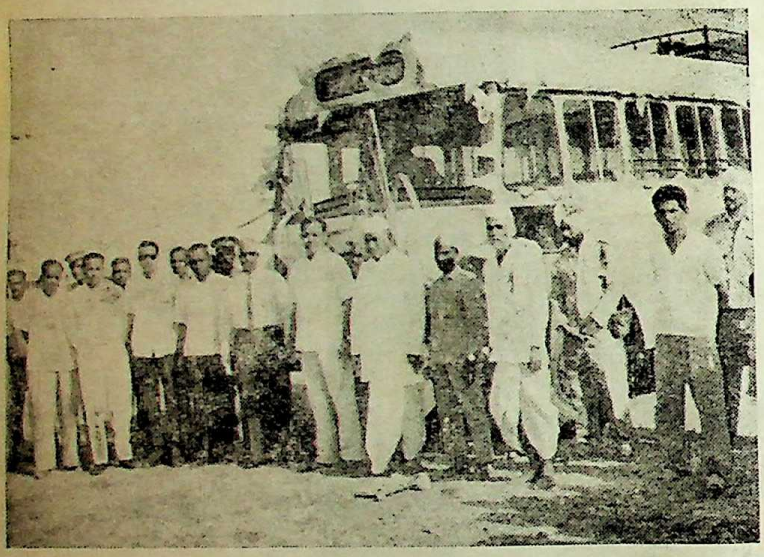


Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irri and Power, inaugurated the piped water scheme at Malkantha in Nanded distric seen in the picture are Shri Shamrao President of the Nanded Zilla Parish Shri Sane, Superintending Engineer Health Board.



Shri S. K. Jagtap, Member of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, inaugurated a bus stand at Basmatnagar in the Nanded S. T. Division, the other day.

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Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, distributing clothing to the leprosy patients in the Leprosy Hospital at Ratnagiri.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

ON March 31, the Deputy Speaker told the House that the discussion on the adjournment motion about the lathi charge made by the police on the morcha taken out by the Peasants and Workers Party, on the border issue, at Hutatma Chowk, in Bombay, on March 28, would commence at 4-00 p.m. as there was no opposition to the adjournment motion. The adjournment motion was tabled by Sarvashri Shyamkant More, Navnit Shah, V. R. Kaldate, B. D. Killedar, G. A. Deshmukh, D. N. Patil and Dr. D. N. Samant.

Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Trouble at Umrane

Sarvashri Shyamkant More and Navnit Shah moved a calling-attention motion in respect of the negligence shown by the police when Shri D. T. Devare, Chairman of the Nasik Zilla Talim Sangh and President of the Malegaon Taluka Congress, attacked with their companions, Shri Nihal Ahmed, M. L. A., at Umrane in Malegaon Taluka, on March 23, where Shri Nihal Ahmed had gone as an invitee to attend the electricity supply inauguration function.

Chief Minister's Statement

In response, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, made a statement, in the House, in which he said that on March 23, 1969 Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, was to inaugurate the sub-office of the Shetkari Sahakari Sangh, at Umrane, in Malegaon Taluka of Nasik district, and Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, was to perform bhoomipujan of the site for agricultural goods sale centre at the same place. Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, was also present at the function. A police sub-inspector with 20 policemen had gone to Umrane in the afternoon for "bandobast". A special pandal was erected in front of the sub-office for the ceremony and people from the surrounding villages and Malegaon had also gathered. The gathering was of about 8,000 persons. At about 5 or 5-30 in the evening, Shri Nihal Ahmed, M. L. A. from Malegaon belonging to P. S. P., Moulvi Usman and Shri Shivaji Namdev Patil, along with about 25 persons holding P. S. P. flags in their hands went to the venue of the function and started shouting slogans. The slogans were as follows.—(1) Lift the ban on producing coloured sarees, (2) The stupid rule of Government will not be allowed, etc. Thereupon, the chief organiser of the function, Shri Dnyandev Tukaram Devare, a resident of Umrane, told them not to create disturbance at the venue of the function. But the workers of the P. S. P. told him that they would give slogans and hand over a memorandum to the Ministers and they themselves would lie across the Ministers' cars and then hand over the memorandum. Thereupon, Shri Devare and other residents of Umrane asked the P. S. P. workers to go away from the venue and pushed them back. As the peace was likely to be disturbed, the police sub-inspector requested the persons on both the sides to remain peaceful. As the P.S.P. workers were determined to shout slogans and hand over the memorandum to the Ministers and as the peace was likely to be disturbed on that account, they were removed from that place. The inaugural and bhoomipujan functions were performed as scheduled in a peaceful atmosphere. Similarly, the Malegaon Taluka Gaurav ceremony was also held and with the same ceremony electricity supply to Umrane village was inaugurated.

Nobody Beaten

Nobody had been beaten, either P.S.P. workers or others, at Umrane village. There was only scuffle. In the scuffle, the shirt of Shri Madanlal Jain, Editor of "Janatecha Awaj" from Malegaon, was torn. There were sufficient number of police to maintain law and order and they had taken proper action and established peaceful conditions at the right time. Nobody had lodged a complaint with the police, either orally or in writing, on March 23, 1969.

On March 24, Shri Shivaji Namdev Patil, a P. S. P. worker from Malegaon, handed over a written

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application to the Malegaon Police Station, at 11-15 a.m. In that application, it was alleged that Shri Dnyandev Tukaram Devare, Shri Rambhau Patil Bua Devare, Shri Vishram Namdev Devare, all residing at Umrane, had abused and threatened them and also beaten them, at 6-00 p.m. on March 23, 1969. Accordingly, a non-cognizable offence under the Indian Penal Code had been registered at the Malegaon Police Station. The conditions in Umrane village were peaceful.

On the occasion of the function, Shri Narayanrao Sanjerao Deshmukh and others, belonging to the Malmatha Vikas Parishad, handed over a Memorandum to the Ministers about the difficulties and problems of the farmers.

Only a Scuffle

From the above details it would be seen that there was no attack on Shri Nihal Ahmed, M.L.A., but there was some scuffle. When the police sub-inspector noticed that peace and tranquillity was endangered, he personally told the persons belonging to both the sides to remain peaceful. But, as the P.S.P. workers had come with the determination to shout slogans and hand over the memorandum and as the peace was in danger, they were removed from that place. The inaugural function was held in a peaceful atmosphere. No cognizable offence had been committed in this respect. As the police took timely action, law and order was maintained. From this, it did not appear that the attitude of the police was indifferent.

In the context of the Chief Minister's statement, Shri Nihal Ahmed asked for the permission to make a personal statement under the Rule No. 47. The Deputy Speaker, Shri K. T. Girme gave his ruling that under the same Rule no controversial point can be made in the statement and as Shri Nihal Ahmed's statement was a controversial one, no permission for making a statement could be given.

Sarvashri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, Shyamkant More, Navnit Shah and R. K. Mhalgi demanded that Shri Nihal Ahmed should be allowed to make a statement about the incident concerning himself.

Shri G. H. Banatwala raised a point of order as to how a statement which had not been made could be held as controversial.

Thereupon, the Deputy Speaker stated that Shri Nihal Ahmed should submit his statement to the Chief Minister and if he was not satisfied even after that the question of giving him permission to make a statement on the floor of the House would be considered.

Walk-out

Later, Shri Nihal Ahmed staged a walk-out and Shri Banatwala also walked out of the House saying that no decision had been given on his point of order.

Teachers' Salaries

Sarvashri Hashu Adwani and L. B. Mankar moved a calling attention notice in respect of the situation created by non-payment of salaries to teachers in several multi-purpose schools in Vidarbha Division as the Government had not sanctioned the grant-in-aid and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

Deputy Minister's Statement

In response, Shri Sunderrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education, made a statement in which he said there were 26 private secondary multi-purpose schools in Vidarbha. The districtwise breakup was as follows: Nagpur-7, Wardha-[illegible], Chandrapur-3, Bhandara-6, Yeotmal-2, Amravati-2, and Buldana-[illegible]. These schools were being given grants in accordance with the G.R. dated April 15, 1968 and the new grant-in-aid code with effect from April 1, 1967. That means that [illegible] per cent grants are given on the expenditure on teachers' salaries, allowances and management contribution to provident fund of teachers, in the same year in which expenditure is incurred and in respect of other items grants are sanctioned on the basis of the expenditure incurred in the previous year. The schools were getting more grants under the new grant-in-aid code. Under the old rates they were getting 45/50 per cent of the total expenditure. All multi-purpose schools in Nagpur Division, except those in Chandrapur district, had been given grants for the current year, i.e. 1968-69. Only the Adarsh High School, Amgaon, in Bhandara district, was not given the grant. But the Deputy Director of Education, Nagpur, had issued orders on March 7, 1969, to immediately give the grants for the current year and arrangements had been made to give the grants to that school also. As regards Chandrapur district, information was not available for want of sufficient time.

The Deputy Minister told the House that provision had been made in the secondary school code that the managements of schools should first incur expenditure on the salaries of teachers from the grants made available to them. Government had not received any complaints that teachers in multi-purpose schools in Vidarbha had not been paid their salaries on account of non-payment of grants.

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Government Lands to Farmers

Later, the Minister for Revenue, Shri D. S. Desai, made a statement regarding the Government land given to farmers on one year's lease. Shri Desai said that under the existing rules a farmer who had been tilling Government fallow land or forest land on Eksali lease for three years or more prior to March 1, 1960, was given land on a permanent basis if the land given on lease and the land tilled by him either as a owner or a tenant was together not more than a economic holding. Those farmers who got government lands on Eksali lease after March 1957 were hitherto not eligible to have the rights on those lands on a permanent basis. As it was found that the farmers would be put to a great loss if government lands were taken away from them, the Government had now taken a decision that farmers who were holding government lands on Eksali lease up to March 31, 1969 should be given Eksali lease lands on a permanent basis as Kabjedar Class 2. While doing so, it would be seen that the total area of the land held either as a owner or a tenant would not exceed one economic holding.

Shri Desai told the House that about 9,127 farmers in Maharashtra State would be benefited by the revised rules and they would get about 87,276 acres of land on a permanent basis.

House Repairs Bill Select Committee's Report in July

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, moved that the period for presenting the report by the joint select committee on the Bombay House Repairs Board Bill be extended up to July 1, 1969.

Moving the motion, Shri Mohite said that when he had brought a motion before the House on March 20, 1969 that the period for submitting the report on the House Repairs Bill by the joint select committee to the House be extended up to July 1, 1969, several honourable members of the House expressed various doubts and expressed their desire that he (Shri Mohite) should make a statement in that connection. With the permission of the House, the Speaker had allowed him a week's time to consider the question and accordingly he was now making the statement.

Shri Mohite said that the House was aware that in the Nagpur session of the Legislature the principles involved in the Bill were discussed thoroughly and basic thoughts were given expression to. Later, the Bill was referred to the joint select committee of both the Houses of the Legislature for its consideration.

The Minister said that the first meeting of the joint select committee was held at Nagpur on December 27, 1968 and it was then decided that the Secretariat of the Maharashtra Legislature should issue a press note inviting statements, suggestions and amendments in respect of the proposed Bill from the Members of the Legislature, public and the concerned institutions by January 26, 1969. Accordingly, the Secretariat invited statements, suggestions and amendments. The date for receiving the suggestions, etc. was extended upto February 1, 1969 at the request of concerned institutions. The statements, suggestions and amendments received during the period were scrutinised, printed and arrangements for their distribution to the Members of the joint select committee was made by the Legislature Secretariat.

Later, it was decided to hold the meetings of the select committee from February 17, 1969 and in the meeting held on February 17 the pros and cons of the provisions of the Bill were discussed. As the suggestions, amendments and statements could not be received in time by the members of the select committee on account of the disturbed conditions in Bombay at that time and as the Members had no time to study thoroughly the statements etc. for the same reason, it was decided, after full consideration, to postpone the committee's sittings up to March 6, 1969. Later, the select committee's sittings were held on March 6, 7, 10 and 12. During these four days, the provisions of the Bill were discussed clause by clause. As it was necessary to study deeply the statements, suggestions and amendments, in respect of the provisions, which contradicted each other, the select committee could discuss only 20 clauses of the Bill up to March 12, 1969. In the meanwhile, the session of the State Legislature commenced from March 10. As it was impossible to present the joint select committee's report up to March 20, 1969 as directed by the House, the joint select committee, in its sitting held on March 17, 1969, unanimously decided to extend the period for submitting the report to the House up to July 1, 1969, with the approval of the House.

Shri Mohite said that he moved a motion to that effect according to the decision of the joint select committee and he was again moving it for the approval of the House. He expressed the hope that joint select committee would be able to present its report as far as possible unanimously to the House before the expiry of the extended period.

The motion extending the date for submitting the joint select committee's report up to July 1, 1969 was carried by the House.

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Bills Introduced

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, introduced the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies and the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and the Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969. Later, Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, moved the Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1969, for consideration of the House.

Sarvashri S. K. Athalye, M. N. Birje, T. S. Karkhanis, V. B. Ghuikhedkar and U. S. Patil participated in the discussion. As it was time to take up the adjournment motion for consideration, the discussion on the Bill was inconclusive.

Adjournment Motion Discussed

Participating in the discussion on the adjournment motion, Shri Shyamkant More said that the adjournment motion was in a way showed no-confidence in the Government and the Government should tender its resignation.

Shri B. D. Killedar said that the border dispute should be solved in accordance with the Pataskar formula immediately.

Shri Hashu Adwani regretted that Shri Uddhavrao Patil was injured in the lathi charge made on the morcha.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya said that lathi charge on persons participating in peaceful movements should be avoided.

Opposing the adjournment motion, Shri W. S. Matkar said that the border dispute could be solved only on an intellectual level and in a compromising spirit.

Supporting the adjournment motion, Shri Uddharrao Patil said that he was opposed to opportunistic compromise in respect of the border dispute. He called upon the Government to take a firm stand on this issue.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, asked the State Government to indicate a definite period by which the border dispute would be solved in accordance with the Pataskar formula. If attempts were made to solve the problem in an unprincipled way, it would not be tolerated. He asked how much sacrifice should be made in order to get the issue settled.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri S. K. Athalye, Ram Mahadik, N. V. Ugale and V. R. Patil.

Parliament Will Solve Border Dispute

Replying to the debate, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said that the border problem would not be solved by making sacrifices. The question would be solved in the Parliament at the national level and for that public opinion would have to be created. Shri Naik expressed his regrets that Shri Uddhavrao Patil was injured in the police cane charge. He said that those found guilty in making the cane charge on P.W.P. morcha would be punished. The morcha was disciplined and the police had also shown restraint. But some people in the morcha started hitting the police with flag sticks and therefore the police first resorted to cane charge.

The second cane charge was made on the spectators, Shri Naik said. He said that it was not the intention of the police to disperse the morcha by resorting to cane charge.

Adjournment Move Lost

The adjournment motion, when put to vote, was rejected by the House by 37 voting in favour and 99 against.

Discussion on New Grant-in-Aid Code

On April 1, Shri S. S. Sawant raised a short discussion on the difficult situation created by the new grant-in-code which had resulted in the reduction of grants to secondary schools and consequent difficulties faced by the school managements in running the institutions. Similarly, the difficulties faced by rural schools on account of the condition which required that there should be 30 students in each class for being eligible to full grant-in-aid and the likely reduction in grants paid to schools in rural areas and consequent danger of these schools being closed on account of financial difficulties, was sought to be discussed in order to know the Government's policy in that respect.

Initiating tne discussion, Shri Sawant said that the schools in the district headquarters were not getting their grant-in-aid in time and therefore for the schools were in the danger of being closed. Even the officials were not aware as to how the grants were calculated in accordance with the new code.

Shri Hashu Adwani said that the new code had made starting of new schools difficult and therefore expansion of education had ceased.

Shri L. P. Shah said that the private schools in Bombay would be put to a loss of about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 every year on account of the new code and time had come for them to close down.

Dr. Datta Samant said the Government should adopt a practical view and called upon the Government to pay teachers' salaries and rent of schools every three months.

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Shri S. K. Athalye welcomed the grant-in-aid code but criticised its implementation.

New Code is Advantageous to Schools

Replying to the discussion, Shri Vinderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, said that that the new grant-in-code had been brought into force since the last two years in order to ensure that the schools did not find it necessary to increase the fees and that the teachers received their salaries in time. The amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned would not be insufficient if the schools in the urban areas were to bear 2 1/2 per cent of the expenditure and those in rural areas 1 per cent. The new grant-in-aid code had been welcomed from all quarters and Government was now receiving more applications for starting new schools, Shri Solunke said.

The Deputy Minister told the House that whereas a sum of Rs. 12,70,38,000 would have been sanctioned as grants under the old grant-in-aid code during 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 15,20,24,000 had been sanctioned under the new code.

The condition of average attendance of students had been relaxed last year. The condition of such average attendance for schools in the hilly areas was 20. In language schools of minorities and schools in backward areas the average attendance in the course of five years should be 15. These instructions had been issued, he said. As regards night schools, Shri Solunke said that the teachers there worked on part-time basis and therefore the dearness allowance was paid to them in proportion to their working hours. If the number of students in a school was more than 1,000, a special grant for appointing a librarian was given to that school. Concluding, the Deputy Minister said that no instance of a school that had to be closed down on account of the new grant-in-aid code had been brought to the notice of the Government.

Bills Passed

Later, the House resumed the discussion on the Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1969 in which Sarvashri N. V. Ugale and G. A. Deshmukh participated.

After Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, gave his reply to the discussion, the Bill was passed by the House.

Later, the House considered the Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Bill, 1969. Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri T. S. Karkhanis, Hashu Adwani, M. D. Tumpalliwar, S. K. Athalye, S. G. Gholup, B. S. Patil, R. P. Dalvi, B. K. Deshmukh, K. N. Ghatge, R. V. Sumda, V. D. Atram and N. S. Uike. The debate on the Bill was inconclusive when the House rose for the day.

Shortage of Pig Iron

On April 2, Shri Hashu Adwani called the attention of the Minister for Industries to the acute shortage of pig iron in the State and the consequent closure of big foundries, unemployment and adverse effects on production.

Industries Minister's Statement

In response, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made a statement in which he said that the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation allots iron and scarce varieties of steel.

Iron and scarce varieties of steel are obtained from the Tata Iron, the Hindusthan Steel and the Indian Iron by the Corporation in consultation with the Industries Directorate of the Government and then it is distributed to small scale industries in accordance with the orders of the Industries Directorate.

The pig iron is not a scarce variety of iron and there are no Government restrictions on its sale or supply. As pig iron is a decontrolled item it is freely available in the market. Nevertheless, the grade I and grade II of pig iron is being exported and therefore these grades are not available presently. The big foundries are registered under the 1951 notification of the Government of India and therefore the question of supplying pig iron to these foundries comes within the purview of the Central Government.

Even then, the Corporation has undertaken distribution of pig iron to small scale industries in the State and it has opened depots of the raw material at Kolhapur, Sangli, Poona, Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The big foundries get their quota from the nearest depots of the Corporation. The Corporation also supplies pig iron to big industries.

After giving details about the major repairs to pig iron plant at the Hindusthan Steel, Ltd., Bhilai and the decision of the Central Government to divert major quantity of pig iron production at Bhilai to fulfill export target by 30th November 1968, there were difficulties in the availability of pig iron. It was understood from a newspaper report that the Government of India had effected a 20 per cent cut in the export target of pig iron in order to maintain pig iron supply to foundry industry in the country. On account of this measure, it was expected that there would

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be improvement in the supply position of pig iron during the financial year 1969-70. But the Central Government had not sent any communication on the subject to the State Government, he pointed out.

Scholarships To Backward Class Students

Shri Uttamrao Rathod tabled a calling-attention motion in respect of non-payment of scholarships to hundreds of college students belonging to backward classes and vimukta jatis so far and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

In response, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, read the statement of the Minister for Social Welfare. In the statement, he said that the Government of India's scheme for granting scholarships to students of backward classes prosecuting higher studies (post-S. S. C.) was transferred to the State Governments for implementation in 1959-60. Under the scheme, all the necessary tuition and examination fees of such students are given to the concerned colleges by the Government. Besides this, allowance is sanctioned to each student for purchase of text books and his livelihood. The advantage of this scheme is available to following backward classes.—(1) Scheduled Castes (Mahar, Mang, Dhor, Chambhar, etc.), (2) Scheduled Tribes (Bhil, Gond, Korku, etc.), (3) Vimochit Jatis, and (4) Nomadic and semi-nomadic jatis. Sufficient funds are made available for students covered by items 3 and 4 above. Even then, additional grants are sanctioned by the State Government in order that the students belonging to these jatis should not find it difficult to prosecute their studies. Similarly, from the year 1966-67, Adiwasi students outside the scheduled areas are also provided similar scholarships from the State exchequer.

Since the enforcement of the Gold Control Order, scholarships on the same basis as above is given to the sons and daughters of goldsmiths who have become unemployed as a result of the Gold Control Order, till they complete their higher studies. At present, only those students who were getting scholarships in March 1966, but who have not completed their studies are given scholarships.

The benefit of the above scheme can also be availed of by students belonging to non-backward class students who fall under the economically weaker section. But as the funds are insufficient, very few students can derive the benefit of the scheme.

The Minister gave details about the system of giving scholarships and said that this year (1968-69) in the first week of June 1968, an amount of Rs. 58,79,200 was sanctioned for handing over to the concerned colleges in order to ensure that the students were not put to inconvenience on account of non-payment of scholarships. Upto July 31, 1968, only 2,733 applications were received from college students for scholarships, but the number of applications rose to 23,182 by the end of September.

A new procedure was adotped last year by the Directorate of Social Welfare for disbursing the scholarships to students. A party of concerned officials was sent to Aurangabad in the second week of August 1968 which scrutinised 22,000 applications from students and disbursed scholarships amounting to Rs. 17 lakhs. By the end of September, an amount of Rs. 98,97,556 was disbursed as scholarships to 15,081 stude[illegible] all 24,456 application form[illegible] been received this year, out of [illegible] 22,593 applicants were [illegible] Rs. 1,47,00,000 approximate[illegible] scholarships.

The Government of India published the rules in respect of grant of scholarships and [illegible] rules are to be strictly fol[illegible] According to these rules, [illegible] objectionable to receive schol[illegible] by a student more than once f[illegible] same standard. If such in[illegible] come to the notice of Govern[illegible] the amount of scholarship [illegible] only recovered but such s[illegible] are blacklisted and they are [illegible] given scholarships and educa[illegible] concessions in future. S[illegible] (1967-68), 872 students have [illegible] found to have received schol[illegible] more than once for the same [illegible] and an amount of Rs. 7,72,000 [illegible] be recovered from them. Orders [illegible] been issued in this respect. [illegible] students who have been black[illegible] create an impression many a [illegible] that injustice has been done [illegible] them by granting scholarships. [illegible] 99 per cent of students in the b[illegible] list have not yet returned [illegible] amount.

The economic condition of backward class students is very [illegible] and the propects of further stu[illegible] have been hindered on accou[illegible] including the names of defa[illegible] students in the black list. In [illegible] to enable them to continue [illegible] studies, the Government of M[illegible] rashtra has proposed to the [illegible] Government to relax the s[illegible] punishment by amending the [illegible] The Government of India's [illegible] in this respect are awaited.

Giving further details abo[illegible] scholarships given to studen[illegible] backward classes, the Minist[illegible] that in the course of last two [illegible] the number of students taking [illegible]

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education had been progressively increasing and so also the amount of scholarships granted to them. In 1959-60, there were 7,801 students who were given scholarships amounting to Rs. 29,84,922. In the year 1967-68, the number of students taking higher education increased to 18,481 and the amount of scholarships granted increased to Rs 1,21,24,096.

The Minister said that the figures were self-explanatory in that that more and more backward class students were taking higher education and in the near future they would prove equal or perhaps more than equal the advanced sections of society. This can be construed as the success of the Five Year Plans. The Directorate of Social Welfare was vigilant and making efforts to see that the backward class students got their scholarships as early as possible.

No Share in Divisible Income to B. M. C.

In response to a calling attention notice by Shir K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, and Shri V. R. Kaldate, in respect of the transfer of 10 per cent share of Divisible Income of the Old Bilingual Bombay State to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, in statement, told the House that at the time of the division of the Bombay State it was never decided that 10 per cent of Divisible Income of the State should be reserved for the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The issue was raised by the Members on December 27, 1968.

Bills

Later, the House resumed the discussion on the Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Bill, 1969. Shri N. S. Uike who had not completed his speech on the Bill earlier, completed it. Shri Uttamrao Rathod also participated in the discussion.

After Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, replied to the debate, the Bill was read in all the three readings and passed.

The House also passed the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill 1969.

Power Cut Relaxed

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made a statement in the House about the relaxation of power restrictions on industrial and domestic consumers. He said that a meeting which was held today (April 2, 1969) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister V. P. Naik reviewed the power supply position in Maharashtra State and it came to the conclusion that there was improvement in the power supply position. Consequently, three important decisions were taken in the meeting, namely : (1) to lift all the restrictions on the domestic consumption of electricity, (2) to reduce the 16 percent power cut restriction on industrial and commercial concerns to 8 per cent. and (3) to allow the new industries to double the existing consumption of power, i.e., instead of consuming 3 units of electricity per kilowatt per day, they can now use 6 units per day.

Bills Passed

The House passed the following three Bills: (1) the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1969, (2) the Maharashtra Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 1969, and (3) the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

On April 3, Shri R. V. Bhelose, Member of the Estimates Committee, presented to the House the eleventh report of the committee.

Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Privileges Committee, presented the committee's interim report to the House in connection with the breach of privilege arising out of the so called improper behaviour of Shri J. B. Dhote during the Governor's Address to the joint session of the State Legislature held on February 7, 1968.

Ujani Dam Height

Later, Shri V. R. Kaldate moved a calling attention motion in respect of a news report which stated that the height of the Ujani-Bhima Dam was going to be reduced by 30 feet and consequent fear in the minds of agriculturists that would get less water for irrigation and the State Government's policy in that regard.

In response, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, made a statement in the House, wherein he said that the news report was not correct and there was no such proposal under the Government's consideration for reducing the height of the Ujani dam in the Bhima Project by 30 feet. Therefore, the question of less land coming under irrigation did not arise at all, he added.

Pay Scales of Primary Teachers

Shri V. R. Kaldate moved a calling attention notice in respect of the grave discontent among the primary school teachers as they had not uptill now received the arrears of pay and the benefits of new scales in the context of the Badkas Pay Commission's recommendations and the State Government's policy in that regard.

In response, Shri Madan Gopal Agarwal, Deputy Minister for Urban

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Development, made a detailed statement on the subject. The Deputy Minister told the House that although there has been delay in announcing the final revised pay-scales of primary school teachers, the revised pay scales would be given effect to from April 1, 1966, and the primary school teachers would be given the arrears and benefits of revised pay scales from that date like other Government employees.

Co-operative Societies Bill

Later, Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, moved the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 for consideration of the House.

Speaking on the Bill, Shri Patil said that the co-operative movement had spread rapidly in Maharashtra in the course of last few years. There were 39,285 co-operative societies with a membership of about 79 lakhs with a capital of over Rs. 1,912 crores. He said that in Maharashtra there were 31 co-operative sugar factories with a membership of over 90,000 and similarly 95,000 persons were engaged in the co-operative dairy societies.

The Deputy Minister said that some undesirable tendencies were being noticed in the co-operative field and the Bill had been brought before the House with a view to setting the co-operative movement on a sound foundation so that it would abide by the democratic conventions and become self-reliant by taking timely action.

The Deputy Minister stated that the Union Government had appointed, in 1964, a committee to study the co-operative movement, under the chairmanship of Shri Mirdha, Chairman of the Rajasthan Legislative Council. The committee mainly recommended that the influence and power of vested interests in co-operative societies should be banned by law, representation on co-operative societies should be reserved for Harijans and tribal people, the principle of decentralisation of power should be applied to co-operative societies and there should be restrictions on a single person accepting a position as an office bearer in a number of societies and also on the duration for being an office bearer, and that steps should be taken to ensure that the elections to co-operative societies were impartial. The report was discussed by the Chief Ministers' conference and it was unanimously decided that the States should implement the committee's report.

Shri Patil said that the Bill had been brought before the House in the light of the Mirdha Committee's Report, the decision taken by Chief Ministers' Conference and the advice given by the State Co-operative Council about the co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

Shri Patil said that in the opinion of the Government, it was not that legislative provisions would alone help in improving the co-operative movement and added that it should become a people's movement and it would ultimately succeed only with people's co-operation.

Concluding, the Deputy Minister said that people as well as the workers in the co-operative field should make use of the Bill with the objective. He made a special reference to the pains taken by the late Shri V. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation, in finalisation of the amending Bill although he was ill.

Discussion on Bill

Participating in the discussion on the Bill, Shri Uddhavrao Patil said that it was necessary to the vested interests out of the co-rative movement and similar was also necessary to keep doors of the co-operative ment open to the agricul by law. The members in the co-rative societies should be right of seeking justice in the or Criminal Courts in order to a check on malpractices. If all political parties were to de not to give social status to per indulging in corruption and mis ropriation, the co-operative ment would be purified even with resorting to legislative measures

Shri Sharad Powar said that inevitability of co-operative move ment had been accepted for bring about a social change and there it was absolutely necessary to m the movement powerful by remov its defects. There had been m management in 1,100 co-operative societies in the State and the amount invested in these societies was the order of about Rs. 35 lak He further said that while there were over 39,000 co-operative so ties in the State, only 2,900 these were in 'A' class.

Shri Navnit Shah said that independent election machinery should be set up to conduct elections to co-operative societies in co to avoid malpractices.

The staff employed by co-operative marketing societies where com cated accounts had to be maintained should be one which had recei special training for the purpose.

Shri E. P. Salvi welcomed Bill. He said that the six year restriction for anyone to be office bearer of a co-operative society was essential for creating new leadership in the co-operative field.

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Shri V. B. Ghuikhedkar suggested that elections to co-operative societies should be held every five years like the elections to State Legislative Assembly and not every three years. He also suggested that the Bill had been brought before the House in a hurry and therefore it should be brought in the next session in a new form.

Recovery of Government Loans

Shri Ramchandra Ghangare moved a calling attention motion regarding the stringent measures taken by the Government in confiscating lands, utensils, agricultural implements, etc., belonging to poor and small farmers in Wardha district although they had repaid major portion of their loans on one hand and partiality shown to others who had failed to repay loans amounting to thousands of rupees for ten years on the other by giving them concession in respect of recovery of loans.

Revenue Minister's Reply

In response, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, told the House, in a statement, that in case Government loans were not recovered by normal procedure, there was a provision in the land revenue rules that the amount should be recovered as arrears of land revenue. The defaulters, in the first instance, were given written notices to repay the loan amounts within a stipulated period and only if all other mild means of recovering the dues failed, the movable or immovable properties of defaulters were confiscated and their properties auctioned for recovering the dues.

In some cases, Shri Desai said the defaulter's land was cultivated under Government supervision and the production in the land was adjusted against the dues and when all the dues were recovered the land was returned to the defaulter. Lands of those who pay the loan instalments regularly were not confiscated and even if they failed to pay the dues for a year or so their lands were not confiscated. In the beginning lenient steps were taken to recover the arrears and if it was noticed that the defaulter was well-to-do and he was deliberately avoiding to repay the loans, strong measures were taken to recover the dues.

Leniency shown

The Revenue Minister said that Collectors had been instructed in the Collectors' conference and by other means to recover maximum amount of Government dues from time to time. It was a duty of revenue official to collect maximum dues. If the recoveries were not properly made, the Government had to give an explanation to the Public Accounts Committee and the House. Even then, Government was taking care to see that poor farmers were not deprived of their livelihood and the Collectors had been instructed to use their descretion and take decisions on the merit of the case where poor farmers were to be dealt with.

No Partiality

Shri Desai told the House that the defaulters in Wardha district were served with notices to clear the dues in October and November 1968. The arrears were being recovered according to rules from those defaulters who had to pay to Government thousands of rupees and they were not allowed to escape from the recovery drive. No distinction was being made between a big farmer and a small farmer. Under the circumstances, it would not be correct to say that Government was adopting a policy of partiality.

No Large Scale Confiscation

Shri Desai told the House that it was not true that Government was confiscating lands, food grains, utensils, etc. of farmers in Wardha district on a large scale. Only those defaulters who had not repaid the arrears inspite of the written notices were being pressed to repay the loans, he added. But the agricultural implements and live stock required for farming had not been confiscated. In Wardha district, there were in all 1,16,823 khatedars. Lands of only 135 khatedars had been confiscated as they were deliberately avoiding repayment of loan. Out of these 135 cases, lands had not been actually auctioned in respect of 132 cases as the defaulters concerned had either partially or fully repaid the loans. Only in three cases lands had been auctioned on March 31, 1969 and there was still 30 days' time to finalise the auction and it was possible for the defaulters to repay the loans in full within these 30 days, Shri Desai said.

The Minister told the House that tagavi had been recovered in Wardha district to the extent of only 30 per cent. It was necessary to step up the rate of recovery of the tagavi. The land revenue had been recovered in this district to the extent of 90 per cent. he pointed out.

Facts Twisted

Under these circumstances, Shri Desai said it would amount to twisting of the facts if it was stated that Government was confiscating lands, etc., of small farmers when they had repaid the loans and that concessions were being given to farmers who were to pay arrears of thousands of rupees.

The Minister said that such cases where arrears had been recovered against the policy of the Government had not been brought to the

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notice of the Government so far. Even so, if details of any such instances were brought to the notice of the Government, it would certainly make enquiries about it, he added.

Government Bills

Later, Shri Madan Gopal Agarwal, Deputy Minister for Urban Development, introduced the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969.

The discussions on the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 was resumed.

Participating in the debate, Shri Uttamrao Nandre (Patil) said that elections to co-operative societies should be held under the supervision of the Collector. He suggested that the tennure of office bearers of societies should be of three years instead of six years.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh suggested that employees in the co-operative field should have an independent service organisation. He added that a new class of persons had come into existence in society which was controlling the co-operative societies and therefore the basic objective of co-operative movement was having a setback.

Shri Annasaheb Magar said that the recommendations of the Norms Committee should be implemented in the case of employees in the co-operative societies. Emphasising the need for security of service for these employees, who numbered over a lakh, Shri Magar said that an independent service organisation should be set up for them.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi said that there was a possibility of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies misusing his powers as the special powers given to him were more than reasonable. He welcomed the provision in the Bill which sought to provide for giving representation to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Shri P. R. Sanap praised the intention of purifying the co-operative societies. The Bill should provide for instituting enquiries against those who had indulged in malpractices in the course of last few years.

The discussion on the Bill was inconclusive today.

Abolition of Land Revenue Demanded

Shri G. A. Deshmukh moved a non-official resolution recommending to Government that land revenue should be abolished. Moving the resolution, he said that the land revenue income was only 2·5 per cent of the total income of State and therefore it was possible to abolish the land revenue. The loss of income to Zilla Parishads resulting from the proposed abolition of land revenue could be met by giving them a part of the State's income accrued from Sales Tax.

Shri Uddavrao Patil said that agricultural profession which supplied raw material to industries was not given the same concessions as were given for the industrialisation. If similar concessions were not given, the agricultural base would be weak and consequently the industrialisation would also collapse.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that tax should be levied on agricultural income, if necessary, but the traditional land revenue should be abolished.

Shri Chandrakant Patil suggested that the Government should take a revolutionary step by abolishing land revenue.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh said that if the Zilla Parishads took economy measures and avoided unnecessary expenditure it would be possible to abolish land revenue of farmers holding less than five of land.

Shri N. V. Ugle asked when of the States in the country already abolished the land re why Maharashtra should behind.

Land Revenue Abolition Not N

Replying to the discussion, D. S. Desai, Minister for Rev told the House that it would possible for the State Governme abolish land revenue in view of favourable financial condition the present. He said that the P ning Commission asked the Sta show the sources of income at the time of giving financial assist and if the sure source of income the land revenue was abolis there was a possibility of the amo of assistance being reduced the income from land revenue being spent by the Zilla Parish on development activities, the ab tion of land revenue would cr another problem about income Zilla Parishads.

Shri Desai stated that the S received an amount of Rs. 6 cr as land revenue and added that area of 518·3 lakh acres of land under cultivation. Out of 59 lakh khatedars, 33 lakhs of khate were holding land less than acres, which meant that they small holders. The Govern was spending much more amou the development of small agri rists and the amount so spent more than the amount of revenue received from them. N 50 per cent of the State's budget penditure was meant for streng ing the farmers, Shri Desai adde pointed out that Rs. 25 crores allotted in the Fourth Plan fo schemes chalked out for the ben the farmers.

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When the resolution was put to vote, it was rejected by the House 13 voting in favour and 39 against.

On April 7 after the question hour Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, presented before the House the resolution regarding the bifurcation of Kalyan block into two blocks. *viz.* Kalyan and Ulhasnagar.

Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, made a statement on the motion calling attention of the Chief Minister moved by Shri B. K. Deshmukh, about the promise given to the farmers that the sugarcane required for the Sangamner Co-operative Sugar Factory, after its proper functioning, would be purchased by the factory but in reality the factory did not purchase the same. As a result, the farmers in that area, particularly from Akola Taluka, were facing hard time and were panicky and the urgency to supply that sugarcane to other factories in the State.

Shri Vairale's Statement

Afterwards Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications made a statement on a calling attention motion moved by Shri D. N. Patil, Shri R. B. Munj, about the 'Jalrani' motor launch which left Revas for Bombay, on March 25, at 4-00 p.m., and was stranded near the Kasha rock due to insufficient fuel. The pass ngers had to suffer much, as there was no food, drinking water, and the negligence showed by the owners of the launch and the authorities of the Port Trust.

On 25th March 1969, the launch 'Jalrani' carrying 30 adults and two children left Revas for Bombay at 4 p.m. The carrying capacity of the launch was 64. Due to insufficient supply of diesel oil, it stuck up near the Kasha rock. On 26 April 1969 the launch 'Bagdadi' left Bombay for Revas at about 6 a.m., reached around 'Jalrani' and lifted 11 passengers and carried them to Revas. Another launch was sent by the Deputy Port Officer, Revas-Dharamtar service, on the morning of 26 as soon as he heard the news. The launch made efforts to pull out 'Jalrani'. He immediately took another launch and made general survey of the situation. Remaining passengers returned to Bombay by Jalrani at 9-45 a.m. on 26 March.

The Deputy Port Officer offered every possible help to the passengers at Bombay.

Imm diately afterwards a meeting of the concerned people was held and a disapproval of Government was expressed for the said incident. Inquiries showed that due to insufficient stock of diesel oil the launch 'Jalrani' stopped. No other defect was found in it. Nobody was injured due to this incident, however due to stranding of the launch, the passengers experienced inconvenience.

The port of Bombay is under the control of the Central Government and the control of Bombay-Revas Service at Bombay is entrusted to the Bombay Port Trust. They have informed that, had they been informed about the incident on the night of March 25, they would have made efforts to render help.

Revas being a minor port all launches leaving the port are controlled by the officer of the State-port organisation, and the necessary permits to ply the launches are granted by the State Government. The sarang on all launches are required to make necessary entries in the register maintained by the port-officer, regarding the fitness of the launch. Accordingly the sarang on 'Jalrani' had made an entry to that effect at Revas. The driver and a sarang on 'Jalrani' are removed from the service.

Further inquiries on this incident are in progress, and the Government has taken a decision that in future such incidences shall not occur said Shri Vairale.

Co-operative Societies Bill

Afterwards the incomplete discussion on the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill was further continued. Participating in the discussion Shri N. V. Ugale said, that the principle of the election should be applied to the Co-operative Societies in small villages also. He also suggested that after completion of inquiry into mismanagement in the societies, the same should be published in the *State Gazette.*

Shri Ram Mahadik said that it was not fair to pinpoint the faults of the co-operative movement, but it was necessary that the department of co-operation should establish an independent machinery for reviving the movement. He also stated that it was essential that the manufacturers and consumers co-operative societies should co-operate with each other.

Shri V. G. Prabhugaonkar said that Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had from time to time said that in the field of co-operation, the Government should interfere to the least. He expressed his disapproval regarding the extra powers to be granted regarding the provision made in this Bill to grant extra powers to co-operative Registrar.

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the Rural Credit Survey of 1954 had suggested that for the success of co-operative movement, the integrated structure of the movement should be established. But there was no provision in this Bill to that effect. He further said that the

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movement was progressing towards opposite direction of the fundamental principles, and therefore co-operative Capitalism was coming into existence.

In the same way, co-operative Capitalists' lobby had come into existence but there was provision in the Bill to tackle these evil tendencies. Granting of extra powers to the co-operative Registrar, was to strengthen the Government and the party in power, said he, and expressed that all co-operative societies transacting business over Rs. 1 lakh, should be brought under the election machinery. He further suggested that the cases of the difference of opinion in such societies, should be brought under the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Shri G. D. Patil said that the co-operative processing factories had to face the competitions in different fields. So he expressed the doubt that how far it would be proper to propose 6-year restriction on the officers in these factories.

Shri Krishnarao Dhulap suggested that a committee to assess the co-operative movement in Maharashtra State, should be appointed and afterwards a detailed Bill should be presented before the House. He further said that various defects had entered in the movement instead of attaining the economic and Social goals which were meant to be attained through this movement.

For the healthy progress of the movement it was necessary to establish a code of conduct, he added.

Shri L. B. Mankar, Shri G. T. Kalikate and Smt. Sumantai Patil participated in the discussion.

Replying to the discussion, Deputy Minister for Co-operation said that this Bill was presented to the House with the intention to take co-operative movement on the proper lines, and its implementation would be done with the same intention. The Government had not claimed that this Bill was revolutionary. He said that the Bill was presented with the limited intention to expel the difficulties which came in the way of the movement during the period of last few years.

Shri Patil said that the allegation that a single picture of the co-operative way of life was not before the Government, was wrong. The Government had brought into existence. Co-operative complex, the crop-insurance scheme, as also the purchase and sale of the farm-produce, through co-operatives. The Government policy was to encourage conversion of the farmer's raw-material produce into finished product, through co-operative sugar factories and cotton-mills. He further, informed that the 31 Co-operative sugar-factories had over 90,000 farmers as their members, and out of them 75 per cent were poor farmers, holding landless than one and half hectares.

He further said there was provision in the Bill, that independent election machinery would be applied to the lower grade co-operative societies although independent machinery was applicable to the three types of co-operative Societies.

The question that the percentage of seats to be reserved for the employment in co-operative societies should be the same as that of backward class persons employed in Government services, could be legally discussed.

Regarding the powers granted to the co-operative Registrars, he said that the Government would take care that these powers would be used to control the bad elements only, and with great restraint, and would not be misused.

Reviewing the criticism le against the capitalism that is vailing in co-operative field, he that if such capitalism would into existence, the Govern would make efforts to control it But opposition leaders do give any instructions regarding same and criticise in general ord

During the sectionwise readi the Bill, out of 83 amend suggestions, 39 suggestions presented. Out of which one Mr. V. R. Kaldate and Shri H Advani and 7 amendment sug tions of Shri A. P. Salvi a Shri Krishnakant Bhoite w passed by the House and the was passed.

On April 8, Shri P. G. Kh Minister for Urban Develop made a statement in the House connection with the calling atten motion moved by Shri Uddhav Patil, about the drinking-wa problem in Osmanabad City, a shortage of water in ensuing Sum and the action taken by the Gove ment to solve the problem.

Statement by Shri P. G. Kher

The Minister said that the Osm nabad Water Supply Scheme now existence, was constructed by th Hyderabad Government. For th Scheme water was supplied fr the wells and Galleries constru in the vicinity of the Bhogavati r The supply from Varol Canal w reduced by 70,000 gallons a day. March 1966, a temporary rev Osmanabad Water Supply Sch was prepared to get immediate b The cost of the scheme was es mated at Rs. 3,86,000 and the sc was passed by the Government 1965. For this scheme a grant Rs. 90,067 was sanctioned by Government and a loan Rs. 2,57,333 was granted, to the

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council by the Life Insurance Corporation. This scheme was implemented in the summer of the year 1966.

The passed scheme contained following works :—

(i) to construct a diaphram wall in the lower part of the existing pipe-gallary in the area of the Bhogawati river.

(ii) to install new electric pumping machinery.

(iii) to construct a service reservoir with the distribution system for the area at high level.

Because of the above scheme the water supply was increased by 20,000 gallons per day. It was expected that through the scheme daily water supply would reach 2·2 lakh gallons, but in the summer as the river water began to dry up the water supply was below requirements.

Although the existing scheme supplies less water due to the local bodies being not able to manage the Needling properly, it has become difficult to provide sufficient water supply. Orders have been issued to the superintending engineers that they should inspect the Needling and should give proper guidance to the local bodies.

The work of the Elevated Service Reservoir, having capacity of 1·5 lakh gallons, and of the Sanja Nala which was undertaken as an urgent Scheme is nearing completion. The daily water supply has been increased by 50,000 gallons, and so at present the water supply is about 1,70,000 gallons a day. In June also it will remain the same.

Osmanabad being 'C' grade town council it will get 50 per cent Government grant and 50 per cent loan from the Life Insurance Corporation, according to the new Government policy.

After the budget of the Schemes and the plans are ready, the implementation work and the question of providing financial aid would be considered.

Fire at Sansar

Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation made a statement on calling attention motion about a big fire at sansar-sugar factory moved by Sarvashri Sharadchandra Pawar, K. V. Wankhede, S. G. Gholap, Krishnachandra Bhoite, Hashu Advani, L. R. Hatankar, R. K. Mhalgi.

He said, that the managers of the Co-operative Sugar Factory Sansar used to employ the number of workers for cutting the sugarcanes from the fields, and to load into the carts. They were provided with huts made up of bamboo, tatya and leaves of sugarcane, in the fields. These huts were constructed on the Walchand road at Baramati, opposite the factory. Approximately 1100 huts constructed in this year. There were about 80 general stores in that area. The Rab caught fire on March 31, 1969 in the morning. The molasses contains sulpher to some extent. Due to excessive heat it caught fire.

The compliments of the factory tried to extinguish the fire but they were not entirely successful in extinguishing it. As they reached the target of producing 2 lakhs of sugar sacks, they were busy in celebrating the achievement on 1st April 1969.

The fire started spreading at about 10 a.m. on the same day. Some nearby huts were involved in it. Again the efforts were made to bring the fire in control. By 11-30 a.m. about 70 huts caught fire. That fire was extinguished at about 1 p.m. uptill then the factory managers had not informed about the incident to the police officers at Baramati and Walchand. At about 3-30 p.m. as the stormy winds started blowing, the sparks from the blazed huts failed on the other huts, and within no time thousands of the huts were burnt to ashes.

When the Sub-divisional Officers of Baramati were informed about by the factory managers, they reached the sight in the afternoon. The tehsildar, Baramati, with 8 policemen and 20 homeguards also reached there at 6-00 p.m. Sub-divisional police officers and head constable of Baramati reached at 7 p.m. Police inspector of Poona (rural area) who was at the Walchand camp, also reached at about 11-00 at night.

Fire-brigade called from Walchandnagar, Baramati and Malegaon, reached there at about 4-00 p.m. Water from factory tanks was used. The water from the canals could not be drawn as they were closed. The circumstances were such that all the huts caught fire and within 15 to 20 minutes they were completely destroyed. So it was impossible to extinguish the fire even though the fire brigade was called in numbers.

In all 1100 huts, 82 shops were gutted. Two children who could not run out, were burnt alive. Ten cattles died, 6 were seriously injured and have become useless. About 6,000 persons were affected due to the fire.

District Officials, Tahsildar of Baramati and Indapur, Circle Officers and Inspectors went to the sight with the causal staff and started recording Panchanama. On 3rd April the collector personally visited the sight. Tehasildar had been instructed to assess the value of the real loss. Relief measures were immediately started. The morale of the persons affected was of high order.

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People residing in nearby 14 villages and Baramati town had supplied Jawar, chapatti in large numbers. Some persons donated Atta. Zilla Parishad sanctioned 135 Gonis atta worth Rs. 10,000. This atta reached the sight of accident on 3rd April 1969. The factory collected 105 bags of Jawar. People of the nearby villages supplied fodder to the 2,000 cattles of the cart owners.

The factory sanctioned Rs. 6,000 for the purchae of bullocks and Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of carts. The factory had so far sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for relief measures. Apart from this the factory had decided to supply material for hut construction and some household utensils. The District Collector has sanctioned Rs. 7 per head for 7 days as a relief measure and this amount totals Rs. 42,000. Similarly Rs. 48,000 at the rate of Rs. 8 per head has been sanctioned for purchasing cloth etc. Distribution work was started on 3rd April.

On 3rd April the fire was still smouldering and Poona Corporation fire-Brigade was called and they extinguished the fire completely on the same evening.

District collector talked to the officials of the Bank of Maharashtra at Bhawani Nagar and arranged with the Bank to advance Rs. 3000 to each shopkeeper provided he gives surety to return the loan. This would help the shopkeepers to settle their business once again.

After full enquiry it had been revealed that the persons residing in huts hailed from Nagar, Bhir, Srigonda and Jamkhed. These people came there with their carts to transport cane and do other seasonal jobs. They used to occupy the temporary grass huts.

The estimated loss due to the destruction of huts, shops, property and cattlestock was about 11 lakhs. The work of conducting panchanamas was still going on.

In this way all necessary help was rendered to the persons affected by the fire to redress their suffering. From this it would be understood that as soon as the news of the fire was conveyed the Government Officers presented themselves at the spot of the incident and arranged to render help to the affected.

In connection with a calling attention motion moved by Shri Uttamrao Rathod about the recent decision of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, not to carry the mail bags in the S. T. buses plying on the new or old roads with effect from May 1, 1969, the inconvenience that would cause to the village-people and the efforts made for them, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for State Road Transport, made a statement.

He explained that the information that the above decision had been taken by the S. T. Corporation was not correct. In fact such decision could not be taken under the provisions of section 21, of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 which provides that the Corporation should carry if so required by the Central Government, and should carry such rates and on such terms and conditions as may be specified by the Central Government in consultation with State Government.

Krishna-Godavari water dispute

Shri Shankarrao Chavan, Minister for Irrigtion and Power, made a statement in the House, in connection with a calling attention motion moved by Shri V. R. Kaldate, about the discussion held April 3, in Delhi, on Kri Godavari water dispute, and policy of the Maharashtra G ment regarding the problem.

In his statement, the Minister stated that on March 20, he had made a statement in House about the efforts by the Central Govern towards getting the Kri Godavari water problem solved compromise, through the De Prime Minister, Shri M Desai.

A meeting of the Chief Mi of Maharashtra, Mysore Andhra was held in Delhi April 3, 1969, under the Chairma ship of Shri Morarji De Deputy Prime Minister of India

He further stated that he often explained in the Ho the policy of the Governm of Maharashtra, about Kris Godavari water dispute.

Shri Sunderrao Solunke introd The Maharashtra Secondary E cation Boards (Amendemnt) 1969, and moved a resolution the same Bill passed by the Le lative Council, should be taken consideration. The House pa the resolution and passed the Bi

Shri Hashu Advani, m a resolution that the report (of year 1968) of the Kogekar Com tee about the textile industries in state should be taken into cons ation. He said that the above re was unsatisfactory and it did contain any new suggestions. It not possible for the Governme take over all the textile mills w were closed. He further added for making the textile industry independent it would have rationalised. The Government give loan to the industries concessional rate of interest.

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Shri F. M. Pinto said there was no provision in the report for giving the big amount as a loan for rationalisation of the textile mills.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya stated that no representative of the labourers had been appointed on the Kogekar Committee. He also expressed that there should not be any politics in the Government mills.

Shri Homi Talyarkhan put before the House, the problems faced by the textile industry regarding the additional salary to be paid to the labourers, raw material, stores, spare parts, burden of loans etc.

After the discussion, Shri K. T. Girme, Deputy Speaker of the House declared the appointment of the following committees :

Estimates Committee—Sarvashri (1) S. G. Patil, (2) R. V. Bait, (3) D. V. Patil, (4) U. V. Rathod, (5) R. J. Deotale, (6) N. U. Deshmukh, (7) T. M. Sawant, (8) P. U. Upadhyaya, (9) J. G. Kadam, (10) T. D. Deshmukh, (11) K. R. Bhoite, (12) R. G. Gunjal, (13) S. S. Sawant, (14) V. A. Darade, (15) S. D. More.

The representative members of the Legislative Council, Sarvashri (1) M. V. Thakur, (2) M. V. Limaye, (3) S. L. Ogale, (4) P. V. Vaidya.

Public Accounts Committee—Sarvashri (1) S. V. Misal, (2) G. B. Khurgute, (3) V. G. Prabhugaokar, (4) K. M. Patil, (5) Dr. Mohanlal Popat, (6) D. A. Nikam, (7) S. V. Sawant, (8) Smt. Sushila Balraj, (9) S. G. Shimankar, (10) M. V. Sangvikar, (11) Krishna Desai, (12) G. A. Deshmukh, (13) Hashu Advani, (14) Uddhavrao Patil, (15) A. S. Deshmukh.

Representative Members of the Legislative Council—Sarvashri (1) R. K. Sharma, (2) S. A. Shinde, (3) Dr. V. R. Pandit, (4) M. P. Limaye.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil will the head of the Committee—

Rules Committee—Sarvashri (1) T. S. Bharade, (2) Shivram Raje Bhonsle, (3) S. G. Gholap, (4) V. T. Salunke, (5) D. G. Valse-Patil, (6) Pranlal Vora, (7) Ramrao Zanak, (8) N. V. Ugle, (9) B. K. Mane, (10) N. B. Shah, (11) R. K. Mhalgi.

Works Advisors Committee—Sarvashri (1) T. S. Bharade, Chairman, (2) K. T. Girme, (3) V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, (4) K. N. Dhulap, (5) S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, (6) D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister, (7) R. V. Telang, (8) Shyamkant More, (9) Gulabrao Ganacharya, (10) R. K. Mhalgi, (11) Dr. V. R. Kaldate.

Non-official Bills and Resolution Committee.—(1) Sarvashri V. A. Naik, Head of the Committee, (2) J. T. Mahajan, (3) K. A. Paradhi, (4) J. G. Ambekar, (5) Dr. W. S. Matkar, (6) T. B. Khedekar, (7) Dr. Datta Samant, (8) G. N. Banatwalla, (9) L. B. Mankar, (10) L. R. Hatankar.

Assurances Committee—(1) Sarvashri S. L. Peje, Head of the Committee, (2) S. S. Mane, (3) K. N. Wankhede, (4) S. N. Patil, (5) A. S. Paoolzagade, (6) N. R. Gunjal, (7) H. M. Dalwai, (8) A.G. Gite, (9) Uttamrao Nandre-Patil, (10) P. R. Sanap, (11) P. A. Kinalekar.

Member's Wages and Allowances Committee.—(1) Sarvashri S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, Head of the Committee, (2) V. G. Patil, (3) K. M. Zade, (4) A. N. Burgute, (5) S. R. Patkar, (6) S. C. Israni, (7) S. B. Patil, (8) S. B. Potinde, (9) B. K. Deshmukh, (10) R. A. Mahadik, Vidhan Parishad Members' Representative.—(1) Sarvashri A. R. Jadhav, (2) I. N. Bhosikar, (3) V. S. Vyas, (4) J. K. Maheshwari, (5) V. C. Pawar.

Library Committee.—(1) Sarvashri T. S. Bharde, Chairman, (2) K. T. Girme, Vice-Chairman, (3) V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, (4) R. V. Bhelose, (5) J. T. Mahajan, (6) A. U. Shaikh, (7) R. M. Ghangare, (8) M. N. Bhalawi, (9) K. N. Dhulap, Vidhan Parishad Members' Representative.—(1) Sarvashri V. S. Page, Sabhapati, Head of the Committee, (2) R. S. Gawai, Deputy-Speaker, (3) A. D. Deshmukh, (4) M.B. Harris, (5) Dr. V. R. Pandit.

A Committee for the construction and expansion of the House—(1) Sarvashri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Head of the Committee, (2) D. S. Jagtap, Deputy-Minister, (3) Shivramraje Bhosale, (4) Dr. V. K. Toraskar, (5) S. B. Patil, (6) K. N. Dhulap, (7) B. K. Deshmukh, (8) S. B. Jiwtode. Vidhan Parishad Members' Representative.—(1) Sarvashri M. P. Mangudkar, (2) B. V. Shende, (3) Dr. V. R. Pandit, (4) M. B. Harris.

Awas Committee—Sarvashri (1) M. B. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Head of the Committee, (2) D. S. Jagtap, (3) G. F. Mahajan, (4) J. V. Mankar, (5) T. B. Khedekar, (6) D. B. Patil, (7) V. S. Jadhav, (8) V. C. Naik, (Chichodikar), (9) S. M. Patil, (10) Nihal Ahmed, (11) R. K. Mhalgi, Vidhan Parishad Members' Representative.—(1) Sarvashri M. P. Mangudkar, (2) H. S. Barmukh, (3) H. P. Gole, (4) R. A. Gupta, (5) N. B. Sapate.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On March, 31, Shri Sunderrao Solunke moved a resolution stating that the Maharashtra Primary School Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1969, should be taken for discussion in the House. Shri J. G. Bhave participated in the discussion. After the discussion was over, the Bill was passed by the House.

Later, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, moved The Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1968.

Shri R. F. Chaudhari, Smt. Maniben Desai and Shri G. P. Pradhan participated in the discussion.

Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute

Later, the discussion on the adjournment motion moved on March 28, by Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil and G. P. Pradhan about the lathi-charge on the morcha in connection with the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute, which had come to the Council Hall, started in the House. It was stated in the adjournment motion that the work of the House on March 31, should be stopped for carrying on discussion over the attrocities committed by the Police on the aforesaid morcha.

Sarvashri G. P. Pradhan, Moinuddin Haris, Datta Tamhane, Prabhakar Vaidya, V. G. Deshpande, Narubhau Limaye, V. G. Hande, Maheshwar Thakur, V. P. Bapat participated in the discussion.

Stating that Government has never taken the members of the Opposition into confidence for solving the border dispute. Shri Uttamrao Patil said that the time for agitation had come near.

Shri G. P. Pradhan and Shri Datta Tamhane expressed their opinion that Government did not give any co-operation for the purpose for which the morcha was brought to the Council Hall. Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said that Government wanted to dispurse the morcha.

Shri Narubhau Limaye opined that there was no reason to support the resolution. He further asserted that the members of both the Houses have taken the problem seriously. Shri V. G. Hande said that Government should give an assurance that there would be no compromise and the dispute would be solved on definite principles. Shri Maheshwar Thakur said that the policy of the State Government regarding the border dispute was quite clear. Shri V. P. Bapat said that he wanted to support the resolution because Government did not honestly express its views regarding the settlement of the dispute.

Replying, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that as there was disturbance at the other end of the Morcha, Police had to resort to mild cane-charge. Nothing more than that was done to check it, he added. Maharashtra Government has accepted Pataskar Formula and has adopted the policy of considering village as a unit, he explained. State Government has not deviated from this firm stand. The border dispute would be settled in the Parliament and State Government was trying hard to get justice, he added. The literature regarding the subject has already been sent to all the members of Parliament and the members of Parliament from Maharashtra have tried to convince their view the other members. Therefore, quite improper to pass a re that the State Government making any efforts. It was to think that State Gover was in favour of compromise only remaining question was how far it would be possi convince others successfully, a

Later, the resolution was p vote and it was lost.

Shri V. B. Hire, Deputy Mi for Rural Development pres to the House, the Annual re of the (1) Sangli Zilla Pa 1962-63 and 1964-65. (2) N Zilla Parishad 1966-67 and 19

Afterwards Shri Ram Bharati moved calling att motion that the problems o freedom fighters residing Maharashtra were not satisfactorily and that they descontended so it was esse for the Government to immediate actions towards s their problems.

Chief Ministers' Statement

On this motion Shri V. P. M Chief Minister of Maharashtra the following statement.

Several facilities are given the freedom fighters residing Maharashtra or to their members. They are as follows:-

(1) Financial aid, (2) Educ (3) Land, (4) Medical, (5) Em ment, (6) Loan, (7) Other facilities.

Among the above financial aid, land and edu were prominent.

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Following is the account of the work done by the Government, regarding providing facilities to the freedom fighters.

Financial Aid.—The scheme of giving financial aid to the freedom fighters, was started in September, 1958 and for that purpose 'Swechadhin Nidhi' was started.

The application forms for getting benefit of this fund are to be filled through the Collector. Afterwards the inquiry is made into it and the forms are sent to the Government through the Collector with his recommendation.

With an intention to get this work done as early as possible the responsibility was handed over to the committee formed in 1966, under the Presidentship of Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Legislative Council. That committee appointed sub-committees in each district. Sub-collectors were to work as Secretaries of these Committees.

The committees were working from September 1966 to the end of the year 1968. The committees were dissolved since October 2, 1968, and the responsibility was again handed over to the Collectors.

After careful consideration the forms are forwarded to the State Committee for the Freedom Fighters and then with its recommendation they come to the State Government. The final decision is taken after consulting the Swechadhin Nidhi Samiti.

From the beginning the decisions were taken on about 12,000 applications out of which 9,330 were passed. Financial aid in single instalment was given to the 8147 applicants and life long monthly salary was granted to 1173 applicants. Rs. 30,15,064 were spent for this cause, upto the end of March 1968. For the current year (1968-69) Rs. 10,56,000 have been sanctioned for the same. Uptil now Rs. 40,71,064 have been spent. For the year 1969-70, Rs. 12 lakhs have been granted.

Educational facilities were provided from June 1961. Its scope was widened from September 1965, as follows :—

These facilities are given to the freedom fighters, their wives, children (including adopted and step children), grand-children, (grand children of the dead sons of the freedom fighters). Whose Annual income is less than Rs. 3,600 are liable to get such aid. The facilities are provided in the form of book-grant, scholarships, concession in fees. They are as follows :—

Standard	Annual Book-grant	Monthly Scholarship
	Rs.	Rs.
(*i*) 1 to 4 ..	15	—
(*ii*) 5 to 7 ..	20	10
(*iii*) 8 to 11 ..	40	10
(*iv*) Certificate Course	50	40
(*v*) Degree Courses and post graduate courses except medical and Engineering Courses.	100	50
(*vi*) Diploma Course	100	50
(*vii*) Degree courses and post-graduate courses in medical and engineering.	200	60

For all the courses concession in fees is given for all the freedom fighters. In which courses, the examination marks are considered for giving admission, 10 grace marks are given to the children of the freedom fighters. For this there is no restriction that annual income should be less than Rs. 3.600. In the Government hospitals 5 beds (instead of 3 in the past) are reserved for the freedom-fighters. Following is an account of the expenditure incurred on this scheme.—

Year	Expenses (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	..
1962-63	3·77
1963-64	6·19
1964-65	6·66
1965-66	13·94
1966-67	26·00
1967-68	31·09 (approximately)
1968-69	39·40 (approximately)

It has been decided that for getting these facilities, the freedom fighters can produce the certificates of the collector or sub-divisional officers.

It is evident from the above report that the Government is making every effort towards providing immediate facilities to the freedom fighters.

The Government has also taken decisions regarding the underground freedom fighters. Those underground fighters who are having a written-evidence, that they were imprisoned for four months or more, they will get the facilities which were provided to the freedom fighters. The education facilities are also given to such persons who are not having written-evidence, but Government and majority of the people know their work done by them in independence struggle.

The work of preparing list of the underground fighters is not yet completed. The problem is very important and to be solved carefully. It is not proper to prepare this list in haste.

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However the Government is trying to solve the problem. The Chief Minister requested the members to withdraw the resolution.

On April 2, Shri Madhav Limaye moved a calling attention motion in the House, regarding the police raid at the Jan Sangh Office premises. On the day of the corporation election was held on March 20, which brought to light some of and the action taken over it by the State Government.

In connection with the above motion, the Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil made a statement. On April 2, Shri Uttamrao Patil moved a resolution that success or failure of the 'Page Scheme' which was being implemented to help the big agriculturists and small farmers to increase the production, and to improve their living standard, should be taken into consideration.

Shri Patil said that though small farmers were encouraged by the scheme big agriculturists had taken its advantage in a big way. He complained that the scheme was not implemented properly, and added that the same should be implemented in its spirit.

Welcoming the scheme Shri G. P. Pradhan suggested that the scheme should not be limited to certain villages only but should be enforced in all the villages.

Snri S. A. Shinde expressed that the scheme would not become successful due to inefficient workers.

Shri M. D. Mangudkar suggested that in the Fourth Five Year Plan more provision should be made for the Scheme. Shri Dhanajirao Patil said that we should have more contact with the farmers through the Scheme.

Shri Dhulappa Navale said that due to the condition that the benefit from this scheme would be derived by the farmers, wealthy farmers would not derive any benefit from this Scheme. More funds should be made available for this scheme.

Replying to the above discussion, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, explained that the scheme was planned with a view to bring more land under cultivation and to make the life of the farmers more prosperous. He further informed that in the Fourth Five Year Plan Rs. 25 crores are provided for the said scheme. This money would be utilised to provide facilities to the agriculturists and field-workers.

At present, the scheme had been started in five districts, as an experimental project and would be implemented in other 20 districts. In each districts there would be four development blocks, and for each district Rs. 5 lakhs would be spent, Shri Sawant added. He expressed that the Scheme had proved successful.

Following Government Bills passed by the Legislative Council were passed by this House.

(1) The Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill No. VII, 1969.

(2) The Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill No. III, 1969.

(3) The Bombay and Madhya Pradesh Housing Boards (Amendment) Bill No. I, 1969.

On April 3, Shri Narubhau Limaye presented to the House the 11th Report of the Estimates Committee.

Shri G. P. Pradhan moved a calling attention motion about the news (published) that the height of Ujni Bhima dam would be [illegible] by 30 feet and as a result land would get water, and people residing in that area worried over the situation, and the policy of the Government to it.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Irrigation made a statement regarding the above [illegible]

The Minister clarified that the [illegible] about shortening the height of Ujni-dam under the Bhima [illegible] was not true. No such resolution under consideration of the Government, he said.

Afterwards Shri Zumberlal Kalantri raised a discussion on order issued that no cotton sarees should be manufactured on the powerlooms, and the discussion spread in the minds of manufacturers and workers—working on power-looms in Malegaon, Bhiwandi, Yeola, Ichalkaranji etc.

Shri Zumberlal Kalantri said of the 1,75,000 power-looms in [illegible] one lakh powerlooms were in Maharashtra, About 1,50,000 workers had been affected as a result of the above order. There were [illegible] 50,000 handlooms in Maharashtra. He added that nobody was against the Government's policy to encourage the handloom-industry, but from the point of view of removing the restrictions on power-looms some altenative should be [illegible] out, he suggested.

Shri Anandiram Kamath expressed that there were about 3,000 4,000 powerlooms in Dhulia and the life of forty thousand people depended on those powerlooms. Therefore Government should think over the situation that [illegible] be created due to enforcement of this order. He also suggested

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hat the Government should provide
acilities for this industry.

Shri Madhav Limaye said that
ue to restrictions on powerlooms
nd aiding handloom industry the
ife of the workers in the powerloom
ndustry would be at stake. There
as no such restriction in the other
States, so the sarees from the other
States would be sold in Maharashtra,
o the order should be removed.

Shri Moinuddin Haris said that
he efforts should be made to develop
he industry. Government should
hink on all the sides and remove
he restrictions on the powerloom
ndustry.

Shri R. F. Chaudhari said that in
he present circumstances it was
ecessary that the weavers should
et protection.

Smt. Ashatai Tale said that the
rices of the coloured cotton sarees
anufactured on powerlooms were
easonable for the womenfolk
n the present condition. So, it was
essential that the Government should
remove the restriction put on the
powerlooms.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that the
Government should adopt a firm
policy regarding the problem, as the
textile industry in Bombay was run
on large scale.

Shri Bhaurao Shinde said that the
weavers should get protection as
they get. Perhead hardly two or
three Rupees a day.

Shri L. R. Abad also stressed that
the Government should remove the
restrictions on the powerlooms.

Replying to the discussion, Shri
Chandrarao Solunke, Deputy Minister
for Industries, said that the question
of the removal of restrictions put
on powerlooms, did not come under
the jurisdiction of this State. The
problem should be discussed with
the Central Government through
our representative.

The problem would be solved only by the Central Government, he added.

The Minister further said that Asoka Mehta Committee had moved a resolution in its Report that the field for manufacturing of the coloured sarees should be limited, in order to encourage Handloom industry. The Central Government accepted the resolution and as a result the restrictions were put on the powerlooms.

He said that there were 1,64,000 handlooms, and about 94,579 were authorised power-looms.

The Government was making efforts for solving the problems of both the industries and the Government was thinking of declaring the powerloom industry as a small-scale industry, he added.

Management of MLA's Hostel

Shri Datta Tamhane moved a non-official resolution that the management of the MLA's hostel (Bombay), which was under the department of the Buildings and Communications, should be handed over to the State Legislature and its building should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Chairman of the Legislative Assembly and the Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Shri Tamhane further stated that the MLA's Hostel building was built with the intention to enable the Members of the Legislature to stay together during the period the house was in session and to enable them to carry out their work efficiently. But the intention was not served. He stated an incident when the meeting of the Estimates Committee was cancelled for providing accommodation to the representatives of the Indian Road Congress. While it was a matter of regret that two years back at the time of the meeting of the Estimates Committee of the Mysore State, its Legislatives Assembly members were not accommodated in the MLA's hostel.

Shri Vamanrao Bapat supported the resolution and said that the policy of the arrangement of MLA's hostel, during the session, should be decided by the Legislature Secretariat.

Shri Bhaurao Shende said that the Hostel and Canteen Committee was responsible for the misarrangement of the MLA's Hostel, otherwise the MLA's Hostel was running smoothly.

Shri Narubhau Limaye said that who should manage the MLA's Hostel was not so important but MLA's Hostel had an appearance of Guest House and the same should be changed.

Shri Moinuddin Haris suggested that the MP's were allotted the rooms for long periods. The MLAs of our State also should be allotted the rooms on the same principle. MLA's Hostel should be used by the MLAs only, he added.

Shri Pandurang Phalke said that the staff at the hostel should be changed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that the management of the MLA's hostel should be under the Legislature. The Hostel lacks facilities.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said that the nature of the MLA's Hostel was not yet decided, therefore a clear cut idea should be given that MLA's Hostel was for MLAs only.

Replying to the above discussion, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications stated that the decision of the Awas Committee, about the management of the MLA's Hostel, was being properly implemented by the Department.

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So it would not be proper to say that there was mismanagement. There can not be two views about the provision of essential facilities to the MLAs. He stated that there was not a single incident that MLAs could not get rooms in MLA's Hostel, during the period of last two years.

MLA's Hostel accommodates 375 MLAs whereas 800 to 900 persons stay there. Therefore what difference it would make if the administration of this Hostel is entrusted to another Department said Shri Vairale.

The discussion on the question of the hostel's management could be discussed on different level he added.

Damage to Temple at Ahmednagar

On April 7, Sarvashri V. R. Pandit and Uttamrao Patil moved a calling attention notice in connection with the damage caused to the idol in the Laxminarayan temple at Ahmednagar, the tense situation which arose in the city as the feelings of the Hindus were badly hurt and the reaction of the Government towards the issue.

Replying, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home said that on March 29, Shri Newase went to the temple for worship and saw the actual damage caused to both the idols of Laxmi and Narayan. The matter was informed to the Police and the investigation started immediately. He further said that the District Magistrate called for the Press Conference and the meeting of the Peace Committee was also held for the same. There was peace and no reaction in the city. Police bandobast was also quite strick, he added.

The following Bills which were already passed by the Legislative Assembly were passed in the House.

(1) L. A. Bill No. XX of 1969, The Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1969.

(2) L. A. Bill No. XXI of 1969. The Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants Belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Bill, 1969.

The following Bills which were already passed by the Legislative Assembly were passed by the House on April 8. (1) L. A. Bill No. VIII of 1969—The Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(2) L. A. Bill No. IX of 1969—The Maharashtraa Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1969. (3) L. A. Bill No. XI of 1969—The Maharashtra Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 1969. (4) L. A. Bill No. XIX of 1969—The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendments) Bill, 1969.

Rehabilitation of the Project Affected People

Shri Madhav Limaye and Shri Prabhakar Vaidya moved a resolution, stating that as the people affected by projects became dishoused and landless, legal provision should be made to rehabilitate them, so as to facilitate the work of the projects with the co-operation of the people. Shri Madhav Limaye further said that Government should take up the responsibility of distributing land to these project affected agriculturists.

Shri Narubhau Limaye said that it was doubtful how far the policy of giving another piece of land to the people becoming landless due to projects, would become successful. Legal provision would create more complications while the problem, he added.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said the question would have been if Government would have adopted generous policy for rehabilitating project affected people. He suggested that Government should calculate the land which become available and it should decide the portion to be distributed to the affected people.

Shri Vithalrao Hande said land should be compulsorily from those people who were benefitted by the irrigation projects in order to solve the question providing land to these project affected people. It was a question of giving justice and for that there was no other alternative else than legal provision, he added.

Replying to the discussion, S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation said that Government has been the work of the rehabilitation of the people who became dishoused and landless due to various projects. The policy of the Government was to solve this problem from humanitarian point of view, he added. The existing act relating to the acquisition of land for projects was quite sufficient to solve the aforesaid problem. Saying that making more legal provisions would increase the complications he further told that some new for the rehabilitation of these people should be decided by the Government in co-operation with members of the Opposition.

Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Bill

On April 9, Shri Shankar Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, moved a resolution stating that the House should discuss the Maharashtra Co-operative

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ieties (Second Amendment) 1, 1969.

The Deputy Minister said that in there were 39,285 co-operative ieties in the State. Their total bership was 79 lakhs, with 912 crores as their working ital. This Bill was moved to ove the defects in the co-opera- e movement and to prevent the dencies which would be detri- ntal to the welfare of the society.

It was stated in the Bill that a -irrigation society which was ving not less than five members, ould be liable for registration. further says that in the absence he regular members, the co-op- members should be authorised vote. In order to give chance to w leadership it was mentioned in Bill that no person should main as a President or Chairman more than one co-operative ciety on the taluka, district d apex level. Similarly, no person hould hold such a post in the co- erative society on more than the aforesaid two levels. A provision has been made in the Bill, that at least one member from the scheduled caste or tribe should be taken in the managing body of the co-operative society.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that the Bill should be sent to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council. Shri Uttamrao Patil supported the suggestion of sending it to the select committee. He further said that in order to make a review of the work of the co-operative societies in the State and to evaluate the success achieved, a committee should be appointed. Ministers should not be appointed on this committee, he added.

Shri Dadasaheb Rupawate also supported the above suggestion. He said that he was doubtful how far the people of the scheduled tribes and the like will co-operate in this field. Separate machinery like that of the Zilla Parishad for the servants working in the co-operative field should be established, he added.

Shri Madhav Limaye also supported the above suggestion and further said that a separate machinery for elections in the co-operative field should be established.

Shri Narubhau Limaye opposed the suggestion and said that those who blame of mal-practices have not closely watched the position. He further criticised that the Co-operative Department itself was fifty per cent responsible for the present position of the co-operative field.

Shri Datta Tamhane supported the resolution and also said that it should be sent to the Select Committee. A separate machinery on State level for elections in the co-operative field should be established, he added.

Shri Pandurang Phalke welcomed the Bill and said that the influence of the moneylenders and zamindars has lessened on account of the co-operative movement.

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ntinued from page 11)

this, roughly 1 lakh tonnes is rid Jowar, 7,000 tonnes is Yellow war, about 40,000 tonnes is normal Kharif and 88,688 tonnes is Rabi owar. The total procurement of owar during the year is expected be of the order of 3 lakh tonnes. Total procurement of jowar last year as 2·60 lakh tonnes.

Government is also purchasing Nagli. So far we have purchased 157 tonnes of Nagli. The total purchase of Nagli last year were 605 tonnes.

Monsoon Store

The provisioning of inaccessible areas is in progress. The most important district is Ratnagiri where nearly 16,500 tonnes of foodgrains have to be store for the Monsoon. About 7,500 tonnes have been sent to the inaccessible areas in Ratnagiri district upto 25th April, 1969. It is expected that the work will be completed in all the districts by 15th May, 1969.

Kerosene

The State Government was receiving a monthly quota of 47,500 M. T. In view of the difficulties experienced by the public in getting kerosene on account of increased demand due to power cut, and demand from industries on account of shortage of mineral turpentine, this Government moved the Government of India and got the State quota increased by 5,000 M. T. from April 1969.

Sugar and Gur

The prices of sugar and gur have considerably declined, and these commodities are available in ample quantities. As regards levy sugar, the State Government has uniformly increased the issue to cardholders by 50 grams per two units per month. The State Government has also received 3,577 tonnes of levy sugar which is being distributed as special quota for marriage from April 1, 1969.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE Government of Maharashtra has issued an Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 deleting the entries relating to the Nagpur and Sholapur Rationing Areas from the Schedule to the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) Order, 1966 with effect from May 1, 1969. The effect of this Order will be that the statutory rationing of foodgrains in these areas will come to an end from that date.

By issue of another Order, the Nagpur and Sholapur Rationing Areas deleted from the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) Order, 1966 have been incorporated in the Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1966. The effect of this Order will be that the household card system will be introduced in these areas with effect from May 1, 1969.

Provision has been made in the amendment Orders for converting the ration shops in the Nagpur and Sholapur Rationing Areas into Fair Price Shops and for continuing the existing ration cards as household cards for drawal of foodgrains.

The requisite notifications have been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary*, in Part IV-A, dated April 28, 1969.

Grape Competition Results

Shri Sambhajirao Ramchandrarao Thorat of Sangamner in Ahmednagar district has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,000 as Udyan Pandit award in the 1968 Grape Growing Competition, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State. The winner secured 87 per cent marks.

The second prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Shri Yeshwant Sakharam Desle of village Kasare in Sakri taluka of Dhulia district who secured 85 per cent marks and the third prize of Rs. 250 to Shri Gangaram Tukaram Ugale of Ozar (MIG), taluka Niphad, district Nasik who secured nearly 80 per cent marks.

Concessional Water Rates for Canals And Tube Wells

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to continue the scheme of concessional water rates to the irrigators in the initial years of the newly completed irrigation works for a further period from February 15, 1966 to June 30, 1974.

Transfer of Research Institutions

The Government of Maharashtra has transferred the research activities of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments to Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth w[illegible] from 1st May 1969.

Section 7 (7) of the Mah[illegible] Agricultural University (Kri[illegible] yapeeth) Act, 1967, envisages [illegible] fer of research and other [illegible] tions of the Agriculture and [illegible] Departments of Government [illegible] Agricultural University.

On transfer of the Re[illegible] Stations and Institution, the [illegible] serving therein would be all[illegible] to the Maharashtra Krishi V[illegible] peeth on certain terms [illegible] conditions On employment [illegible] the University, they will [illegible] the right to exercise optio[illegible] retire or for permanent absorption [illegible] in the University or for reversi[illegible] their parent Departments w[illegible] the period of two years from [illegible] date of their allocation to [illegible] University.

Financial Assistance to Art Associations

The Government of Maharas[illegible] has sanctioned a scheme for fi[illegible] cial assistance to the Art Asso[illegible] tions/Societies/Organisations org[illegible] ising child Art Competitions [illegible] the State.

Under the scheme, every yea[illegible] beginning from the current year i.e. [illegible] 1969-70, one Art Associati[illegible] Society/Organisation from e[illegible] of the four Divisions namely, B[illegible] bay, Poona, Nagpur and Aura[illegible] bad organising child Art Comp[illegible] tions for children in its respe[illegible] division will be held eligible [illegible] grant-in-aid. The rate of grant-[illegible] aid will be Rs. 1000 or 50 per [illegible] of the actual expenditure, which[illegible] is less so far as Bombay Divisio[illegible] concerned and Rs. 500 or 50 p[illegible] cent of the actual expenditure [illegible] whichever is less, so far as remaini[illegible] each of the three Divisions [illegible] concerned.

* * *

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At the celebration of the Urs of Khwaja Amir Khusro Nizamuddin, at New Delhi in March 1963.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is seen shaking hands with Dr. Husain, when he left for a State visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia in June 1968.

Dr. Zakir Husain, the then Vice-President of India, is seen arriving with the Chancellor, Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Lady Premleela Thackersy to deliver the convocation address of the SNDT University.

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Lok Rajya

16 JUNE 1969

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JUNE 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

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★ *MERIT LIST OF S.S.C. CANDIDATES*

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Divisional Plan Review Conferenc

WITH a view to reviewing the development programme of Bombay, Aurangabad, Poona and Nagpur divisions, four regional development conferences were recently held at the respective divisional headquarters. These conferences were attended by Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Ministers, Presidents of Zilla Parishads, people's representatives and officials.

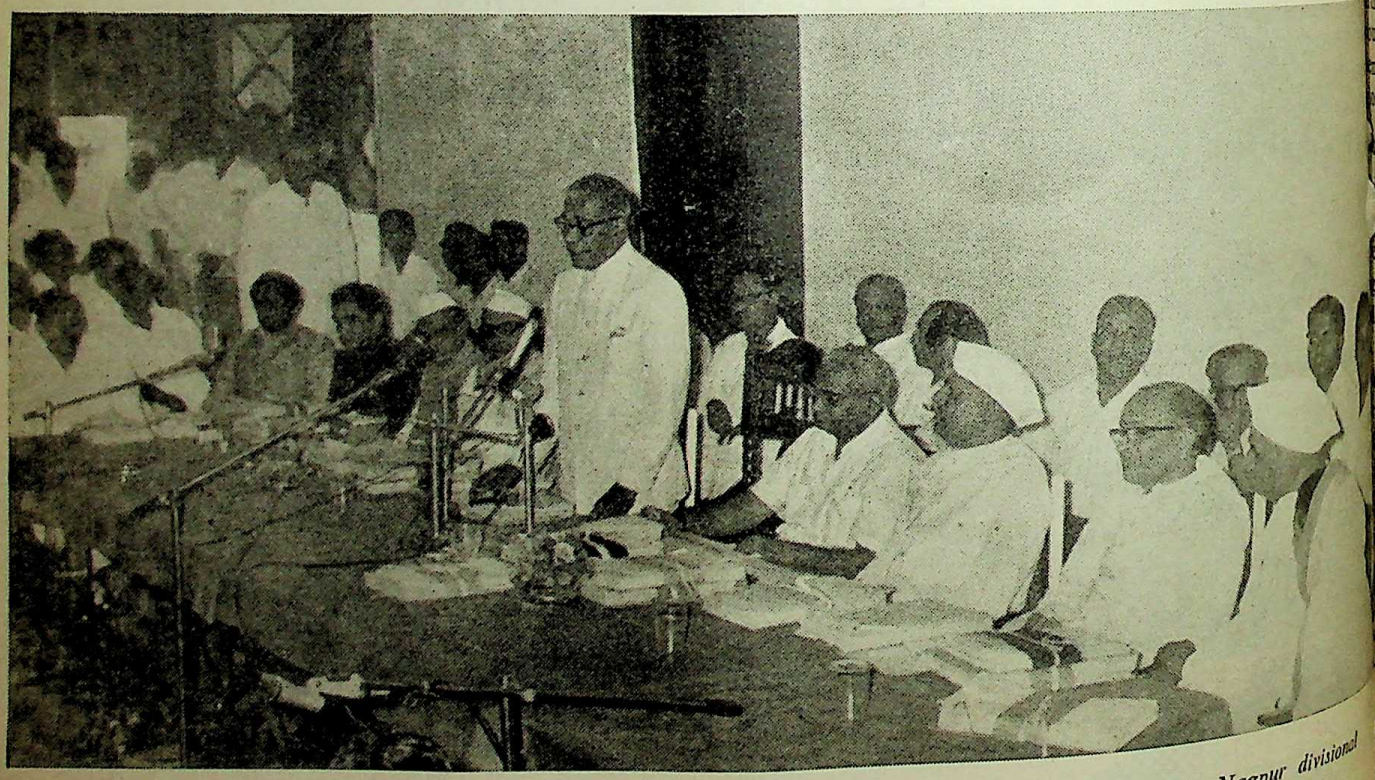
The Chief Minister stated that as a result of the discussions held in the conferences, they had now a clear idea as to on which schemes emphasis should be laid in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The consensus of the conferences was that priority should be given to water supply, power generation, construction of roads in inaccessible areas, dairy development and subsidiary vocations of farmers. The question of rural electrification was also discussed and for that purpose they were prepared to secure financial assistance from banks and similar bodies even if that meant some burden on them.

Shri Naik stated that the programme of agricultural production should be taken up as a part of the national programme. It would not suffice if they thought that the work was done if the draft of the Plan was prepared and figures were filled therein. The officers so also the workers should make concerted efforts to implement the hybrid and improved seed production programme. No one should consider that it was somebody's fad. As a matter of fact it was a part of the programme to acquaint every farmer in Maharashtra with the modern scientific techniques of farming and if they succeeded in doing that it be possible for them to not only up food production but also ment other plan schemes. agricultural base should be firm as that would help them resources for the development he added.

The Chief Minister said that it a matter of satisfaction that pe belonging to all political pa co-operated with him while d sing the development progra and also fixing priorities for va schemes.

PLAN REVIEW MEET NAGPUR

An idea of perspective pla at village level in order to m mise food production was moot the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. N while inaugurating the Na



Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen addressing a conference held at Nagpur on May 31 to review the Nagpur divisional development plan schemes.

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sional conference for plan
ew at Nagpur on May 31.
Minister for Finance, Shri
Wankhede, presided.

Naik, in his inaugural
appealed to one and all to
der the task of increasing
uction a patriotic duty and
full use of all the resources
manpower to banish poverty
make the country strong.

ri Naik said that for the success
e programme, there was need
complete co-ordination of all
gencies of the various Govern-
Departments working in the
s as also of all the non-official
luntary agencies.

ld Objective

e Chief Minister said that the
objective of calling such con-
ces was two-fold. The discus-
s would prove fruitful in extend-
the programme of agricultural
uction involving the use of
d seed and other improved
hods and also in finalising the
h plan schemes after taking into
nt the progress of the existing
mes and the urgent needs of the
n.

ct as a Unit

ing a reference to the pro-
e removal of the backlog of
diture on plan schemes in the
pur Division, the Chief Minister
that a backlog of only about
6 crores was yet to be removed
that was expected to be done
ng the fourt plan. He said that
ture the Government had decid-
o consider the district as a unit for
purpose of planning in order to
e all-sided development. Plan-
would be so done as to ensure
no district or any part of the
ct should feel that the local
rces were not utilised for co-
ted development of the area.
re should also be not much un-

even development in different parts of the district.

Make the Schemes Viable

As a broad policy of giving priorities while finalising the fourth plan, the Chief Minister said that there could be no compromise in respect of the funds required for schemes, such as irrigation, power generation and agricultural inputs and implements, necessary to increase food production. He was not satisfied with taking up and implementing only such schemes as were possible with the plan provision but he would welcome many more production schemes being taken up with the help of financing agencies. For this purpose, he said it would be necessary to make the schemes viable and if we could do that they might perhaps be able to take up many more schemes than sanctioned under the plan.

Concluding, Shri Naik made a reference to the very cordial relations with the Madhya Pradesh Government and narrated how his discussions with the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri S. S. Shukla, and his predecessor, Shri G. N. Singh, had eliminated all the difficulties in the implementation of the irrigation and thermal schemes in the border areas.

Earlier, the Chief Minister, paying tributes to the late Shri Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, said that for full 50 years he sincerely served the people of the region and Maharashtra. The delegates to the conference joined in the homage by standing in silence for two minutes.

A Brief Review

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, who presided over the meeting took a brief review of the implementation of the plan schemes in the Nagpur division and said that it was a matter of satisfaction that barring four or five schemes, whi suffered because of technical difficulties, implementation of all the schemes was more or less cent per cent. As the Finance Minister, however, he wanted that maximum benefits should accrue from the schemes with the minimum of expenditure.

Expenditure

The review indicates that an amount of Rs. 22·64 crores was spent on various plan schemes in the Vidarbha region during the last financial year. The annual plan comprised 71 divisional level, 174 district level and 13 centrally sponsored schemes. The progress of the schemes related to agriculture, irrigation and power and industry and mining were more than cent per cent. Rs. 6·03 crores were spent on agricultural programmes, Rs. 8·08 crores on irrigation and power schemes, Rs. 6·7 crores on industry and mining and Rs. 3·78 crores on social services schemes. The progress in the sphere of co-operation and community development was also laudable, where an expenditure of Rs. 1·54 crores was made. The highest percentage of expenditure was on the scheme of warehousing and marketing, which was 216 per cent. Next came the small scale and cottage industry, with the percentage of expenditure of 133. Expenditure on major and medium industry was cent per cent.

The conference was attended by the Ministers of the State Cabinet, Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council, Officials, Presidents and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads in Nagpur division, the Commissioner of the Nagpur division, Collectors, Members of the Parliament and of the State Legislature from the division and the representatives of co-operative banks.

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CONFERENCE AT POONA

The Poona Divisional Plan Review Conference was held in Poona on June 2. It was inaugurated by Chief Minister V. P. Naik who stressed the need for taking assistance from financing agencies, such as various types of banks, in order to quicken the tempo of progress.

At the outset, the Chief Minister moved a condolence resolution on the sudden and sad demise of the Rural Development Minister, Shri G. B. Khedkar, and the delegates to the conference stood in silence for two minutes to pay their homage to the departed leader.

Development Needs

Shri Naik underlined the fact that the development needs of all the areas of the State would not be met by the Plan outlay that would be made available to Maharashtra State alone. In that context the Chief Minister said that the means of production that would be made available to the people by using the money given by the financing agencies might cost a little more but they would be able to commence production years earlier.

The Chief Minister explained the purpose of the conference which was the fourth of the type to be held in the State during this year. He said that the review of the works already undertaken would enable the officials to know the shortcomings and how to eliminate them while planning the programme for the future. While financing the Fourth Five Year Plan schemes, he said, they would have to take into account the experience that they had in the past as also the availability of funds from various sources. He was very happy to know that the implementation machinery was quite capable of working the development programme, whatever its size.

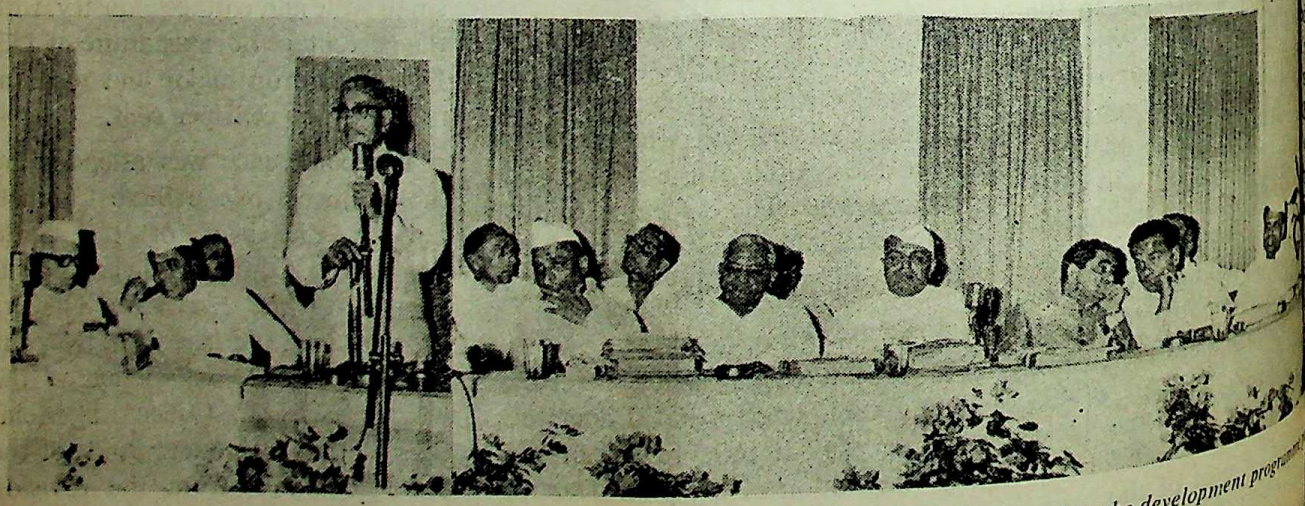
Work With Missionary Zeal

The Chief Minister laid stress on the district being made a unit for purposes of the plan in order to achieve all-sided development and bring all districts on par with each other. In order to achieve this aim, he said, there was a need for all agencies, official as well as non-official and Government servants and social workers for working together in co-ordination and with a missionary zeal.

Planning—a continuous pr

Shri Naik said that th plan was not just a Five-Ye Planning was a continuo Also the progress co measured in terms of m But what was importa achievement of physical ta in this task they should use of the available man po was in plenty. He said farmer today was no more He was quite confident of production by new meth implements. Full advan be taken of the situation out making much ado about cal difficulties they sho forward the development pr with courage and confi this great endeavour there full co-operation from the

In the Poona Division a of Rs. 29·13 crores was the divisional and dis schemes. Later, this pro raised to Rs. 31·23 crores end of the financial year a Rs. 29·94 crores were Compared to the origi the expenditure came to 1 Out of this amount, Rs. 16



Maharashtra's Chief Minister V. P. Naik inaugurating a conference which was organised to review the development progr to the Poona Division, at Poona, on June 2.

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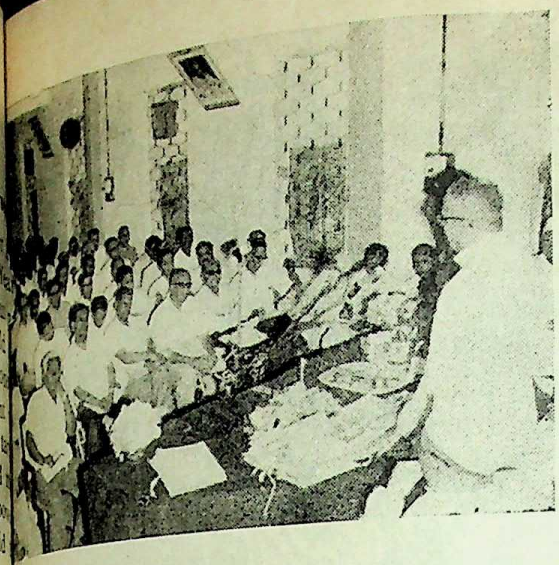

A conference to review the Aurangabad divisional development plan was held under the chairmanship of Chief Minister V. P. Naik at Aurangabad, on May 17. Picture shows Shri Naik addressing the conference.

spent on irrigation and power
s, Rs. 7·62 crores on agricul-
programme, Rs. 6·51 crores
cial services schemes, Rs. 2
on co-operation and commu-
development programme,
·18 crores on communications
Rs. 1·03 crores on industries.
the provision for the Maha-
ra State Electricity Board and
housing corporations was
·28 crores, the expenditure was
·61 crores, that is, 105 per

asis on Hybrid Crop

siding over the conference, the
er for Revenue, Shri D. S.
briefly reviewed the progress
arious development schemes
region and also referred to the
ulties that were being experi-
d in the implementation of cer-
schemes, particularly in view of
scarcity areas and hilly terrain.
this connection, he said that 60
cent of the entire scarcity areas
e State were lying in the Poona
ion. He underlined the need
aking up the hybrid and high
ing crops programme more and
e in order to step up food pro-
ion. He thought that the food
em of this region would be
or less solved if 4 lakh hectares
brought under the programme.

16, 1969

Irrigation and Rural Electrification

The irrigation and rural electrification programme was also discussed to review the progress made in various development schemes and agricultural promotion programme.

Representatives from different districts, attending the conference, expressed their views on the construction programme of dams and bandharas to be undertaken in their respective districts. The concerned officers gave the information about the actual work done in that regard and the proposed schemes.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, explained to the conference the policy of Government in regard to promotion of irrigation and power development programme. He explained the various steps taken by the State Government to see that none of the irrigation schemes in the Poona division remained incomplete. He said that he was going to tour different districts in the division in order to remove difficulties that were coming in the way of implementation of the schemes relating to construction of big and small canals, percolation tanks, etc.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, said that necessary financial assistance from banks would be obtained in order to provide electricity to those villages which had not yet been provided with this facility.

Shri Patil gave an account of the efforts being made to effectively implement the electric grid system in the State and connecting it with the State of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Referring to the loss sustained by agriculturists in Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur areas on electric pumps due to low voltage, the Minister said that immediate steps would be taken to prevent such a loss.

In his concluding remarks, Chief Minister Naik said that priority would be given to implementation of irrigation and water supply, electricity production and distribution and agricultural promotion programmes. He said that the need of electric power of the State would be met by creating an integrated electric grid of the Tarapore Atomic Power Project, Nasik Parli and Koradi thermal projects. Efforts would also be made to get electric power from Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

The Chief Minister said that the Government would spend an amount of Rs. 10 crores on construction of roads in the hilly tracts of the State.

Shri Naik expressed his sense of appreciation at the interest evinced by members of the opposition parties in development work.

Among those who attended the conference included the Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, members of the Maharashtra Cabinet, M. Ps., M. L. As. Presidents of Zilla Parishads and Officials.

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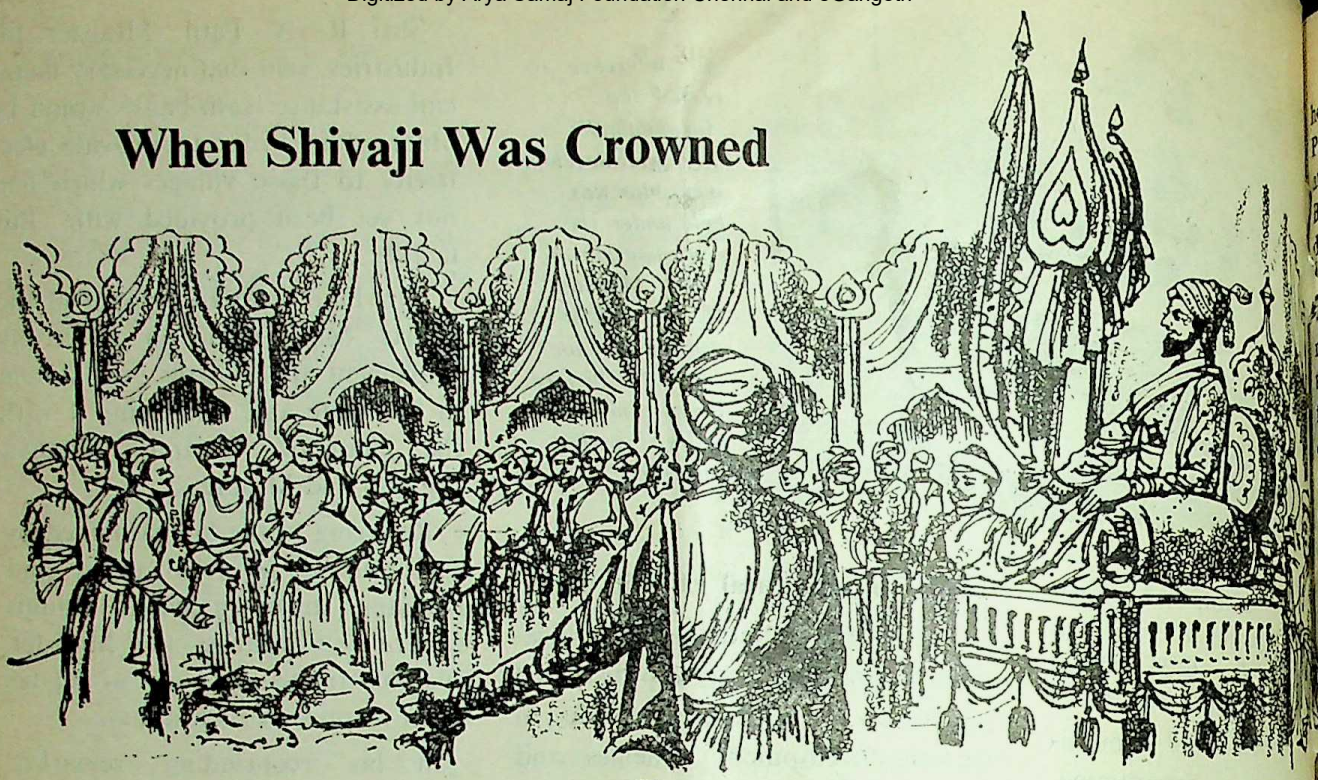
When Shivaji Was Crowned



★

Shivaji was crowned sovereign ruler of Maharashtra on 6th June, 1674. A grand ceremony, attended by over 10 lakh people, was held at Raigarh, near Poona, the then capital of Maharashtra.

The writer gives here an authentic account of the crowning ceremony. Recent historical discoveries have thrown new light on the sequence of events leading to the coronation of Shivaji.

★

By

Waman H. Pandit

SHIVAJI has a special significance in Indian history as a revolutionary leader. By 1674 he had been hailed far and wide as a people's hero. It was he who established Swaraj in North India and fought off foreign domination. The intellectuals of Maharashtra looked up to Shivaji as the champion of Indians because of his far-sightedness. Shivaji felt that he must establish his authority as a sovereign ruler so that he could present a strong facade of Hindu unity and also have the power to give concrete shape to his political ideals.

Accordingly he appointed a Commission of learned pandits to find out the exact procedure of the ceremonies connected with a formal coronation. Some Brahmins were sent to Udaipur and Jaipur to study the practice of Rajput coronation.

Solar Line

Ganga Bhatta of Varanasi who was regarded as the Vyas of the age, came to Poona to officiate as the pontiff at the coronation of Shivaji. He proclaimed that Rajah Shivaji was the sole representati solar line of Ramchandra a Kshatriya of the pure descended in an unbroken the Maharanas of Udai high priest demanded tha Vedic verses appropriate coronation should be ch Shivaji's hearing.

Mammoth Gathering

Over ten lakh people, it recorded, including Brahm assembled at Raigarh to wit splendid ceremony. Shivaji by bowing to his Guru Shri Swami and his mother Jija receiving their blessings.

Jija Bai, though 80 ye rejoiced to see, before she cl eyes, that her son had been King of Maharashtra. Like G she gloried in the glory victorious son.

Shivaji on Pilgrimage

Before ascending the Shivaji set out on a pilgri the famous shrines of the la as that of Parshuram at Chi is also chronicled that he

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homage to the Goddess Bhavani at Pratapgarh. He also worshipped at the temples of Lord Shiva, Bhavani and other deities for many days. Then he offered atonement for his sins. After that he was weighed against each of the seven metals—gold, silver, copper, zinc, tin, led and iron—as well as very fine linen, camphor, salt and many other spices and fruits. All these articles were distributed after the coronation to the assembled people. Even Harijans got share.

Coronation Ceremony

The coronation ceremony began on June 5. The whole day was to be spent in self-restraint and mortification of the flesh, like the night of vigil preceding knighthood in the age of chivalry. Shivaji bathed in water brought from the holy Ganga and the whole day was spent in fasting.

The actual coronation was on June 6, 1674. Shivaji got up early in the morning and prepared himself by bathing amidst ceremonies intended to avert evil, worshipping his household gods and adored the feet of his family priest, Ganga Bhatta and other distinguished Brahmins, who all received gifts of ornaments and cloth.

Coronation Bath

The most important part of an Indian king's coronation are washing him (abhishekh) and holding the royal umbrella over his head (chhatra-dharan). Clad in a pure white robe, wearing garlands of flowers, scented essences (attar) and gold ornaments, Shivaji walked to the place appointed for the coronation bath.

He sat down on a gold-plated stool (chowrang), two feet square and two feet high. The queen consort, Soyra Bai, occupied a seat on his left with her robe tied up with his (like in a wedding ceremony), as a sign of being an equal partner with him in this world and the next (saha-dharmini), according to the sacred law. The crowning prince, Sambhaji, sat close behind.

Eight Ministers

Then the eight ministers (ashta-pradhan), who stood ready at the eight points of the horizon with gold jugs full of the water from the Ganga and other holy rivers of India, emptied them over the heads of the king, queen and the heir-apparent amidst the chanting of hymns and music. Sixteen robed women, each with five lamps on a gold tray, waved the lights round his head to scare away evil influences (nazar-utarna).

After these ceremonies, Shivaji changed his dress for a robe of royal scarlet embroidered with gold, put on shining gems and gold ornaments, a necklace, a garland of flowers and a turban adorned with strings and tassels of pearls. He worshipped his sword, shield, bow and arrows and again bowed to his elders and the Gurus. Then at the auspicious moment (muhart) selected by the astrologers, he entered the throne-room.

The Magnificent Throne

The pandal of coronation was decorated with the 32 emblems prescribed by Bharatiya usage and various auspicious plants. Overhead an awning of cloth of gold was spread, with strings of pearls hanging down in festoons. In the centre was placed a magnificent throne, constructed after months of labour to be worthy of a king rich and stately. The base was coated with gold plate, and so also the eight pillars standing at the eight angles, which were further richly embellished with gems and diamonds. They supported a canopy of richest gold embroidery from which dazzling gems interspersed with string of pearls, were suspended in tassels. The coverings of the royal seat were grotesque combination of ancient Indian asceticism and Mughal luxury; tiger skin below and velvet at the top.

On the two sides of the throne various emblems of royalty were hung from gilded lance-heads. On the right stood large fish-heads of gold with big teeth, on the left several horses' tails (the insignia of royalty among Turks) and a pair of gold scales on a very costly lance-head, standing evenly balanced (the emblem of justice). At the palace gate were placed on either side pitchers full of water covered with leaves and also two young elephants and two beautiful horses, with gold bridles and rich trappings.

As Shivaji Mounted the Throne

As Shivaji mounted the throne, small lotuses of gold set with jewels, and various other flowers made of gold and silver, were showered upon the assembly. Sixteen married women of noble families again performed the auspicious waving of lamps round the newly enthroned monarch. The Brahmins chanted holy verses and blessed the king, who bowed to them in return. The crowd set up dealing shouts of "Victory, victory unto Shiv-raj", "Jai, jai Shivaji Raja-ke-jai."

Music and Salvoes

All the instruments began to play and the musicians to sing at once. The artillery at every fort in the kingdom fired salvoes of all their guns exactly at this hour. The arch-pontiff, Ganga Bhatta, advanced, held the royal sun-shade of cloth of gold fringed with pearls over his head, and hailed him as "Shiv-Chhatrapati"—as Shivaji the paramount sovereign. His Majesty the King Shivaji!

(*continued on page 15*)

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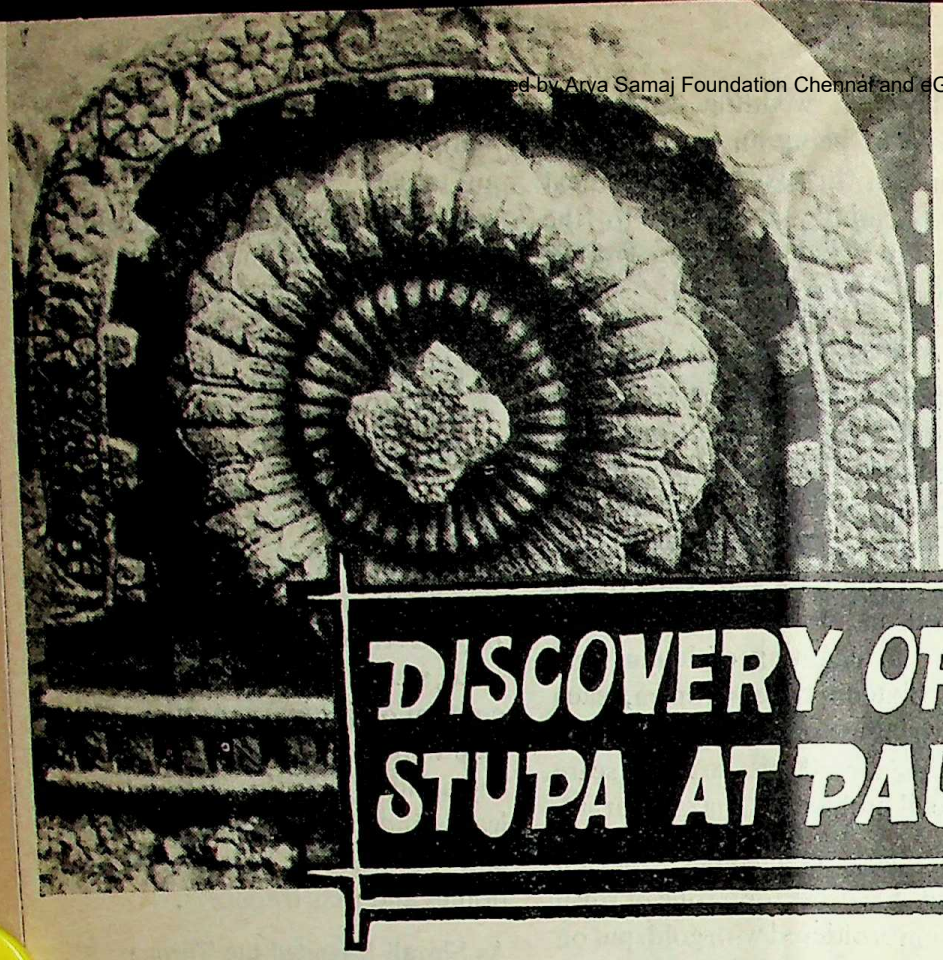


DISCOVERY OF BUDDHIST STUPA AT PAUNI

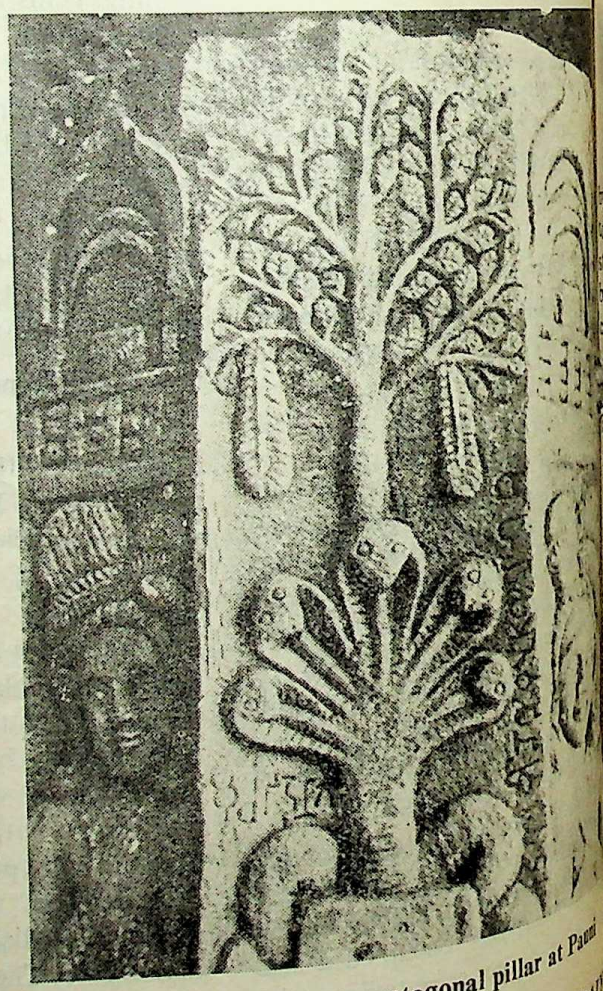
The discovery of the stupa complex at Pauni, Maharashtra, has enriched the early history of the Buddhist religion and architecture. The excavations have revealed that Pauni, situated on the ancient main route from Madhyadesa to South India, was a great centre of Hinayana Buddhism between 4th century B. C. and 2nd century A. D.

THIS site was known to contain remains of stupas and monastic establishments as evidenced by coping stones of the railing with Brahmi inscriptions in Mauryan character, carved railing pillars and copper plate grants.

The excavation was carried out jointly by prof. S. B. Deo of Nagpur University, and Shri J. P. Joshi of the Excavation Branch of Archeological survey of India.

Varied Nature

The excavations this year have confirmed the varied and extensive nature of the ancient settlement. The mound which is now capped



Sculptured panel on the octagonal pillar at Pauni

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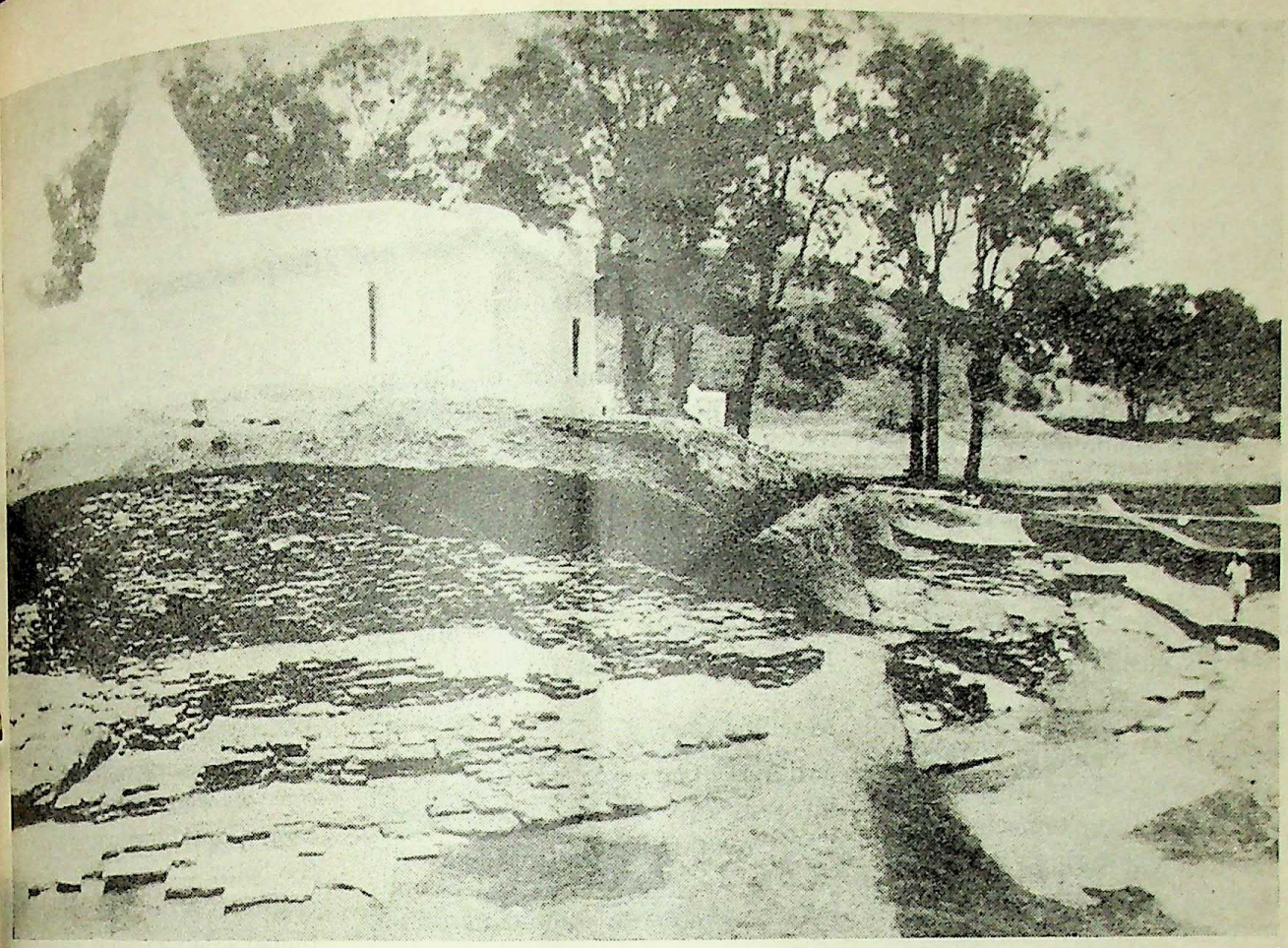

Excavation in progress, showing the remains of a Buddhist stupa below the foundation of Jagannath Temple

...y the Jagannath Temple was found to contain remains of a pre-Mauryan stupa, which seems to have been in worship for about four centuries. Remains of elaborate railings, pradakshina-pathas, possible capitals of a pillar, gateway and a large number of sculptured motifs have also been unearthed.

Earliest Structure

The earliest structure consisted of a brick-built stupa with a diameter of 38·20 m. After some time, the drum of the stupa which was originally built in the box pattern, was damaged, and was, therefore, encased by a further brick construction. Thus, after this encasement, which according to Buddhist scriptures is an act of merit, the diameter of the stupa was increased to 41·40 m. In addition to the encasement, an elaborate 3 m. wide pradakshina-patha, made of lime and gravel, was laid out along the periphery of the stupa.

Maurya--Sunga Period

Further elaboration followed possibly in the Maurya-Sunga period when the earlier pradakshina-patha was cut and a ring of five-course brick-construction was built. In this were sunk wooden posts, possibly to serve as railing pillars.

Some time later, these wooden posts, were replaced by some stone railings at intervals of 1·05 metres. These pillars, rectangular in lower part and facetted in the upper, had sockets which accommodated the coping stones.

In addition to this peripheral railing, the stupa complex was further elaborated during the late Maurya-Sunga period by the construction of 7·50 m. pradakshina-patha of flat slabs. Beyond this pradakshina-patha was the impressive railing with octagonal pillars. A few of the pillars are beautifully sculptured bearing the figures of devotees standing in reverence. Their physical features, apparel, coiffaur and ornaments are reminiscent of Pharhut and Sanchi styles. Besides these, some of the pillars bear lotus medallions. This railing was capped by massive plano-convex coping stones, bearing inscriptions in Maurya-Sunga characters.

Gateways

Apart from these features the stupa complex had elaborate gateway at cardinal points. As at Bharhut, the gateways consisted of massive

(continued on page 11)

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Ardesar Cursetjee Wadi

—A Celebrated Engineering Ge

By

S. H. Jhabwala

This article describes in brief Ardesar Cursetjee Wadia's illustrious career and his manifold service to the Indian Nation. To-day—Wadias—is an immortalized name for vast non-communal charities. The Government of India have celebrated his 160th Birth Anniversary by issuing postal stamps in his memory.

THOUGH the term 'Wadia' today is known by us throughout the country as connected with nautical engineering, marine engineering, dockyards and above all for its vast international generosity, yet originally, the Wadias were ship-builders, diggers of oceans for commercial purposes and vast travellers over land and sea.

Vast Non-Communal Charities

Motabai Wadia, the mother of the celebrated Wadias and founder of the vast non-communal charities is a name today immortalized in some of the charitable hospitals of Bombay and Gujarat.

Ship-builders

The Wadias are a very ancient family hailing from Surat where Lowjee Wadia made the floating docks of Surat for the ships of the East India Company to trade in the Eastern Waters. Ardesar Ruttonjee Lowjee was born so early as 1854 and lived out his whole existence in building ships. "Jamshedjee" Bomanjee was builder of "Trincomalee" which was later renamed "Foudroyant" after the name of Foudroyant Committee of Society for Nautical Research in London. The Society compliments the Parsee Jamshedjee by saying that "the Ship will last for 100 years" and so it did. The certificate of merit was for long in the possession of the Central House of Wadias in the Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Manifold Career

Ardesar Cursetjee Wadia went farthest of all his predecessors. The Government of India has done well in bringing out Postal Stamps in his memory to remind us of the greatness of his manifold deeds in the fields of art, science, engineering, dock-making and planning of roads and bridges when little was known by any Indian and even by any trained European.

Self-studied Man

He was born on 6th October 1808. His father Cursetjee Rustamjee, 1788-1863 was Master-builder in the Bombay Dockyard. Working with his father as his assistant Ardesar who was a self-studied man wrote out a book on the "Theory and Practice of Marine Engineering" which was greatly appreciated in the English-reading world of Europe. He was placed under Capt. Mac Gillvary, the then foremost in Engineering. Gillvary was the Chief Engineer of Bombay Mint.

"The Indus"

Ardesar had great love of Science, Steam Engineering and Marine Engineering. The "B Courier" of 17th August writes in very praiseworthy about the ship built by A named the "Indus" "built very previous young Parsee builder". 'Indus' was subse purchased by the Bombay G ment.

Ardesar was much attach native 'Kharwas' = Ship-wo one of whom lived with him a very long time and journeyed the Seas, learning European craft. He calls him in his phical notes as "my faithful worker". This servant g helped Ardesar in ship-building

Gas Light in India

Faramji Cowasji Banaji, the Engineering and Farming of India was the first native of to introduce Gas Light in I He kindled his bungalow at M gaon. Ardesar Cursetjee fol suit in 1834 when on 10th M of that year the Earl of Clare whom there is named a road Clare Road at Byculla, the Governor of Bombay, visited sar's illumined bungalow and a dinner with him. The whole of Bombay poured in to witness great magical feat Ardesar had performed.

Export-Import travelling old times needed wrought tanks and Ardesar supplied to the satisfaction of the authorities.

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Mathematical Genius

Ardesar had originally learnt at the Elphinstone Institute, later called Elphinstone College. Prof. Mehar who taught Mathematics in the said Institute came to know about Ardesar's mathematical genius and appointed him his assistant.

In field of Repairs

One could introduce machines of variety but what about repairs if the machines went out of order? Ardesar was alone in the field of repairs which he knew and none else did.

Widely Travelled

To further his knowledge about Mechanism, this Parsee Shethia went to England and then proceeded to China. On his return he wrote a book named "Book Overland Journal from Bombay to England (1841)." He also went to Cairo at the invitation of Ebrahim Pasha of Egypt where he taught his marine officials about Engineering, Dock-building, Machine-building etc. for which the Pasha gave him highest Egyptian honours of a Role and a Scimitar.

Recognised Engineer of Great Repute

The Court of Directors of the British East India Company gave him the benefit of putting him under Messrs. Seawards, the greatest British Marine Company and Ardesar completed under the Seawards his Marine Engineering knowledge and thence forward he became a recognized Engineer of great repute. On 6th May 1840 he was given the honour of being a Member of the Society of Arts and Science. Within the next 4 months he was appointed of Member of Technological Section of British Association.

His last visit to England was in 1859. He had one great peculiarity of sensitiveness about eating. He had a favourite Parsee Cook from whose hand alone he would eat a variety of dishes.

He died on 16th November 1877. He had great powers of organisation, he was a great industrialist and he was the first Indian genius in Dock-building, Marine Engineering and Machine Engineering.

DISCOVERY OF BUDDHIST STUPA

(*continued from page 9*)

uprights set over huge basal slabs. The such gateway complex was disposed in the western sector of the stupa, with pillars showing sockets for horizontal bars, permitting entry from the west to the pradakshina-patha.

There are indications that the stupa had gateways also in the south, north and the east. The stupa complex seems to have been further embellished by a free standing pillar as evidenced by the discovery of a beautiful fluted capital. The stupa seems to have continued in use till about the second century A. D., as shown by the inscriptions on the replaced parts and the use of smaller bricks at some places.

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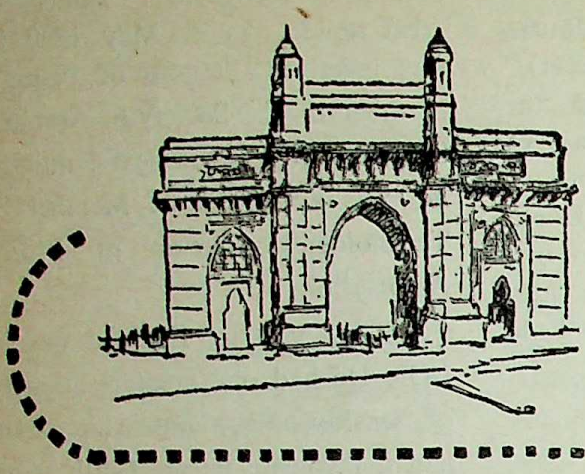

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Shiva Chhatrapati Awards For Best Sportsmen

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to grant every year Shiva Chhatrapati awards, to those sportsmen who would show excellence in the field of sport.

This announcement was made by Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Chairman of the State Sports Council in the meeting of the Maharashtra State Sports Council held at the Sachivalaya, on May 27.

The awards would be limited to the sports approved by the State Sports Council.

The council also approved the suggestions to appoint a Sports Development Officer for each district and a sub-committee to look after the sports activities in schools and colleges.

It was also decided at the meeting to undertake a pilot project for sports at Wardha on October 2, next.

Earlier, a resolution condoling the death of Dr. Zakir Husain, ex-President of India and Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, was passed at the meeting.

Later, Shri Chaudhari congratulated Shri Meghanath Nageshkar and Shri J. D. Pardiwala on their appointment on the All India Sports Conference, on behalf of the council.

Remand Homes

A meeting of the Ma[illegible] Committee of the Mahar[illegible] State Probation and Afte[illegible] Association was held at Sach[illegible] on May 30 in which question [illegible]ding review of the working [illegible] Remand Homes in Mahar[illegible] was discussed at length and [illegible] suggestions were made for [illegible] improvements. Smt. Kus[illegible] Wankhede, Chairman of the [illegible] Committee, presided over [illegible] meeting.

The Government's decision [illegible] concede to the request of the [illegible] Association in respect of amend[illegible] to the existing provisions re[illegible] grant-in-aid to remand homes [illegible] a welcome news to the m[illegible] of the Committee.

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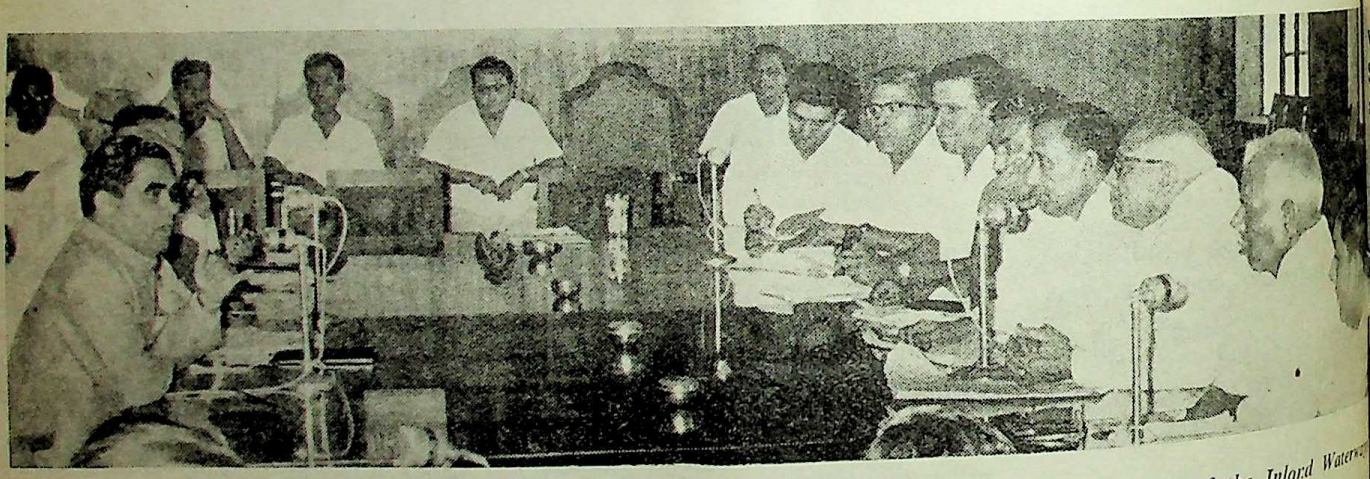

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications is seen discussing with the members of the Inland Waterw[illegible] Transport Committee set up by the Government of India, at Sachivalaya on May 24.

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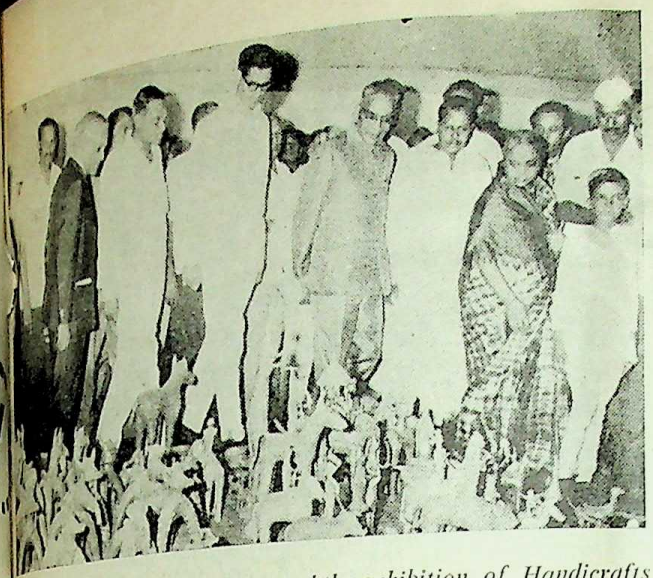


Chief Minister V. P. Naik inaugurated the exhibition of Handicrafts and Handlooms of Madhya Pradesh at Jahangir Art Gallery in Bombay, last month. In the picture Shri Naik and Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri S. C. Shukla are seen inspecting the exhibits.

The Managing Committee approved the report of the G. L. Chandavarkar Committee which strongly pleaded for not agreeing to hand over the remand homes in the districts to the respective Zilla Parishads.

Shri Hate, Director of Social Welfare, and other officials of the Social Welfare Department were also present at the meeting.

Earlier a resolution condoling the deaths of Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra's Minister for Rural Development and Smt. Bhadra Desai, member of the State Committee and a social worker, was tabled by the Secretary of the Committee, Shri Joshirao, and two minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect to the departed souls.

Shri G. L. Chandavarkar proposed a vote of thanks.

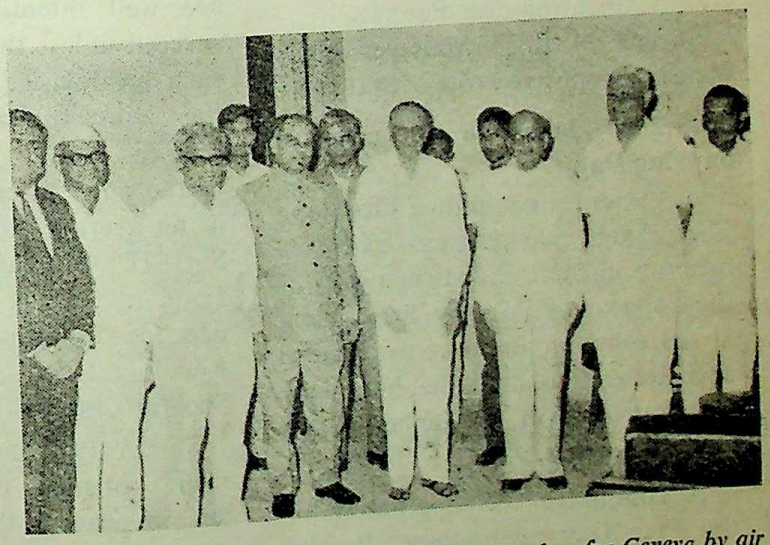
Providing Relief to Fisherman

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Fisheries, held discussions with the representatives of the Co-operative Banks and the district federations of fisheries co-operatives at Sachivalaya, on May 28 for adopting measures, such as postponement of recovery of loans etc., to bring relief to the fishermen affected by scarcity of fish in some parts of the coastal districts of Maharashtra.

After examining in details the pros and cons of the situation it was decided that the fishermen groups coming under the severely affected and partly affected areas should be given relief by extending the period of repayment and by converting their short term arrears into medium-term loans repayable within a period extending up to three years. The step is expected to stabilise credit worthiness of fishermen treating their default on account of natural calamity as genuine, and to provide them with fresh finance to meet their production needs for the the ensuing season. To facilitate conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans it was further decided to create a Credit Stabilisation Fund to be contributed by the Co-operative Banks (Apex and Central Co-op. Banks) and by Government, details of which will be worked out by Government and Banks.

Sugras-Compounded Cattle Feed Factory Inaugurated

Maharashtra's Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant, inaugurated the Sugras-Compounded Cattle Feed Factory at Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay on June 6. The Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation has set up this factory at an expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs. The factory will produce compounded cattle feed of about 100 tonnes per day. Every hour the factory will produce 5 tonnes of cattle feed and its 90 per cent machinery is Indian-made.



Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, left Bombay for Geneva by air to attend the 53rd conference of the International Labour Organisation, on June 1. The picture was taken at the Santacruz Airport.

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Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that a big campaign had been taken in hand to provide milk, meat, eggs, bacon by starting dairies, poultry farms and bacon factory. He said that compared to the developed countries, India possessed a large number of cattle and poultry but they were very inferior in comparision with those countries. He said that the compounded cattle feed would go a long way in improving the cattle and poultry stock of the country.

Shri Sawant said that the compounded cattle feed was being prepared from waste agriculture produce. He said that with a view to keeping up the quality of the compounded cattle feed produce of the factory a laboratory had been constructed adjacent to the factory to test the material. He stated that the formula evolved for the compounded cattle feed had been approved by the Indian Standard Institute.

Shri J. G. Kanga, Managing Director of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation, welcoming the guests said that the second compounded cattle feed factory was proposed to be established at Chinchwad near Poona.

Shri G. N. Joshi, Manager of the factory, proposed a vote of thanks.

Rs. 2·50 lakhs to be collected on Flag Day

The general committee for the Flag Day celebrations held its meeting under the chairmanship of the Collector of Bombay, Shri Razvi, at his office in Bombay on June 6 and decided to hold the Flag Day Celebrations, on December 7, in a grand manner.

A committee was appointed for the Flag Day celebrations. Besides that, various sub-committees were also appointed to undertake different responsibilities.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, who w tour of U.S.A., U.K., U.A.R., and Asian countries for six study the family planning programme there, returned to recently. In the picture Dr. Zakaria is seen with the his family who received him.

Last year, a collection of Rs. 2·37 lakhs was made on the Flag Day and the amount was entrusted to the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. This time a target of Rs. 2,50,000 has been fixed.

This time the programme for the A. N. A. Ball is scheduled on December 6.

Shri Vartak opens Burmah-Shell Depot

"In ensuring continuous and equitable distribution of an essential product, more legislation, however well intentioned, alone cannot succeed unless the manufacturers of such products also co-operate with the Government by gearing up their distribution machinery to cater to the peculiar needs and demands of an average consumer" observed Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, on June 6, while declaring open a Kerosene Retailing Depot, built by Burmah Shell at Chincholi, Malad.

Shri Vartak hoped that establishment of such depots will bring definite peace to the much harrassed Bombayite who had to face in the recent past frequent shortages of this essential commodity by eliminating a number of middlemen.

Shri H. K. Tarrant, Acting Ch Executive of Burmah-Shell pre Shri Rajput Shivshankar P an agent of the Company wh will run this depot, welcome gathering.

Efforts necessary to preserve literacy

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, M for Education said that the to spread literacy should be co by equal efforts to preserve li among neo-literates.

The Minister was delivering presidential address in the fo meeting of the Maharashtra Sta Education Committee held in Sachivalaya, on June 6. He fu said that village kisan schools be started in the villages, from current year to strengthen the to preserve literacy among adu

Reviewing the progress of literacy drive, Shri Chaudhari that the number of illiterates State, which stood at one cro lacs at the time of the last c dwindled to about 87 lacs survey conducted by the Zilla shads in 1963-64. Out of 54 lacs persons have been literate till December last.

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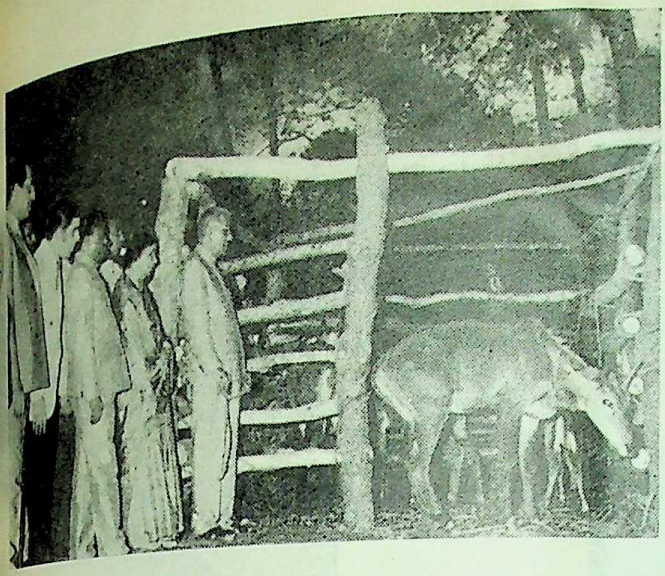

Chief Minister V. P. Naik released four blue bulls and eight four-horned antelopes near deer park at the Borivali National Park on June 9.

Victoria Garden was named Veermata Jijabai Bhosle Udyan by Revenue Minister D. S. Desai on June 7, at a function held there.

WHEN SHIVAJI WAS CROWNED

(Continued from page 7)

The Brahmins stepped forward and poured their blessings on his head with rose coloured rice and flowers. Gifts were distributed to the assembled beggars and general public, particularly the Mahars—Harijans. Then Shivaji performed the sixteen varieties of alms-giving (Danam) and (Maha-danam) prescribed in the sacred books. The ministers advanced to the throne and made their obeisance and received from his hands robes of honour, letters of appointment and large gifts of money, horses, elephants, jewels, cloth and arms. Likewise the learned men and women of his times were honoured with suitable gifts and land. Talent and art were duly recognised by no less a person than His Majesty, the King of Maharashtra.

Royal Procession

Maharaja Shivaji, then mounted the best elephant which was caparisoned splendidly richly for the occasion and rode through the streets of the capital in full military procession with the two most significant royal banners " Jaripatka " and " Bhagwa-jhenda " (flags) borne aloft on two elephants walking behind while the military followed with their respective flags, artillery and band. The citizens hailed the procession with gay shouts—" Shivaji Maharaja ke-jai ". Bells rang forth with merry peals. " Hail, hail to thee Oh, Shivaji. "

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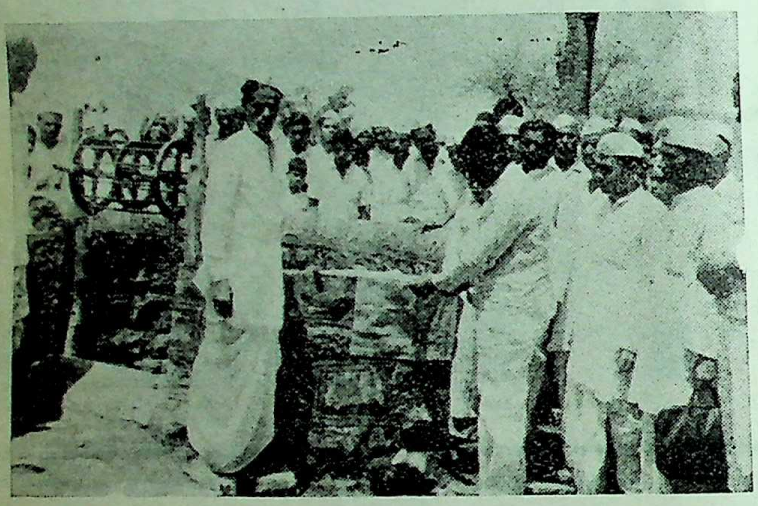
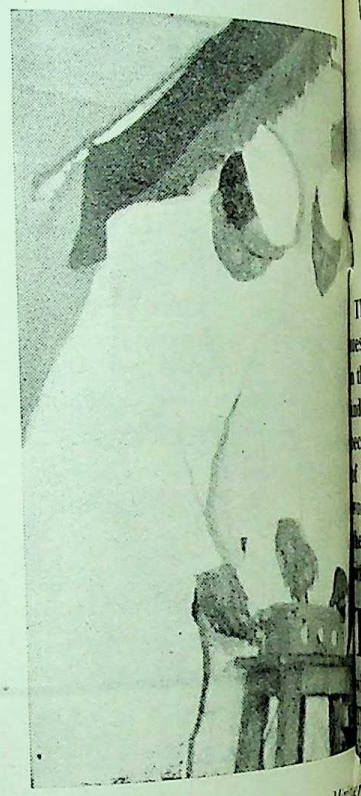
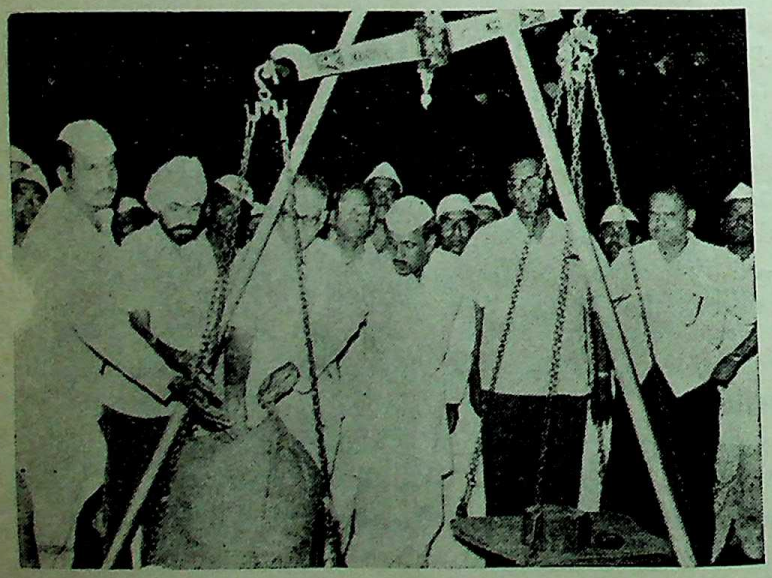
Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies weighing the paddy given as levy by Shri Somubhau Baswant, M.P. The paddy was grown by Shri Baswant as summer crop at Shahapur in Thana district. Seen in the picture by the side of the Minister are Shri Baswant and Shri Deshmukh, President of the Thana Zilla Parishad.



Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, inaugurated a drinking water well at Kharshi in Jawali taluka of Satara district on May 20.



Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications switched on electricity at Varugad in Man taluka in Satara district.



On the levy day held at Bhandarkavathe in Sholapur district 2,251 bags of jowar were purchased by the Government.

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Co-operation A Way to prosperity

The co-operative movement continues to play a dynamic and vivid role in the economy of Maharashtra State and today co-operative endeavour has become a symbol for the organisation of economic enterprises by men and women of modest means who by their collective efforts are able to obtain big results.

THERE are now 39,285 co-operative societies of all types with a membership of 79 lakhs. The movement commands paid up share capital of Rs. 156 crores of which Rs. 27 crores are contributed by Government. The total owned funds are Rs. 219 crores and the total working capital Rs. 912 crores. Rs. 235 crores are advanced as loans by all types of societies. The societies made a net profit of Rs. 10·8 crores and sustained a net loss of Rs. 4·7 crores.

Background

The co-operative movement in Maharashtra is over 60 years old. It has attained great strength and versatality. Co-operative endeavour as a means of promoting economic development in India is a phenomenon dating to the early years of the present century. Though it was initially started as an official movement for finding a solution to the problem of rural indebtedness and of bringing credit within the reach of agriculturists, it has now enveloped many other fields of economic activity and has a very strong democratic as well as non-official basis.

Multifarious Field

Today, the coverage of the co-operative movement embraces besides agricultural credit, agricultural marketing and processing, agricultural production such as farming and irrigation, industries, housing and other social needs, also extends to the setting up of massive industries calculated to provide the inputs for agriculture. Finally co-operatives are now successfully engaged in the transformation of agricultural produce into manufactured products or raw materials for the production of sophisticated goods as a result of which a better return to the agriculturists is ensured.

Important Co-operativ Activities

Agricultural Credit.—Rural credit is the back-bone of the co-operative movement. Farmers obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interests from co-operative societies for agricultural production, purchase of agriculture inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, insecticides etc. and for their consumption needs.

Three-tier Structure

There are over 20,106 primary credit societies which are federated at each district in Central Co-operative Banks. These banks in turn are federated into a State Co-operative Bank. The co-operative credit movement is therefore, known as three-tier structure.

Credit includes essentially dispensation of loans and also equally essential development of thrift. There are several societies in which farmers own nearly 40 per cent. of the total loans borrowed by them as their own share capital. There are several societies again which are entirely self-sufficient and do not have to borrow either from the District Central Co-operative Banks or from any other agency for the purpose of their members' needs. Many of these societies are also engaged in supply of inputs and consumer

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commodities to their members as well as to the general public in their area of operation.

Marketing and Processing

Marketing and processing are also very strong activities of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra. The agency of co-operative marketing movement is being utilised for the outright purchases of foodgrains and for the monopoly procurement of Jowar, Paddy and Nagali through some selected societies.

Processing of agricultural and industrial produce is an adjunct of marketing in many cases and an important independent activity in many others. Among the processing co-operatives are Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Societies, Rice Mills, Oil Mills and the Spinning Mills.

Crown of the Co-operative Movement

Special mention must be made of the Co-operative sugar factories which is the crown of the present co-operative movement in Maharashtra.

The establishment of the Co-operative Sugar Industry in Maharashtra is a major success story in Co-operative enterprise in India today. Beginning with the establishment of the Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., in 1948 the Co-operative Sugar Industry in Maharashtra today comprise of 22 factories actually producing sugar and a further 8 in various stages of construction. Sixty-five per cent. of the total production of sugar in Maharashtra is produced by Co-operative Sugar Industry.

Farming and Lift Irrigation

Co-operatives which render service to agriculture production other than credit are also important units of the co-operative movement. The lift irrigation, the farming and the crop protection societies belong to this category. There are 381 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies, 824 Collective Farming Societies and 199 Lift Irrigation Co-operatives as on 30th June 1968.

Consumer Co-operatives

The Consumer Co-operative movement received a spur because of the increase in the prices of essential commodities before and after devaluation. It also received impetus and fillip by the Chinese aggression and the desire of Government to foster co-operative development among the consuming public, as part of the overall programme for keeping the price line of essential commodities. There are 46 wholesale Consumer Stores and 1,417 Primary Consumer Stores as on 30th June 1968.

Co-operatives for Weaker Sections

Though the co-operative movement has made great strides in the sphere of agricultural credit and marketing the rehabilitation of the weaker sections of the rural population is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Among the weaker section would principally be included the agricultural landless labour, artisans, fishermen and the milk producers. These are economically backward and addicted to outmoded techniques. To supplement their income and resources and modernise their methods of production, Co-operatives of these people have been established.

Dairy Co-operatives

The organisation of milk co-operatives has as its objective the provision of subsidiary occupation to agriculture in rural areas and the supply of wholesome milk in a hygenic condition to the consumers in rural and urban areas at a reasonable price.

There are at present 1,26[illegible] Co-operatives including S[illegible] and Unions.

Fisheries Co-operatives

The fishermen are super[illegible] illiterate and carry on [illegible] fishing operations by pr[illegible] means. No wonder they fa[illegible] victims to the exploitation [illegible] money-lenders and middlemen. [illegible] are at present 330 fisheries so[illegible] in Maharashtra.

Industrial Co-operatives

Maharashtra is one of [illegible] pioneer States in India in [illegible] field of Industrial Co-oper[illegible] The Industrial Co-operatives i[illegible] societies such as those of wea[illegible] carpenters, blacksmiths, ol[illegible] potters, tanners, handicraft wo[illegible] forest labourers and labour co[illegible] societies.

The Co-operative Industrial E[illegible] form an important wing of [illegible] Industrial Co-operative move[illegible] in the State. The present nu[illegible] of these Co-operative Estates i[illegible] These societies construct the [illegible] and provide other common fac[illegible] such as electricity, water, com[illegible] workshop facilities, transport [illegible] to the members.

Housing

The Co-operative Hou[illegible] movement is essentially urban [illegible] character and this is natural in [illegible] context of the shortage of hou[illegible] accommodation compared to [illegible] rapid growth of the urban po[illegible] tion. There are in all 5,029 Ho[illegible] Co-operatives as on 30th June [illegible]

Co-operative Training and Pub[illegible]

The Co-operative move[illegible] cannot be run solely by legisla[illegible] regulatory or organisational [illegible] unless, basically, there is a tra[illegible] and education for co-oper[illegible] leadership.

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(3) Study of Loaning Procedure in Package Districts.

(4) Co-operation—An Interdisciplinary Approach.

(5) Re-organisation of the British Consumers' Movement.

Besides the Institute publishes a quarterly known as Co-operative Information Bulletin with the main purpose of keeping the co-operators informed of the current trends, developments and literature in the field of co-operation.

The Institute has elaborate and ambitious plans for discharging the task of promoting national economic development through the co-operative organisations. It aims through its programmes to strengthen and increase the operational efficiency of co-operative business organisation by helping to develop a competent and professionally and academically trained cadre of senior managerial personnel.

Women Education Programme

As in the other fields, women in Maharashtra are also coming forward to organise their own co-operative societies which undertake various activities such as doll making, running the canteen, chalk and soap making, supplying ready-made garments etc. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union conducts various Training Courses for the education and training of these women.

Research in Co-operation

Vaikuntha Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management at Poona is the apex educational training and Research Institute for the co-operative movement offering training programmes for co-operative executive development. It is the only Institute of its kind in the country. The Institute provides various courses and undertakes studies and research programmes. The task entrusted to this Institute as it stands today is nothing less than to spearhead managerial revolution in the co-operative enterprise by building up high order of management competence for the various sectors of co operative system.

The Institute conducts Long Term Course of 9 months duration viz. Diploma Course in Co-operative Business Management and Short Term Orientation Course of 14 weeks duration for senior officers.

Non-official Co-operative Leadership

In Maharashtra, in particular, the progress of co-operative movement is no doubt, due to the initiative and leadership of non-officials ceaselessly working for the enrichment of the movement supported by a responsive and an encouraging policy followed by the State Government. Moreover the traditions of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra inspires one with the hope that it will awake arise and show its brighter and nobler form.

Role of Government

The Maharashtra Government looks upon the co-operative movement as a significant instrument for the transformation of the economy in the direction of socialism. Ample and generous assistance has been provided by the Government to the movement in all forms and as a matter of policy, Government desires the Co-operativisation of economic activity to the maximum extent possible. At the same time, the movement is completely non-official. There is no interference from Government authority excepting in so far as the National and State policies are concerned.

(continued on page 25)

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High Yielding Varieties Programme for 1969-70

THE Government of Maharashtra has worked out a scheme, in consultation with the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, to provide financial assistance to the farmers, who are genuine defaulters, so as to fulfil the districtwise targets of high yielding varieties programme during the 1969-70 kharif season. The scheme has been formulated so that the productive farmers do not suffer for want of financial assistance and the pace of the agricultural programme is not hampered.

Financial Assistance

Under this scheme, only those farmers who pay back the dues of the co-operative institutions to the extent of the loans taken by them for the current season and who have not taken any loan last year but who pay back towards their dues upto April 1968, amounts equal to half of the credit limit to which they would have been entitled in the current year, had they not been defaulters, would be considered as genuine defaulters and provided financial assistance.

Scope of the Scheme

The scope of the scheme would extend to short term loans, short term loans converted into medium term loans and non-perennially irrigated areas and well irrigated areas affected by drought. The scheme would also be extended to the defaulters of medium term loans where the default is due to the circumstances beyond the control of the defaulters like fire, burning of engine, prolonged illness in the family, etc. requiring expenses.

Districtwise Targets

The Government has fix[illegible] districtwise targets of high y[illegible] varieties during the 1969-70 [illegible] season. Also committees have [illegible] appointed both at the distric[illegible] taluka levels to implement the [illegible] gramme. The committees sh[illegible] regularly and thrash ou[illegible] difficulties experienced by [illegible] farmers.

The Government has also [illegible] instructions to the district [illegible] to bring the difficulties expe[illegible] by the farmers in implementi[illegible] programme to the notice o[illegible] Commissioner for Co-operati[illegible] the Registrar of Co-operative [illegible] ties. The officers have also [illegible] instructed to extend all po[illegible] assistance to the district co[illegible] co-operative banks and the pri[illegible] agricultural societies.

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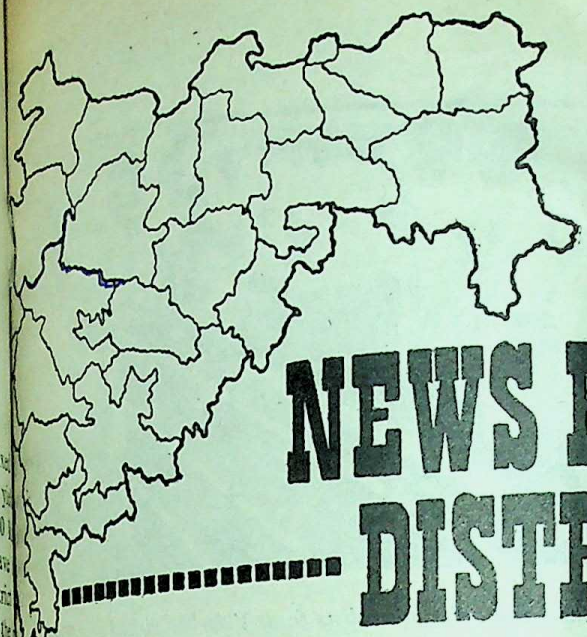


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

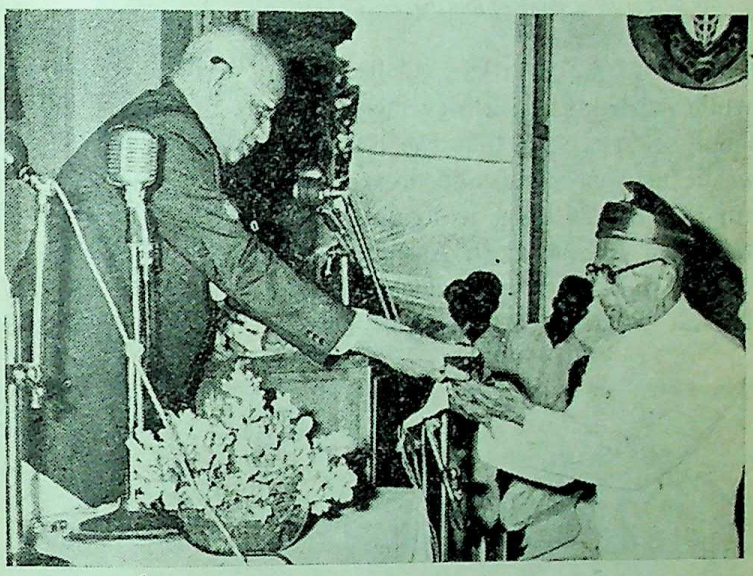
mwar Bachat Bhavan at drapur

mall Savings not only helps raise s for the development activi- but also infuses the feelings g the people about their parti- on in the development activi- observed Shri V. P. Naik, Chief ster of Maharashtra, laying the dation-stone of the Kannamwar hat Bhavan, at Chandrapur on 5. The Chief Minister said that e tremendous progress in vari- spheres in the last 20 years, the le were coming forth with more ds for development activities.

ef Minister V. P. Naik laid the corner stone of the Kannamwar Bachat Bhavan, at Chandrapur, recently

Characterising the same as a welcome sign, Shri Naik said that society with high ambitions alone would progress further.

Paying tributes to the late Shri M. S. Kannamwar, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Naik said that the district was always at the fore-front on every national movement because of the chain of devoted workers inspired by the late Shri Kannamwar. During the Chinese aggression, the district stood first in gold collection drive not only in the State but in the entire country, he added. The Chief Minister said that the late Shri Kannamwar spent every mo-



Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, is seen conferring the degree of Doctor of Literature on Shri Siddheshwar Vishnu Chitrava at the annual convocation ceremony of Poona University on May 25

ment of his dedicated life for the welfare of the people and his memorial would continue to inspire the workers for selfless social service.

The Kannamwar Bachat Bhavan, which is being constructed at a cost of Rs. two lakhs in the premises of Chanda Club, will have a much-needed auditorium and a small rest house for cultivators and offices for social organisations.

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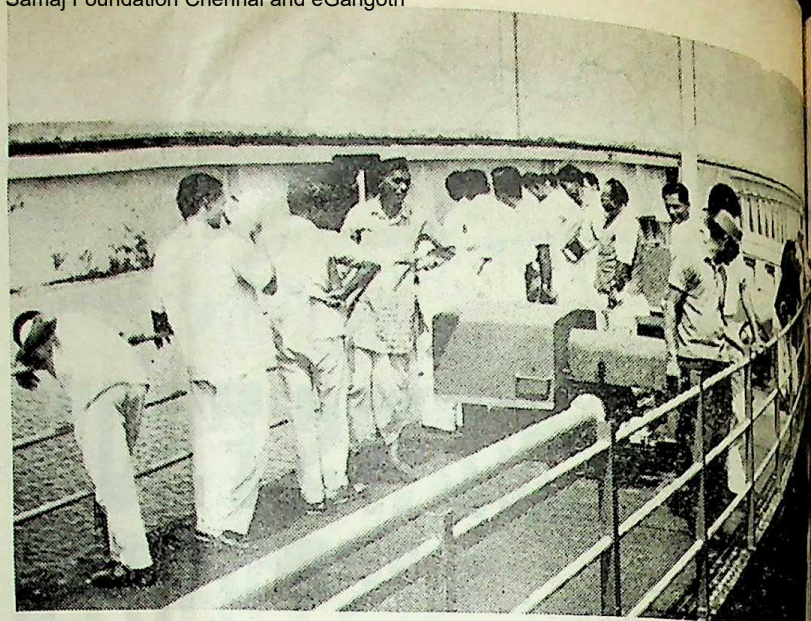
Shri L. S. Bagalkotkar, Sub-Inspector from Sholapur won the Chief Minister's Gold Medal for detecting a gang of murderers



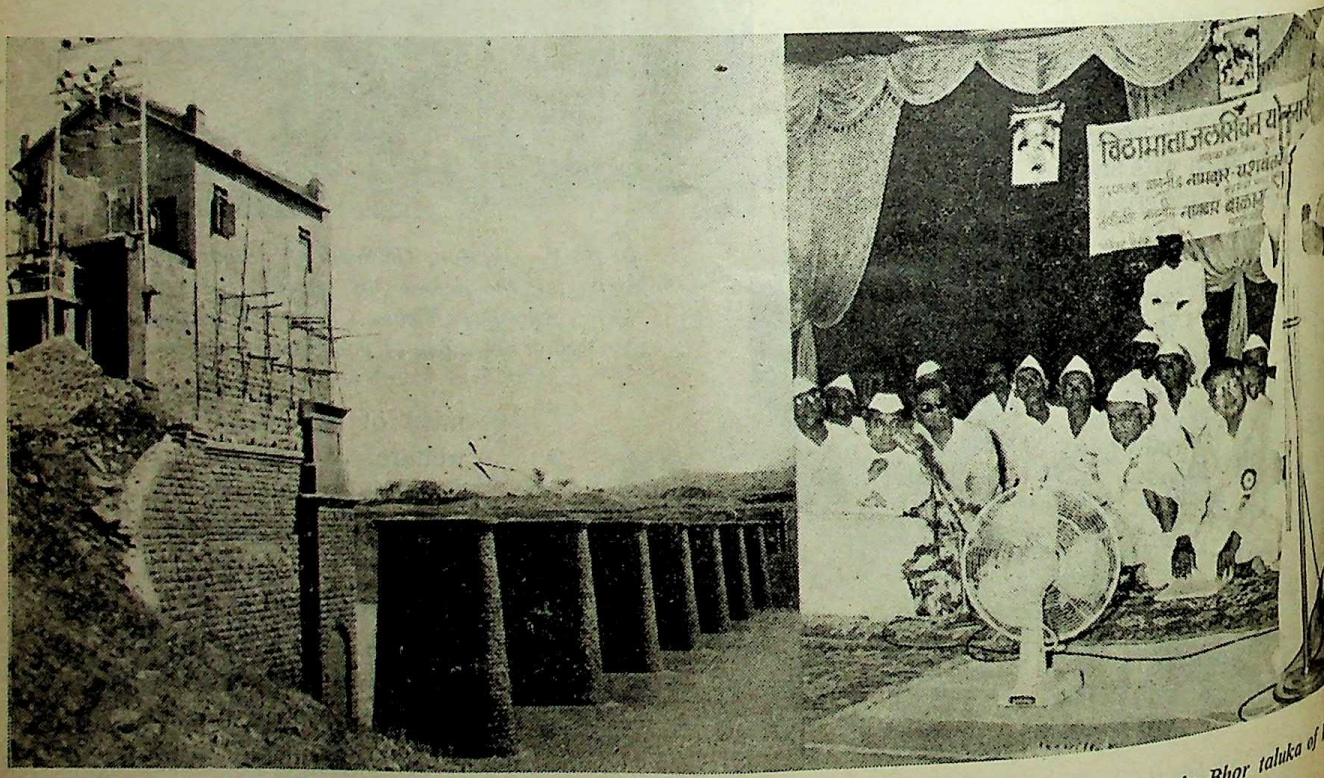
In the course of their tour, the journalists from Vidarbha visited the Siddhe... Dam in Marathwada

Shri B. A. Satarkar, Collector, while narrating the achievements in small savings said that the district in the last year made collection to the tune of Rs. 26 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 24 lakhs. As much as 137 villages have been declared as bachat villages, 20 schools have been declared as bachat schools, 7,000 Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts were opened and 10,700 Post Office Saving Bank Accounts were opened in the last financial year, he added.

Earlier, the Vice-President of Chanda Zilla Parishad, Shri W. G. Wanmali welcomed the ... Shri Mahadeorao Bhongale, ... man of the Agriculture Com... proposed a vote of thanks.

Vidarbha Journalists Visit D... ment Projects

Journalists and authors ... Vidarbha region recently vis...



Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, inaugurated the Vithamata Lift Irrigation Scheme at Sarola in Bhor taluka of Poona district on June 1

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old and modern pilgrimage in the Marathwada, Poona and Bombay Divisions to study the rich heritage and the blooming future.

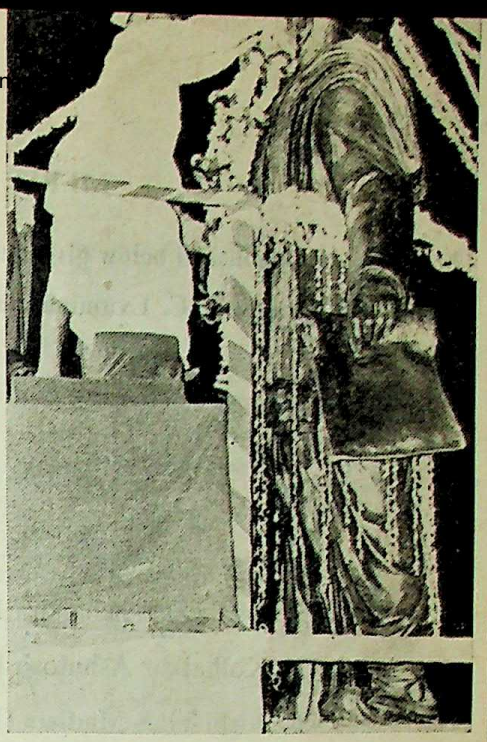
The party comprising of journalists representing dailies and prominent weeklies of the division and authors began their tour from Akola and toured three divisions for a period ten days. During this tour they visited Oundha, Nagnath, Poona Project, Sidheshwari, Eldari, Jaikwadi, Paithan, Aurangabad, Ellora, Rahuri Agriculture University, Rahuri Sugar Factory, Ahmednagar, Poona, Khadakvasla Project, Panshet Dam, Satara, Koyna Project Phophali Project, Chiplun and Bombay.

The visiting journalists and authors went round the projects with keen interest which was evident from the number of querries they put to the project authorities. The authorities supplied all the information about the projects to the visitors. With the same enthusiasm they had seen the old temples and places of historical and cultural importance.

Role of University Students in National Progress

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, underlined the important role of university students in national progress at Aurangabad on June 4, while inaugurating the six-day teachers' orientation course organised by the Maharashtra State Youth Welfare Board. He said that it was the students of today particularly those taking higher education in the universities who would provide competent hands to the country, trained in various faculties like agriculture, medicine, technology, arts, commerce, etc. A right type of leadership had to come from their fold which would accept the challenge thrown by time.

(continued on page 28)



Union Home Minister unveiled a life size statue of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule at the Poona Municipal Corporation on May, 5. Picture shows Shri Chavan garlanding the statue.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, cutting the tape to inaugurate the Dr. Patil Charitable Hospital at Kamati village in Mohol taluka of Sholapur district. Also seen in the picture are Dr. Patil and Shri Shankarrao Patil, M.L.A.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Union Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, awarded certificates to the promoters of 12 co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra, at Aurangabad, on May 17.

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MERIT LIST OF FIRST FIFTY S. S. C. CANDIDATES

The Merit List published below gives particulars of the first fifty successful candidates from amongst 1,00,934 who have passed in the S. S. C. Examination. These fifty candidates will be presented with Certificates of Merit for their achievement in due course.

Serial No.	Percentage of Marks	Name of the Candidate	Name of School
1	87·75	Ogale Satishchandra Balkrishna ...	M. E. S. Boy's High School, Peru Gate, *Poona-2.*
2	87·57	Kolhatkar Ashutosh Ramchandra ...	National Model School, *Poona-14.*
3	87·43	Joshi Vilas Madhav (Krishnaji) ...	M. M. S. R. V. M. High School, Jath, *District Sangli.*
4	87·38	Pendse Hemant Purushottam ...	Tilak High School, Karad, *District Satara.*
5	87·25	Gharse Rajendra Waman	I. E. Society's English Medium School, Dadar, *Bombay.*
6	87·00	Shinde Appa Shivdas	Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya, Karjat, *District Ahmednagar.*
7	86·57	Dravid Ajay Raghunath	St. Vincent's High School, *Poona.*
8	86·29	Mukadam Hashan Ahamed ...	Patwardhan High School, *Ratnagiri.*
9	86·14	Akhave Jayant Raghunandan ...	Loyala High School, *Poona-8.*
10	86·00	Thatte Satish Mukund	Sheth L. N. Sarvajanik High School, *Jalgaon.*
11	85·88	Moghe Vivek Vasant	Aryan Education Society's High School, *Bombay-4.*
12	85·71	Kurade Ajit Govind	Model English High School, Margao (*Goa*).
13	85·43	Bawel Bhupeshsinh Pragji	S. M. Choksey High School, *Poona-1.*
14	85·38	Inamdar Chandrashekhar Vinayak ...	R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, *Bombay.*
15	85·29	*Bhatwadekar Nirmala Madhav* ...	P. E. Society's Girls High School, *Poona-5.*
16	85·29	Chandevadkar Shashikant Bhagirath ...	D. S. High School, Bhusaval, *District Jalgaon.*
17	85·29	Damania Pradip Ramanlal ...	Gokuldas Tejpal High School, *Bombay-2.*
18	85·14	*Mehta Shaila Ramanlal*	P. E. S. Girl's High School, *Poona-5.*
19	84·71	Chohan Udaysinha Raghvendra ...	Loyala High School, *Poona-8.*
20	84·14	Sutar Hanmant Ganpati	Tilak High School, Karad, *District Satara.*
21	84·00	Bhide Sudhir Ramchandra	Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, *Poona-2.*
22	83·71	Patki Prabhakar Pandurang ...	Maharashtra Vidyalaya, *Poona-2.*
23	83·71	*Patil Alka Narayan*	Sheth L. N. S. High School, *Jalgaon.*
24	83·57	Joshi Vikram Hanmant	Modern High School, *Poona-5.*
25	83·57	Abhang Anant Yamaji	Modern High School, *Poona-5.*

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Serial No.	Percentage of Marks	Name of the Candidate	Name of School
26	83·57	Bhandari Khushalchand Bhagchand ...	Pethe High School, *Nasik.*
27	83·57	Padhye Milind Madhav ...	... J. S. Rungtha High School, *Nasik.*
28	83·57	Bamanikar Arvind Akaram	... H. H. Raja Chintamanrao Patwardhan High School *Sangli.*
29	83·43	*Vaidya Neela Prabhakar* ...	... Kaluskar English School, Sawantwadi, *District Ratnagiri*
30	83·29	Nampally Saiprasad Vasudeo	... Sacred Heart Boy's High Schoo, Santacruz, *Bombay.*
31	83·25	Patkar Anand Prabhakar ...	... I. E. S. English Medium Schoool, *Dadar.*
32	83·14	Shidore Ravindra Prabhakar	... Modern High School, *Poona-5.*
33	83·00	Honawale Balkrishna Vamanrao	... G. R. P. Sabnis Vidya Mandir, Narayangaon, *District Poona.*
34	82·86	Modak Gurunath Sadashiv...	... New High School, *Kolhapur.*
35	82·71	Phadke Kishor Digambar ...	... King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, *Bombay-14.*
36	82·71	Kapur Rajan Netarlal ...	... Loyala High School, *Poona-8.*
37	82·63	Chandrashekhar Setumadhavan	... Holy Family High School, Andheri, *Bombay.*
38	82·63	Ayyar Krishna Subramania	... Fatimadevi English High School, Malad, *Bombay-64.*
39	82·63	Lad Pradeep Vasant ...	... Private High School, *Kolhapur.*
40	82·57	*Mehendale Rohini Shridhar* ...	... G. E. Society's Girl's High School, Dadar, *Bombay.*
41	82·57	Thatte Satish Ramchandra ...	... King George English School, *Dadar.*
42	82·57	Bhatt Arunkumar Devprasad	... G. T. High School, *Bombay-2.*
43	82·57	*Bhagwat Sushama Prabhakar*	... M. H. Sarda Kanya Vidya Mandir, *Nasik.*
44	82·57	*Vartak Pratibha Govind* ...	... M. H. Sarda Kanya Vidya Mandir, *Nasik.*
45.	82·50	*Joshi Nilima Mahadeo* ...	... G. E. I.'s M. H. High School, *Thana.*
46	82·50	*Adhikari Mangala Dattatraya*	... G. E. I.'s New High School, Kalyan, *District Thana.*
47	82·43	Mathew T. Abraham ...	... St. Vincents High School, *Poona-1.*
48	82·43	Thete Dattatraya Genuji ...	... New English School, *Bhusawal.*
49	82·43	Jadhav Atmaram Mugatrao	... M. G. Vidyalay, *Dahiwadi.*
50	82·38	*Ajinkya Shaila Shankar* ...	... Balmohan Vidyamandir, Dadar, *Bombay.*

(continued from page 19)

Co-operation : A Way to Prosperi

Conclusion

What has been presented above is a panorama of the co-operative movement in Maharashtra in all its aspects. It is a movement of strength, a movement assisted by desire to render service to the community. It is anxious to play and is capable of playing an effective part in providing the sinews f agricultural production which is t need number one of this countr (All figures in this article are up June 1968).

* * *

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHRI P. R. Chavan, Peon in the Bombay Rationing Organisation, has been granted a cash reward of Rs. 100 and certificate of merit by the Government of Maharashtra for showing an examplary courage and devotion to duty. Shri Chavan prevented the destruction of Rationing office at C-15, Kalachowki, Bombay on the midnight of February 10 at the hands of miscreants. But for his resoluteness and presence of mind, the rationing office at the Kalachowki would have been gutted in the same manner as it was done by the miscreants at Ghatkopar.

Financial Assistance to Freedom Fighters

The Government of Maharashtra has revised one of the rules prescribed for the disbursement of grants to the persons who have served the nation in various fields or their families.

According to the revised rules, the freedom fighter, who attains the age of 55 years or more and adjudged as needy by Government may be given a recurring grant of Rs. 50 per month for life. In deserving case, however, the Discretionary Fund Committee will raise this amount suitably.

The old rule was providing such grant to those freedom fighters whose age was 55 years or more on August 15, 1965 only.

Film Advisory Committee Constituted

The State Government ha constituted a Film Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, for the period ending June 30, 1969.

The Secretary, Revenue and Forests Department, will act as vice-chairman.

The other members of the committee are : Shri G. D. Madgulkar, M.L.C. ; Shri P. Savlaram ; Shri Anant Mane ; Shri V. Shantaram ; and Smt. Lata Mangeshkar.

The Committee will consider the films referred to it by Government and advise Government whether the films fulfil an educational, cultural and social purpose of high order, as envisaged in the scheme for award of grant-in-aid and whether the films deserve the award.

The Committee will also advise Government as to the person/persons who in its opinion are most responsible for the educational, cultural or social contribution of the film recommended by it.

All India Elocution Contest Sanskrit Students

The Ministry of Educ Government of India, is hol thisyear's all-India elocution co for Sanskrit students on Oc 18 and 19, at Ramkrishna Mis Belur Math, Howrah, Calcutta.

The contest is open to all *bona* students of traditional type Sanskrit institutions, subject to condition that the students have passed at least the Sh or Shiromani Preliminary or equivalent examination in the ject concerned and they must be employed as teachers in a institution. They will be requi to speak *extempore* on the to given to them 24 hours befo the contest. The subjects will within any of the following fi of Sanskrit literature: Sahit Vedanta, Mimansa, Nyayavais shika, Vyakrina and Sankhya Yo Besides, the students will also allowed to participate in Samasyapurti and Antyakshar competitions as well.

Cash prizes of Rs. 175, Rs. 75 Rs. 50 besides other souvenir will be awarded to successful can dates. There is also a rotating sh which will be given to the St whose overall performance will adjudged the best.

The Government of India will be the travelling and certain oth expenses of the participants certain rates.

Those students in Maharash State desirous of participating the contest, are advised to cont the Director of Education, Ma rashtra State, Poona, before July 1969, giving their full name, addre qualification, date of birth, etc.

LOK RAJ

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Appointment of Progressive Cultivators for Distribution of Fertilisers

The Government of Maharashtra is implementing a scheme under which progressive cultivators will be appointed as stockists of fertilisers for distribution.

Under this scheme, 100 to 150 progressive cultivators will be appointed in each district as Government stockists for distribution of fertilisers as Government nominated retailers besides the retailers which are required to be appointed by the wholesalers themselves. These cultivators will be initially selected by the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads. They will have to produce solvency certificate for not less than Rs. 10,000. After production of a solvency certificate, these progressive cultivators will be formally appointed as Government stockists by the Chief Executive Officers.

The progressive cultivators will be given credit cards by the Chief Executive Officers for obtaining fertilisers on credit from the Co-operative district wholesalers.

Each stockists will be supplied fertilisers up to the maximum worth of Rs. 5,000 each by the respective Co-operative District Wholesalers during the year, on the strength of the credit card.

The arrangement for supply of the fertilisers would be the same as in case of other retailers. The stockists may however, be allowed to lift the fertilisers in one or two instalments. The fertilisers will be supplied by the wholesalers on credit for six months but will be treated as final sales.

The progressive cultivators will sell the fertilisers to any farmer in their village or adjoining villages at the maximum selling rates fixed by Government and also give necessary advice and guidance about the use of fertilisers and thus spread the knowledge of such fertilisers. The wholesalers will apprise the stockists of the maximum selling rates as fixed by Government from time to time. The progressive cultivators are also allowed to use these fertilisers for their own use.

The date by which the stockists have to make payment will be fixed by the wholesalers and will be intimated to the stockists.

On receipt of cost from the stockists, the wholesalers will remit it to Government Treasury within a week's time. Separate account will have to be maintained by the wholesalers for these sales on credit. In case the stockists fail to make payment to the wholesalers by the date fixed the wholesalers will report the matter to the Chief Executive Officers who will in turn report such cases to the Collectors and get the cost recovered as arrears of land revenue.

A separate agreement will have to be executed by the appointed stockists with the Chief Executive Officers on behalf of Government.

It may be mentioned here that the various chemical fertilisers received from the Central Pool and purchased by Government from the open market, are distributed through the Co-operative District Wholesalers appointed by Government in each district. The fertilisers are supplied to these wholesalers on consignment basis against a bank guarantee equal to 10 per cent of the value of fertilisers with them at any particular time. It has been experienced that godowning arrangement for these fertilisers are inadequate at the district, taluka and village levels and that some types of fertilisers are not lifted by the cultivators in the expected quantities for the reason that such fertilisers are new and have

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not captured their confidence. This led to accumulation of stocks and shortage of godown space. The Government was considering the question as to how best the problem of inadquacy of godowning space could be mitigated and also how best to popularise the new varieties of fertilisers.

Land Improvement Schemes

The Governor of Maharashtra has promulgated an Ordinance amending the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, and the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1942, so as to remove certain difficulties in the implementation of schemes of land improvement by availing of the financing facilities to be made available by the Land Development Banks directly from their own finance or on the basis of refinancing facilities to be given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation or similar other bodies.

The Ordinance has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of June 3, 1969.

Joint Consultative Council for Government Employees

The Joint Consultative Council for the Maharashtra State and Allied Offices staff has been reconstituted.

The Government representatives on the Council include the Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman) and Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretary to Government, General Administration Department (Incharge of 'J' Branch), Secretary to Government, Industries and Labour Department and Deputy [illegible] to Government, General A[illegible] tion Department ('J' [illegible]) as members.

The representatives of [illegible] Sarvashri N. D. Kam[illegible] Muzumdar, J. B. Am[illegible] J. B. Kulkarni and R. G. [illegible] as members.

Diploma Course in Trade [illegible]

The Government of Ma[illegible] has approved certain [illegible] the prospectus and syllab[illegible] diploma course in trade [illegible] and industrial relations, [illegible] by the Bombay Labour [illegible] Bombay.

According to the revised [illegible] pectus, the course will [illegible] start on July 1 and end on M[illegible] instead of July 15 and [illegible] respectively as hitherto.

NEWS FROM DISTRICT

(continued from [illegible])

Accounting lacuna in the present system of education, the Education Minister said that education should try to bring about an all round development of the youths focussing equal attention on curricular and non-curricular aspects of their lives.

The students had their own needs—social and personal—which should be met for their healthy and sound growth.

Shri Chaudhari advised the students to engage themselves in some social work as it helped the person a lot to come up in life as good citizen. He also stressed the need for students' active participation in the university affairs.

Dr. N. R. Tawde, Vice-Chancellor of Marathwada University, who was the chief guest on the occasion, detailed the activities undertak[illegible] by the university in respect of [illegible] welfare.

Prof. S. S. Kale of B. M. [illegible] of Commerce, member of th[illegible] ing committee of the course, [illegible] sed a vote of thanks. Fo[illegible] professors from different [illegible] sities in Maharashtra had [illegible] the course.

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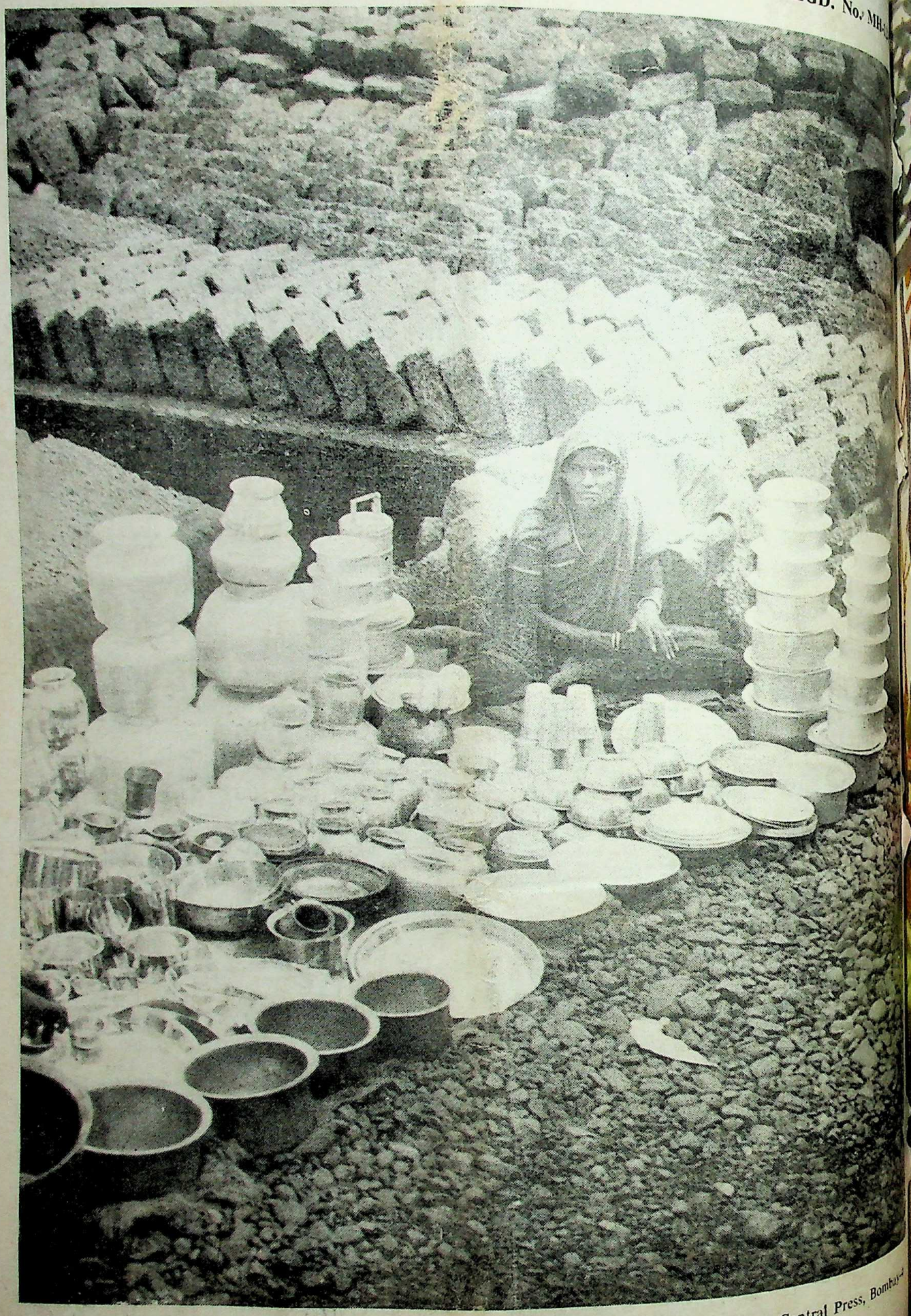

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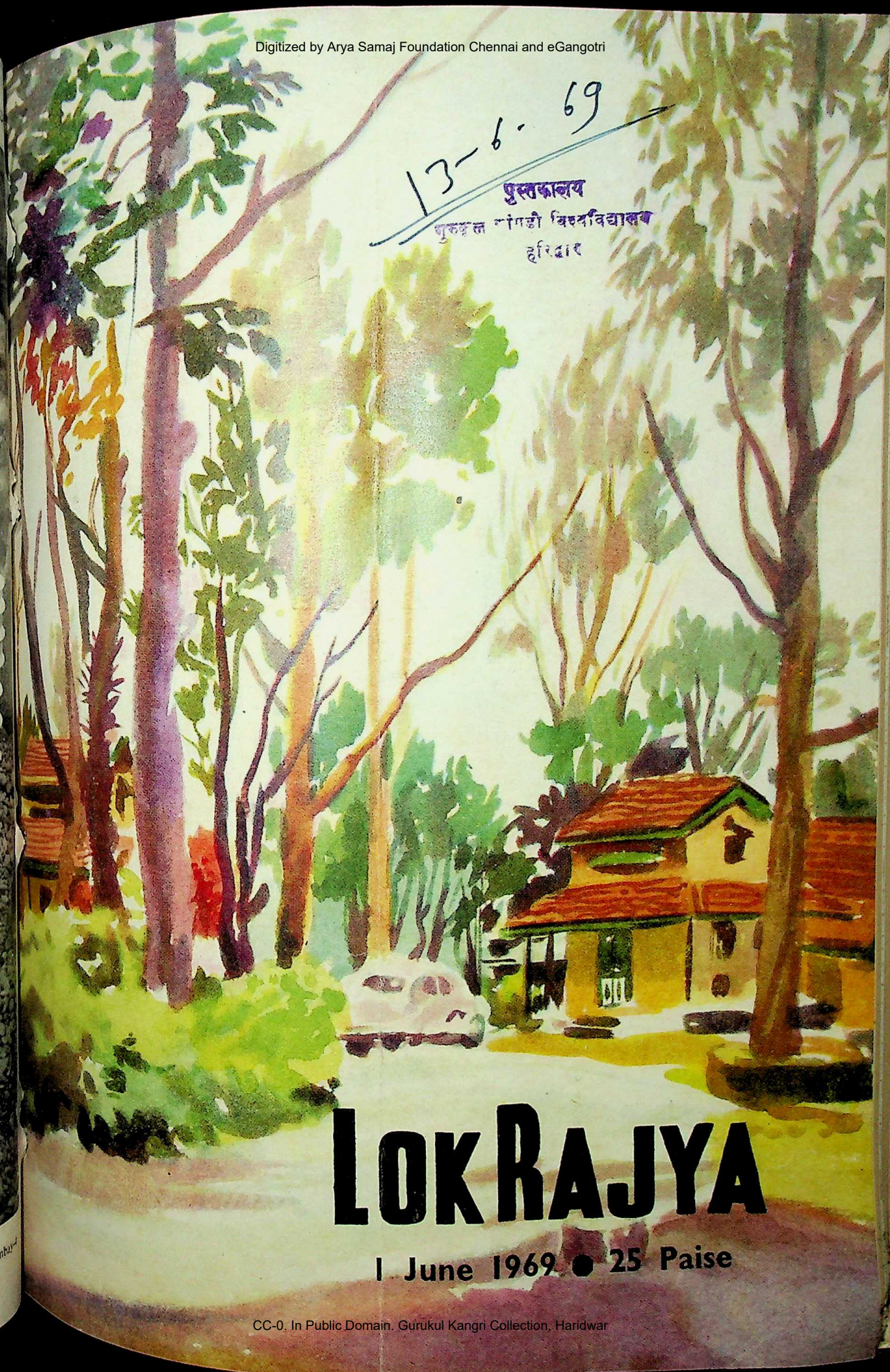
पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय
हरिद्वार



LOK RAJYA

1 June 1969 • 25 Paise

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Jawans serving in forward areas in the Himalayas move across on snow-covered hill during an exercise.

Jawans on skis hauling heavy equipment uphill during Winter Warfare Training somewhere in the Himalayas.

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Vol. 25, No. 3

JUNE 1, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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Maharashtra Rural Developme Minist Shri G. B. Khedk Passes Aw

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra's Minister for Rural Development, died of cerebral haemorrhage at Amaravati, on May 25, 1969. He is survived by his wife, one son and a daughter. He was 69.

Shri Khedkar had gone to Chandikapur in Amaravati district. While returning he suddenly became unconscious near Walgaon and was immediately removed to the Amaravati Circuit House. As soon as the news of his illness was heard, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, rushed to Akola with Smt. Kausalyabai Khedkar, wife of Shri Khedkar, and Dr. K. K. Datey, Dr. Ginde, Dr. Pophale and Dr. Wadia by a a special plane.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra who was at Shrinagar, was informed about Dr. Khedkar's health.

Inspite of every possible medical help Shri Khedkar died in the early morning on May 25.

The body of Shri Khedkar was brought to Akola by a car and was placed at his residence. All shops and markets in the town were closed as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

State Mourning

On account of the sad demise of Shri G. B. Khedkar, the Government of Maharashtra observed State mourning for three days from Sunday May 25 upto Tuesday May 27, 1969. National flags remained at half mast during the period of the State mourning on all Government and public buildings, where the flags were flown daily. All enter Official programmes of public tainment were cancelled.

As a mark of respect to the late Shri Khedkar, all State Government offices except the industries and factories of the Government of Maharashtra remained closed on May 26.

Condolence Messages :

Dr. P. V. Cherian and Smt. Cherian

Greatly distressed to learn of the sad and untimely demise of Dr. Khedkar. Please accept and convey our sincere condo to Smt. Kausalyabai Khedk members of family. May h rest in peace.

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. N

In the death of Dr. Khedk country has lost a valiant fr fighter and a leader who had d trated his energies for the al development of Mahar Dr. Khedkar was a great s who played a prominent part promoting welfare of the masses.

Revenue Minister, Shri D. S. P

I am deeply grieved to about the untimely dea Dr. Khedkar. In his Maharashtra has lost a great We cannot forget his con towards strengthening of Maharashtra Congress. I reminded today of the cour skill shown by the late Dr. K at the time of formation of rashtra State. He always s the welfare of the masses. I homage to his noble memo

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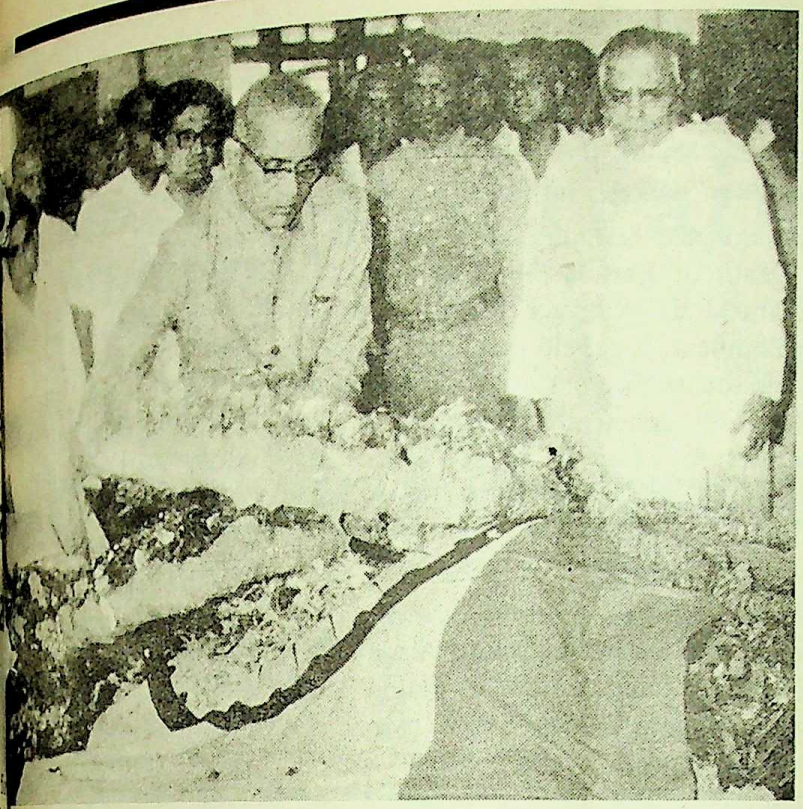

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, placing a wreath on the body of Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, is seen in the picture at extreme right.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance

Shri Khedkar's mature advice was most useful to the Cabinet Colleagues, especially in running the administration. The death of Shri Khedkar is a loss to the State, loss to Vidarbha and a personal loss to me.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour

Shri Khedkar's services in bringing together the various regions of the State and his struggle for securing justice for Marathi speaking people should be remembered for ever. Shri Khedkar built up the Panchayati system in Maharashtra. He spared no efforts while working for the solution of drinking water problem in rural Maharshtra.

BLACK BORDERED GAZETTE ON Dr. G. B. KHEDKAR'S SAD DEMISE

The Government of Maharashtra issued an extraordinary black-bordered gazette on the sad demise of Dr. G. B. Khedkar, stating :

" The Government of Maharashtra announces with the most profound regret the death of Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, at 4 a.m., on Sunday, May 25, 1969 at Amravati.

Truthful and Dedicated Leader Lost

The mortal remains of Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, consigned to flames at Akola on May 25. The last rites were performed in the compound of the Swarajya Bhavan by his son Shri Vasantrao Khedkar.

Prior to the performance of last rites the body of Shri Khedkar was kept in Swaraj Bhavan for Public darshan. Thousands of people of Akola and nearby village queued in hot sun to pay homage.

The funeral procession of Shri Khedkar which was taken out from Swarajya Bhavan in the evening went through the important roads of Akola and again came back to Swarajya Bhavan for the last rites.

The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik who arrived from Delhi by special plane to attend the funeral ceremony laid wreaths on the body of the late Shri Khedkar to pay their homage.

Speaking at a condolence meeting held at the Swarajya Bhavan, the Union Home Minister said that the late Shri Khedkar was a truthful and a plain speaking gentleman. He was an influential leader of Maharashtra with keen foresight. He had made a very important contribution in giving younger generation a new perspective and had laid new traditions in the sphere of development activities.

Shri Chavan said that Shri Khedkar spent every minute of his life in the service of the country and Maharashtra had been left poorer by his sad demise.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, paying his homage to Shri Khedkar said that the entire life of Shri Khedkar had been spent in the service of the people and he never cared for the well-being of his own family members while engaging himself in the service of the community and the country. He said that as a person who has dedicated his life in the service of the country Shri Khedkar was a widely respected person in and outside legislature and the members

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of the different political parties showed their regard for him.

The Chief Minister said that the way Shri Khedkar tried to solve the drinking water problem in the rural areas with determination and drive had no comparison. It was due to his efforts that this long standing problem of rural people was solved to a great extent and whatever had remained to be done would be positively done. He said that there was no doubt that the people from rural areas of Maharashtra would never forget Shri Khedkar and would always hold him in the highest esteem.

Shri Vasantraodada Patil, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, said that Shri Khedkar's contribution in formation of Maharashtra State would never be forgotten by its people. It now behoves on the people of Maharashtra to remain united and to march ahead on the path of progress for the fulfilment of the noble desire cherished by Shri Khedkar.

Among others who spoke on the occasion were Shri Shamrao Kadam, a leader of Marathwada, Shri Vinaykumar Parashar, President of Akola District Congress Committee, Shri Goyanaka, M.L.A., Shri Motiramji Lahane, President of Maharashtra Jansangh and Shri Shrungare, M.L.A. from Republican Party.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, Shri Vyankatrao Hirey, Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Shri R. M. Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests were present at the time of cremation of Shri Khedkar.

Maharashtra Government Offices at Delhi Mourn the Death of Shri Khedkar

A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Shri G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra's Minister for Rural Development, was held at the office of Liaison Officer of the Maharashtra Government. Officers and members of the staff of State Liaison Office, Maharashtra Information Centre and Maharashtra Sadan were present.

At the meeting presided over by Shri D. T. Ghatpande, State Liaison Officer, a condolence resolution was unanimously passed and two-minutes silence was observed as a mark of respect to the departed leader.

The condolence resolution was later sent to Mrs. Kausalyabai Khedkar, widow of Shri Khedkar.

Life Sketch

Dr. G. B. Khedkar was born in 1900 in a small peasant family at Khed village in Amaravati district.

His political career began when he gave up his studies in 1920 and cast his lot with the freedom-fighters rallying round Mahatma Gandhi.

He grew to his present political stature with the Congress. Whether it was individual satyagraha or mass civil disobedience Dr. Khedkar was always in the vanguard and courted jail four times.

Dr. Khedkar had always been at the helm of Vidarbha Congress activities. He was the founder and consolidator of the Congress Seva Dal in that region.

Dr. Khedkar had spent the better part of his life in the former Madhya Pradesh State and was chairman of the district council at Amaravati for many years and also member of the State Legislature. He was P[illegible] of the Vidarbha Pradesh C[illegible] Committee from 1948 to 19[illegible] was also elected member of the L[illegible] Sabha in 1952 and 1957.

Constructive Role

After the reorganisation of [illegible] Dr. Khedkar's role in the [illegible] politics of Vidarbha and [illegible] negotiations leading to the [illegible] tion of Bombay had been [illegible] constructive and unan[illegible] acclaimed.

After the formation of Maha[illegible] tra State, all the regional Cong[illegible] committees merged into the N[illegible] Maharashtra Provincial Co[illegible] Committee and Dr. Khedk[illegible] unanimously elected its presi[illegible] 1960. He resigned as M. P. to d[illegible] his time and energy to the orga[illegible] tional work of the Congress.

Dr. Khedkar was elected [illegible] Maharashtra Legislative Assem[illegible] 1962 from the Akot constituen[illegible] Akola district and was appo[illegible] Minister for rural development. [illegible] 1967, he was elected again from [illegible] same constituency to the S[illegible] Assembly and was reappoin[illegible] Minister.

Education has been his s[illegible] concern and he was the founder [illegible] promoter of several educa[illegible] institutions. His association [illegible] Shri Shivaji Education Soci[illegible] Vidarbha is of great signifi[illegible] When he was president of A[illegible] District Council, he created a [illegible] work of primary schools in [illegible] district so that children in [illegible] rural areas could take adva[illegible] of educational facilities.

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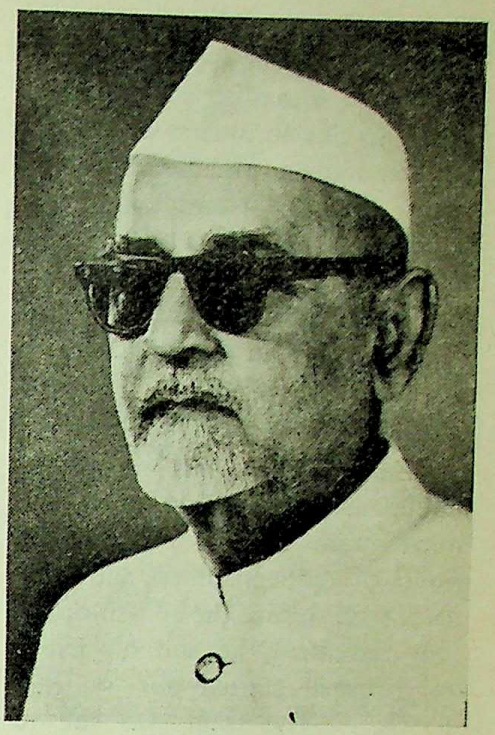
Portraits of Dr. Zakir Husain



As the school leaving examinations ended the head master of the Etawah school invited boy Zakir Husain home for a meal. The two were seated opposite each other and the boy was given a simple-looking preparation on a plate for a meal. Next he put some cold water in the plate. Without caring for taste or lack of it the boy dutifully ate his meal. When the meal was over the headmaster, in a tearful voice, told him : " Keep doing your duty even if you get no facilities. Character is what counts in the ultimate analysis." The idea appealed to the boy and thereafter Zakir Husain never lost sight of it weighing each action on its scales.

Life's Mission

From Etawah Zakir Husain came to Aligarh. Only a short time after he had joined M. A. O. College a notice went round that the Ali brothers, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, would address the students on the subject of Gandhiji's non-co-operation movement. The British, in pursuance of their game of divide and rule, had done much propaganda in this minority institution against the non-co-operation movement. Consequently, among those who had assembled to hear the Ali brothers were a determined group who had come prepared to join issues with the distinguished leaders and fight their gospel of non-co-operation.

The Ali brothers spoke, and then pandemonium broke out. The misguided British agents got active and there was even a free-for-all. In the midst of all this commotion, however, sat in a corner a sad-faced boy, tears rolling down his cheeks. " What is it ", a friend asked. Zakir Husain replied : " I have found my life's mission. This is the way for me."

And so Zakir Husain left his studies and plunged into the non-co-operation movement. He was jailed—for the first and last time.

India or Pakistan

Came independence — and with it partition. Like every Muslim the Zakir Husain family also debated their choice. Zakir Husain plumped for India, his brother Mahmood Husain for Pakistan.

One year, two years passed, and the two brothers met again—this time in Geneva where Dr. Zakir Husain had gone for an eye operation. The younger brother again appealed to him to come over to Pakistan, painting a rosy picture. Dr. Zakir Hussain's reply was historic: " I shall come to Pakistan only if you can arrange for the transfer of all Muslims to Pakistan and all Hindus to India and I shall be on the last train of Muslims to leave India."

KUMAR .

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Mahmood Husain later became Deputy Defence Minister of Pakistan, but his patriotism was doubted by people who distrusted him because his elder brother was a distinguished Indian. Mahmood Husain's reply throws light on the unbending patriotism of Zakir Husain : " My brother cannot betray India for Pakistan ; how can I betray Pakistan for India."

Confrontation with Englishmen

Dr. Zakir Husain was a freedom fighter and an educationist—but much more besides, he was a model of gentlemanliness and nobility. Once, during the non-co-operation movement, he and his friend Dr. Hameed started out by train for Delhi. The train was full to capacity and they could find no room anywhere. Then they saw an Inter Class compartment with a vacant berth, the three others being occupied by three Englishmen. The Englishmen told them they could not come, and Dr. Zakir Husain began moving away. But Dr. Hameed flew into a rage, forced his way in and started beating up the Englishmen. The train stopped and the guard came to inquire what the quarrel was about. The Englishmen, ashamed to be beaten up by a lone Indian, did not tell him about what Dr. Hameed had done to them. The train started and Dr. Zakir Husain apologised to the Englishmen for having disturbed them, trying to explain in detail how they were forced by the overcrowding of the train to do so.

Tea for a Servant

It was beyond Dr. Zakir Husain to hurt the feelings of anybody. A servant in the household was such a late riser that everybody was fed up. All members of the family remonstrated with him to turn out the servant, but to no avail. One day everybody was exasperated and rude words were said to Dr. Husain. Next morning he got up early, took a jug of water and a towel and went to the servant's bedside. Waking him up, he said, " Please get up. It's morning." The servant was non-plussed. But Dr. Zakir Husain did not give up and said : " At least give yourself a wash and meanwhile I will bring you the breakfast." So saying he went into the kitchen and brought him a cup of tea. From that day the servant became the earliest riser in the household.

Please Excuse Me

This gentleness pervaded Dr. Zakir Husain's behaviour towards all. His wife, a stickler for cleanliness, had decreed that the bathroom should not be used for sometime after being washed, so that the floor would get dry and not develop patches. Everybody had to follow this rule, including Dr. Zakir Husain. But when he felt like using the bathroom in contravention of this rule he would quietly ask one of the daughters what their mother was doing. Once the reply he received was that she was putting warm clothes in the trunk.

" Will it take some time ?"

" Yes, at least half an hour." Whereupon Dr. Zakir Husain entered the bath-room. Usually he would make sure of not being caught, but there were occasions when he would be caught coming out of the bathroom. He would invariably, without being asked. volunteer an apology. " Please excuse me. I shall try to observe the rule strictly hereafter."

Love for Children

Dr. Zakir Husain loved ch[illegible] Nilofer, daughter of his da[illegible] Saeeda, has been a pet in [illegible] Zakir Husain household. Ev[illegible] his businest days he would fi[illegible] time to talk and play with N[illegible] so that she became a part of [illegible] life. When she grew up the qu[illegible] of schooling came up. As he [illegible] in Aligarh, where there was [illegible] nursary school, she was adm[illegible] to an Agra English school.

The girl was admitted but [illegible] Zakir Husain could not live wi[illegible] her, and he made it impo[illegible] on some pretext or the other [illegible] send her on to Agra. Nilofe[illegible] mother, on the other hand, fe[illegible] that this excessive love would s[illegible] Nilofer and she clamoured to [illegible] her sent to school. Nilofer [illegible] sent to Agra, but the same eve[illegible] Dr. Zakir Husain got heart tro[illegible] When his wife and daughter Sa[illegible] asked him how he felt, he rep[illegible] "What use asking after my wel[illegible] You have sent Nilofer away [illegible] hope you are happy". The [illegible] day Nilofer was summoned [illegible] from school and Dr. Zakir Hu[illegible] was all right.

The Pakora Episode

Another interesting aspect [illegible] Dr. Zakir Husain's personality [illegible] his love for good food. Once [illegible] fell seriously ill and doctors adv[illegible] him complete rest in bed. [illegible] food was prescribed and ratio[illegible] and two English nurses were dra[illegible] to look after him. But he was m[illegible] tired of the precautions than of [illegible] ailment. When his daughter Sa[illegible] asked him how he felt, he rep[illegible] " Why I am all right, except for [illegible] miserable diet."

The same evening some frie[illegible] came to see him and hot pakora[illegible] were served to the visitors. As [illegible]

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wife set talking to the guests Dr. Zakir Husain pounced on the pakoras and before anybody realised what was happening he had put a pakora in his mouth. The English nurse, detailed to keep a strict watch, forced a finger in his mouth and took the half-eaten pakora out.

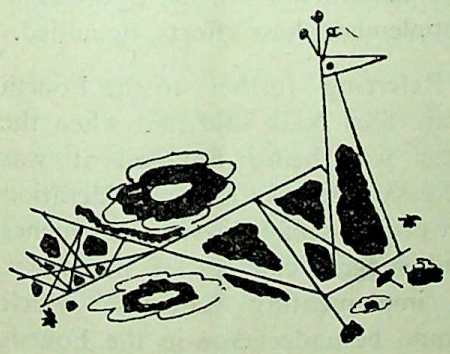
A Taste

The illness subsided, and he went from Aligarh to Delhi to attend a meeting. He was still weak and his daughter Saeeda got a light diet prepared for him as prescribed by doctors. He ate the food, attended the meeting and proceeded to return to Aligarh by car. As the car was passing Daryaganj he asked the driver Babu Khan : "I hear there is a restaurant here called Moti Mahal which gives very good roasted chickens and fish." Babu Khan pointed towards the restaurant and Dr. Zakir Husain asked him to stop the car. A roast chicken and a roast fish were ordered to be packed, to be taken to Aligarh for the children." The packets were put on the seat next to the driver and Babu Khan started the car. A few minutes passed and Dr. Zakir Husain asked from the back seat : "The packets next to you may inconvenience you. Why not put them on the back seat ?"

Babu Khan put them on the back seat, whereupon Dr. Zakir Husain, espying his suspicious look, said, Do you suspect me ?" The driver protested that he had no such suspicions. But very soon he heard the packet being torn. He said : "Saheb" Dr. Zakir Husain replied. "Oh, I am only seeing what it is like. You know it is meant for children and I want to make sure it is top class."

By the time they were half way through Dr. Zakir Husain had finished both the chicken and the fish and as he alighted from the car at Aligarh he remarked to the driver, "It was good. It has a taste and flavour of its own." The outcome was, however, high blood pressure.

In Delhi some of the places he went to evade the vigil of doctors was the home of his friend Col. Zaidi, where he would get good food. But as his illness increased and got more frequent, his wife forbade Col. Zaidi to give him anything but the prescribed simple food.



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Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen addressing the Bombay Division Plan Review Meeting held at Sachivalaya Gymkhana, Bombay on May 14. Also seen in the picture (from L to R) are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture and Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue.

Need to Augment Agricultural Production Emphasised

Bombay Division plan Review Meeting

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, underlined the need for bringing more and more land under high yielding varieties of seeds and making maximum use of available water resources, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., to augment the agricultural production.

The Chief Minister, was addressing a meeting of the Officers, Presidents of Zilla Parishads, members of Parliament and members of Legislature, from the Bombay Division at Sachivalaya on May 14.

Due Weightage

Shri Naik said that the development picture of the State in the minds of people was generally restricted to the development of Bombay City alone and the underdeveloped rural areas of the State receded into background. He said that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State due weightage had been given to the needs of all the districts and development schemes of the Plan were being finalised accordingly. The Government of India had assured their full co-operation in this context. However, efforts should be made to seek assistance from outside agencies to supplement these efforts, he added.

Referring further to the Fourth Plan, Shri Naik said that when the plan was being finalised it was necessary to take into consideration the progress made by various schemes and suggest changes, if necessary, in implementing schemes which would be undertaken in the Fourth Plan.

Work With Missionary Zeal

Shri Naik laid great emphasis on educating the people about the development effort of Government and said that they should be properly explained as to what efforts were made by the administration right from the level of Gramsevak to the highest authority in implementing schemes. He called the people entrusted with the responsibility of implementing sch to work with missionary and successfully utilize the and enthusiasm of the pe It was necessary to correct mis if any, and secure active co-opera of the people. He told the offi that he would be happy if offic devoted more attention in find out the ways and means in rem difficulties. They should not take this work in the form routine job but they should their whole heart in it.

The Chief Minister said th district had been taken as uni all development activities officers in the particular dis should devote their attention to needs of the district and see the district did not remain be other districts.

Shri Naik said that the agricul turists in general were prepare

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accept new ideas. The only thing was that they must be given full information and facilities to put these new ideas into practice. He expressed the hope that the Government would be in a position to meet the needs of high yielding varieties of seed of all the areas of the State.

Development at Village Level

Talking about the development work at village level the Chief Minister said that the Gramsevak should contact each and every family of agriculturist in his charge. Responsibility should be fixed on village level officers in order to achieve the desired results.

The Chief Minister said that there should be perfect co-ordination between apex marketing societies, land mortgage banks, co-operative societies, services agencies, Zilla Parishads and Government agencies.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, while welcoming the Chief Minister and other officers and invitees, reviewed the progress made in the Bombay Division in starting milk schemes and subsidiary industries. He said that in order to meet the requirements of Bombay Division, his Department had set up an additional unit in Nasik for Khandesh and Nasik regions. He said that satisfactory progress was made in horticulture and fisheries.

Members of the Cabinet as well as Secretaries of the Departments and Heads of Departments attended the conference.

Aurangabad Division Plan Review Meeting

A Plan Review meeting for the five districts of Aurangabad division was held at Aurangabad on divisional level. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, addressed the meeting. It was attended by Divisional Officers, Presidents of Zilla Parishads, Members of Parliament, Members of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and other prominent persons.

Chief Minister's Guidance

The Chief Minister observed: "It is our foremost duty to try to abolish poverty by increasing production." He further said that it was our experience that the agriculturist in our State could increase production at a higher rate if he was provided with inputs needed for cultivation. Shri Naik said that it was necessary to consider the district as the unit for implementing the various schemes. Expressing satisfaction at the progress made by the development schemes in Aurangabad division Shri Naik emphasised the importance of holding meetings on divisional level with a view to discussing the plan schemes.

An amount of Rs. 20 crore 67 lakhs and 59 thousands has been spent in the division on plan schemes in the year 1968-69 as against the provision of Rs. 21 crores 1 lakh and 97 thousands. The amount includes Rs. 6 crores 25 lakhs 59 thousands spent on agricultural schemes and Rs. 7 crores 17 lakhs 59 thousands spent on irrigation projects and schemes of rural electrification.

Food Programme

Chief Minister said that 10,00,029 acres of land would be brought under high yielding varieties and hybrid food crops in five district of Aurangabad division during the year 1969-70. Of which, hybrid jowar would be raised in 6,44,000 acres of land while hybrid, bajra, would be sown in 2,84,000 acres. Besides food crops of local varieties would be raised in about 17,00,000 acres of land under the intensive cultivation programme in the division during the year. 2,05,800 tonnes of chemical fertilizers would be made available to cultivators for high yielding varieties during the year. 7,800 new wells will be dug while 6,700 new pumping sets would be installed in the division for the irrigation. Over 3 lakhs acres of land would be bunded under contour bunding scheme.

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Achievements & Progress in vital fields

This article describes in brief the steady and meaningful progress of the State of Maharashtra in vital fields of activities of the Government.

THE Maharashtra Day of 1969 ushered in the 9th year of steady progress registered in Maharashtra since its formation. While taking a review of major developments in the State on its ninth anniversary it will not be out of place to put it on record the main highlights of the progress made during the last years. For the first time during the past many years, the position of foodgrains in the State was satisfactory. This was also supplemented by a near-steady price level of foodgrains. There was no pressure on the distribution system of grain supplies in the State, and an atmosphere of case was seen during the whole year so far as the foodgrains were concerned. This feature is encouraging in the sense that it has shown signs of definite progress in the State.

Significant Progress in Agriculture

The State has made a significant progress in two major fields—agriculture and industry. The agricultural production during 1968-69 is estimated to be over 72 lakh tonnes, registering an addition of more than 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the year. The steady increase in the production of foodgrains is due to increased hectares of land under high yielding varieties of crops, increased use of irrigational water for farming and utilisation of fertilisers. The area under hybrid and high yielding varieties which was only 1 lakh hectares in 1966-67, rose to 11·50 lakh hectares during 1968-69. An ambitious plan has been framed to cover an area of 20 lakh hectares under these varieties during the next year.

Additional Irrigation Potential

Major steps were taken to expand irrigational facilities in the State during the year under review. The steps have resulted in creating an additional irrigation potential of 13,750 hectares of land during the year and additional utilisation of 3,240 hectares of land. During the last four years, over one lakh new wells were dug as against an [illegible] number of wells dug during the [illegible] 14 years ending 1964-65. The [illegible] can be said about pumping [illegible] About 86,000 pumping sets were installed during the last four years and about 93,000 pumps [illegible] energised.

It is heartening to note that [illegible] Planning Commission has cle[illegible] 12 medium irrigation projects in [illegible] State which would go along way [illegible] creating sufficient irrigation potent[illegible] It is proposed to unify the [illegible] different irrigation acts in differe[illegible] regions of the State and a commi[illegible] has been appointed to go into t[illegible] problem. With a view to establi[illegible] ing adequate control over large a[illegible] in different parts of the State w[illegible] would now come under the comm[illegible] of canal waters, the State Gove[illegible] ment has decided to set up full-fle[illegible] ed Directorate of Irrigation Resea[illegible] and Development.

Fertilisers

Fertilisers in adequate quanti[illegible] were available to the agricultu[illegible] operations during the last year. [illegible] has been planned to install a supe[illegible] phosphate plant with a capacity [illegible]

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produce 48,000 tonnes per annum and also to instal a granulation plant with a capacity of 90,000 tonnes per year at Rasayani near Bombay. The Agro-Industrial Development Corporation will undertake manufacture of these fertilisers.

Steps Towards Land Development

Land Development in the State has become a permanent feature and an area of 27·2 lakh hectares has been bunded so far under the Soil Conservation Scheme. Reclamation of waste and khar land was also undertaken vigorously. Irrigational facilities through community wells are offered to the small holders through the Zilla Parishads. The small holders' scheme popularly known as the Page Scheme which envisages all round development of Small Land holders is being implemented and the pilot projects under the scheme in the districts have made good progress. To add to these multifarious schemes, establishment of two agricultural universities will go a long way in pooling the scientific knowledge and resources and making them available to the common farmer.

Besides the above steps various land reforms relating to the abolition of intermediaries—"Inams" of different categories by adopting appropriate legal measures have been introduced.

Food Situation

Distribution of foodgrains and keeping a check in food prices are also important activities of the Government. The policy of the State Government to offer support prices to the foodgrains under the monopoly procurement scheme has proved to be very wise policy. During the year till January end, the procurement figure rose to three lakhs. During 1967-68 it was 4·20 lakh tonnes. It is expected that about 6 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains would be procured during the year 1968-69.

As the food position improved the Government decided to lift rationing in Nagpur and Sholapur cities. This would facilitate free movement of foodgrains to these areas and help stabilise the prices of foodgrains as the fair-price-shops would still continue to sell foodgrains at controlled rates. The statutory rationing introduced in the four cities of the State has helped considerably in stabilising prices of foodgrains and achieve equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable price to the people.

Means of Communications

The work on all-weather port at Bhagvati Bunder (Ratnagiri) will be shortly completed. The wharves at Dabhol and Jaigad have been commissioned and the steamers are working alongside to the great satisfaction of the passengers. The Government of India has released the necessary foreign exchange for 500 tonnes dredger. It will commence the gigantic task of desilting the creeks and ports within next two-three years' time. The special passengers' amenities programme have almost been completed and all the passengers ports will have the minimum basic amenities by October this year.

Efforts have been made to secure funds from the Government of India for the repairs to the Bombay-Agra and Bombay-Poona National Highways. The works on these roads have been completed. Approximately an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs were spent for the repairs which will facilitate the steady flow of traffic.

Electrification In Rural Areas

Over 73,00 villages were electrified in the State and over 90,000 agricultural pumps were supplied power during the year. A provision to spend Rs. 15 crores on rural electrification was made. This has resulted in attaining rural development in regard to increased agricultural production and development of small industries in the rural areas which would provide employment opportunities to a number of people. This would create a balanced rural economy and help raise the standard of living of the rural population.

The power-cut in industrial consumption was partly lifted while in household consumption it was completely restored as the power from the neighbouring States was received and distributed.

So far as the rural water supply schemes are concerned, 173 piped water supply scheme at an estimated cost of over Rs. 2 crores were completed during the last year. About 320 villages have been benefitted by the scheme. To commemorate the Gandhi Centenary year, it has been proposed to extend this benefit to 200 more villages.

Industrial Development

As regards the industrial development, it is noted that during the last year, the industrial progress had picked up, and, it was expected to record a 6 per cent rise in industrial output. To achieve a balanced industrial growth of all the regions in the State, the Government has announced further concessions and facilities to the industrialists who would start industries outside Bombay-Poona sector. The Government has even come forward to invest its own share in the industries being developed in those areas. Besides, these, various concessions in the rates of electricity and sales tax have been announced. These concessions are in addition to those announced in 1964. These concessions and incentives are expected to

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attract more capital to the under-developed areas of the State.

To check the rise in population, effective measures were taken under the Family Planning Programme and the number of sterilisation operations during the last year exceeded the total of those performed during the past ten years.

For imbibing the spirit of democratisation in the Co-operative movement an amendment to the Act was passed by the legislature which would enable the Co-operative movement to grow with the new blood flowing in and expanded activities. The Government has come forward to share the burdens of welfare activities like education, help to the backward classes, grants to deserving institutions and last but not the least, increase in the pay-scales of the State Government employees and school teachers. A State Lottery scheme was launched to augment State finance. The scheme has proved very popular among the people.

Slums Clearance

In Greater Bombay Government has undertaken several measures for clearance of slums and for settlement of slum dwellers in alternate lands. The problem of unauthorised encroachments in the form of slums on Government, Corporation and private lands in the Greater Bombay area has become a source of great concern to the administration. These encroachments have led to the most unhygienic and unsanitary conditions. Every month the problem is threatening to assume greater and greater magnitude with the result that even hospitals and public thoroughfares have become adversely affected and the public works have been held up.

Development Of Marathi

The Government has undertaken various measures towards development of Marathi as the language of administration and higher education.

Different committees for various natural sciences and humanities have been formed. The evolution of terminology of these subjects upto graduate level is in progress.

Departmental glossaries have been undertaken and dictionary of legal terms is being compiled.

Full time classes of a duration of three months for non-Marathi Government employees are conducted at four places in the State, in order to make them conversant, with the language for carrying on their day to-day office work.

Promotion Of Tourism

With a view to providing facilities to the tourists, the Government has a plan to develop about 23 hectares of land at Erangal as a seaside resort. Another tourist hotel at Juhu will be constructed for which a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has already been made. Every district in the State has a number of minor and major irrigation projects capable of being developed as a picnic spot. Pilgrimages, festivals, fairs are held practically in every district, since time immemorial. Steps have been taken to develop these places to promote tourism on district level with the help of district agencies.

Maharashtra will be the first State in the whole of India to have a department of tourism at the district level.

The year thus was a year of steady progress with increasing responsibilities and burdens but recording a meaningful progress in all fields of activities of the Government.

Fourth Plan Target

In the draft Fourth Plan [illegible] has been submitted to Gover[illegible] of India, Maharashtra Gover[illegible] has planned to increase the pro-duction of foodgrains and [illegible] from 74·60 lakh tonnes in 19[illegible] to 103·92 lakh tonnes in 197[illegible] sugarcane (gur) from 13·38 [illegible] tonnes to 19·63 lakh tonnes, cot[illegible] from 13·73 lakh bales to 1[illegible] lakh bales, and groundnut [illegible] 10·06 lakh tonnes to 14·12 [illegible] tonnes.

It should be noted that the requ[illegible] ments of fertilisers for the Fo[illegible] Plan are also of a substantial [illegible] having regard to the growing popu[illegible] larity of chemical fertilisers, Gove[illegible] ment has already discontinued [illegible] grant of subsidy to the cultivators.

During the Fourth Plan, Gov[illegible] ment proposes to launch an am[illegible] tious programme of energising [illegible] lakh agricultural pumps.

According to the popula[illegible] projections, the population of Ma[illegible] rashtra at the end of the Fourth P[illegible] (1973-74) would be about 5·48 cro[illegible] On the basis of the nutrit[illegible] requirement of 480 grams of fo[illegible] grains per capita per day and ma[illegible] a further allowance of 12½ per c[illegible] for seeds, feeds and wastage, th[illegible] requirement of foodgrains at [illegible] end of the Fourth Plan works [illegible] to 110·30 lakhs tonnes. On [illegible] basis of the various progra[illegible] now contemplated for the Fo[illegible] Plan, the target of foodgrains pro[illegible] ction has been placed at [illegible] 105 lakhs tonnes. Given no[illegible] weather conditions it should [illegible] difficult to attain the target se[illegible] the Fourth Plan.

An allocation of Rs. 50 crores [illegible] been proposed for rural electri[illegible] tion in the draft fourth plan. [illegible] following figures which would s[illegible] the efforts made and to be made [illegible]

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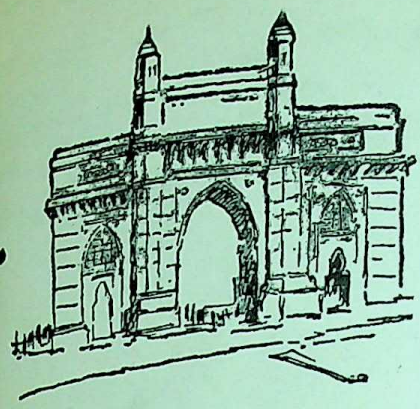


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

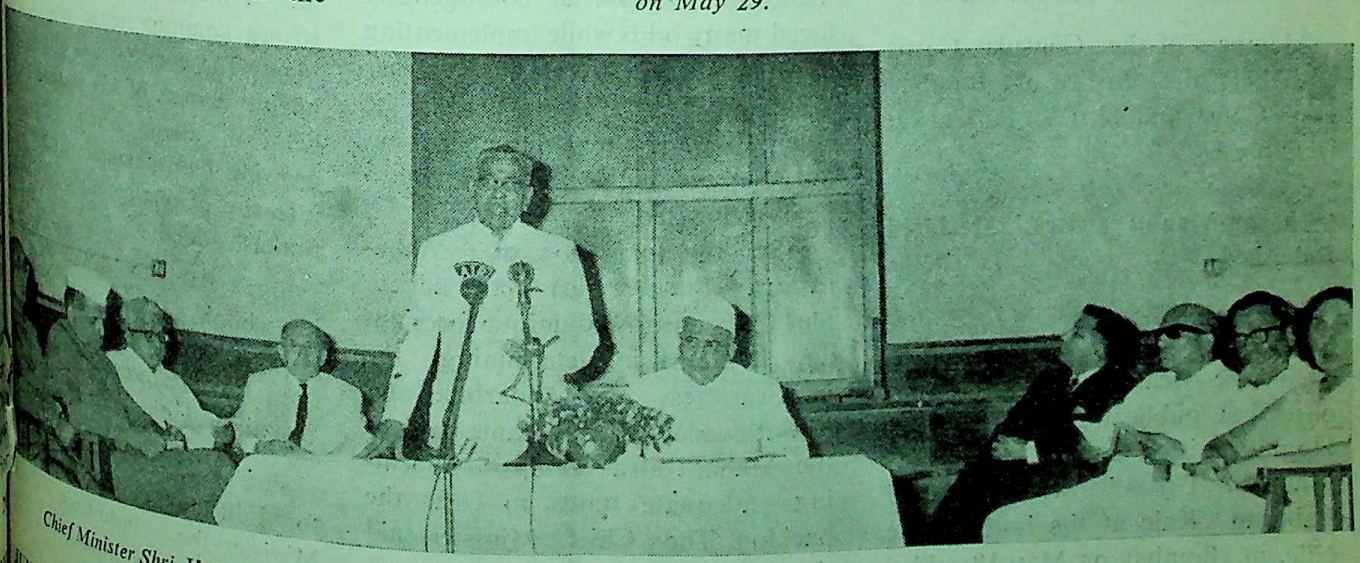
Bombay Citizens' Tributes to Dr. Husain

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, was held at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay, on May 12th to pay homage to the late President Dr. Zakir Husain.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who presided over the meeting described Dr. Husain as a symbol of national integration.

The meeting placed on record its profound sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of the President, Dr. Zakir Husain. It also recorded with gratitude the achievements of Dr. Husain in the spheres of education as well as in the service of the

Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi is seen here laying the foundation stone of Shri Basant Kumar Somani Memorial Polytechnic Institute for Women at Sophia College, Bombay on May 29.



Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik addressed the Sheriff's Public meeting on May 12, held at the University Convocation Hall, to mourn the death of Dr. Zakir Husain.

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nation. A resolution read on the occasion said, " Dr. Zakir Husain adorned this highest office with dignity and sincerity fulfilling its many requirements very ably. He was amongst the first group of freedom fighters who had associated with Mahatma Gandhi since 1920. He believed and followed the Gandhian way of life-simple living and high thinking. He was a staunch nationalist and truly an Indian in outlook. By far the greater part of his life was given to his work as an educationist, where he has left an indelible mark. Whatever position held, he always worked with sincerity of purpose and devotion in an unassuming manner. He was a firm believer in the principles of democracy and secularism. His approach to all problems was from a humanitarian angle".

The meeting observed two minutes silence.

Those who paid their tributes to Dr. Zakir Husain on this occasion included Shri Jamiatram Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, Dr. R. C. Cooper, Smt. Gulestan R. Billimoria, Shri A.K. Hafizka, Shri Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan, Dr. J.M. Rane, Shri Pratap Bhogilal, Shri H. Cynowicz and Shri M. Harris.

Members of the Consular Corps and the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court and Shri S. P. Kotwal were present.

' Chavan-Man of Crises ' Declared Published

A function was organised by the Sindhu Publications Private Limited on the occasion of inauguration of its first publication on the Union Home Minister, entitled ' Chavan-Man of Crises ' written by Shri Baburao Kale at the hotel Blue Nile, in Bombay on May 18. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, veteran Sarvodaya Leader, inaugurated the publication.

Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated Shushrusha, a Citizen Co-operative Hospital at Dadar on May 20. Picture shows Smt. Gandhi cutting the tape while Governor Dr. P. V. Cherian and Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik are looking on.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister presided.

In his presidential address, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, recalled the deft handling of the problems of different regions constituting the then bigger bi-lingual Bombay State by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan and his ceaseless efforts to achieve emotional integration among the people. Shri Naik said that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan courageously faced many odds while implementing the decision about the bigger bi-lingual Bombay State because he believed that in a democracy decision taken at the highest level ought to be implemented.

After the formation of Maharashtra State, Shri Naik added, Shri Chavan showed unique foresight and boldness in determining the backwardness of Vidarbha and Marathwada, which became parts of the Maharashtra State, and allocating adequate funds to clear the backlog. The Chief Minister said that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan had profound faith in people.

Shri Naik said that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan was a man of few words and weighed his words carefully. He fervently believed in achieving national integration and strengthening democratic forces in the country. A man of his stature should be recognised and given his due, Shri Naik added.

Earlier, while inaugurating the publication, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, veteran Sarvodaya Leader said that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan had a meteoric career. He had strong common sense and a clear mind. The country was fortunate in having a man of his stature at the helm of affairs when there were growing tendencies threatening the integrity of our country, Shri Jayaprakash added.

Shri Baburao Kale, author of the book, in his speech said that Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan had risen to the present status from a small beginning.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Shri R.A. Patil, Minister for Industries, were present on the occasion.

LOK RAJ

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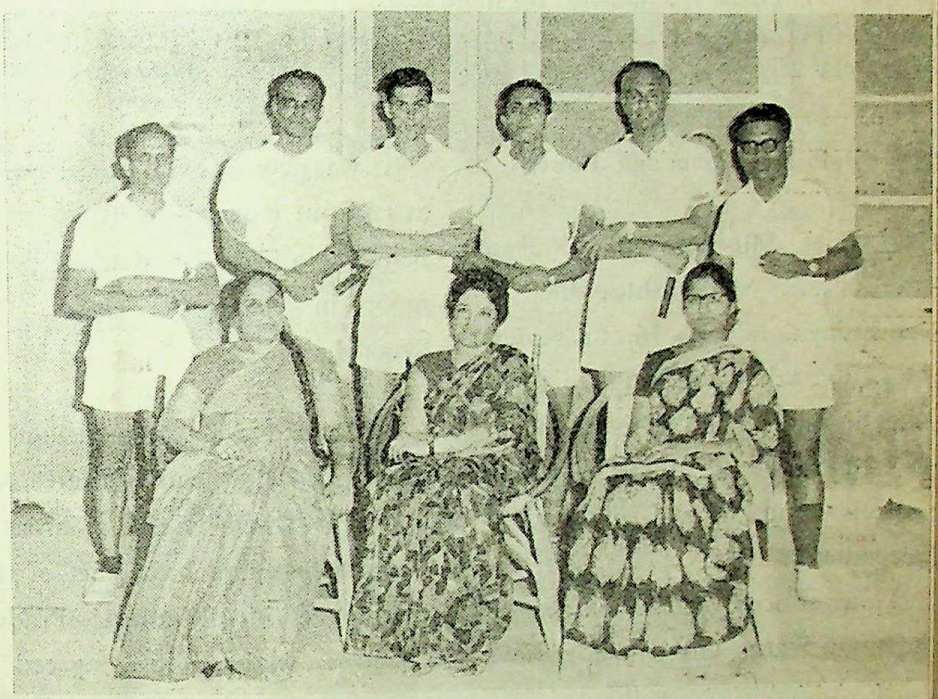
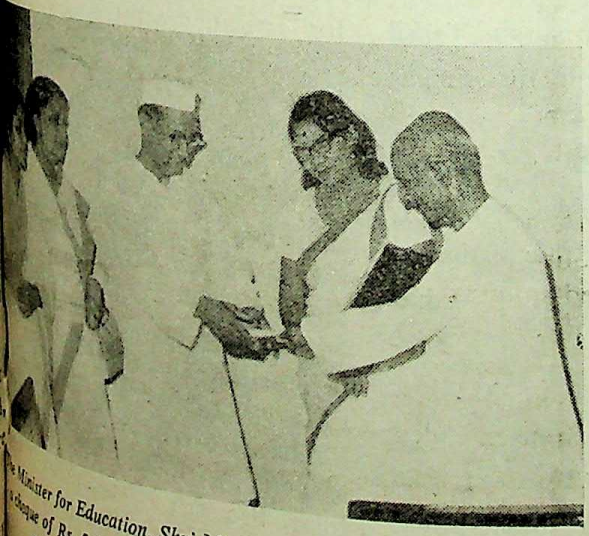
Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was received many dignitaries, when she arrived at the Santa-cr Airport, on May 20. Picture shows Dr. P. V. Cheri Governor of Maharashtra, the Chief Minister, Sl V. P. Naik, Shri Jamiyatram Joshi, Mayor of Bomb Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik, Minister for Prohibiti Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education a Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretarty to Government of Maharashtra.



Maharashtra State Secretariat Ladies Team won the Championship in the 3rd All India Civil Services Tournaments held at Madras in April Picture shows Smt. Malti Tambe-Vaidya (Dy. G. A. D.), Miss E. S. Talkar (Supdt. G.A.D.), Miss P. G. Vaidya (Directorate of Languages) represented the Maharashtra team, and Sarvashri Prabhu, J. H. Khan, M. K. Hussain, A. V. Kumta, G. Patankar and V. S. Agashe represented the team.



The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, is seen receiving a cheque of Rs. 5,000 from Shri J. C. Maitra, for Maharashtra Relief Fund, at Sachivalaya, Bombay, on May 17.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare seen addressing a meeting of the Maharashtra State Social Welfar Advisory Board at Bombay on May 17.

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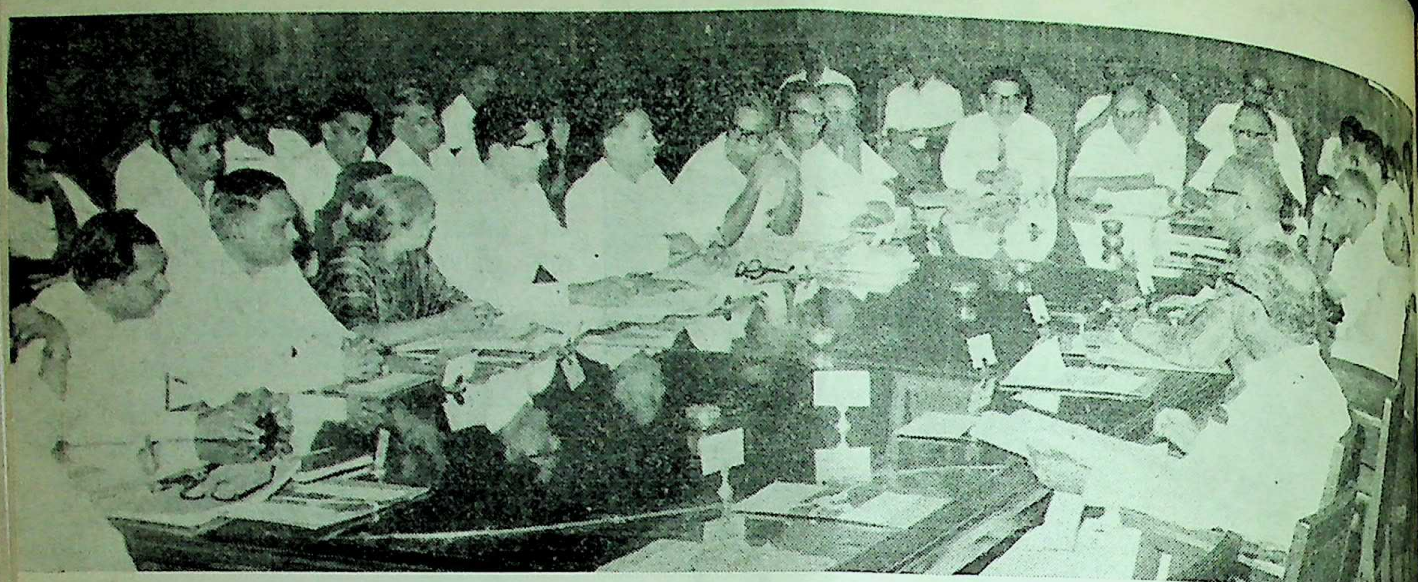

A meeting to discuss the Irrigation and Hydel Projects of the State of Maharashtra and the Madhya Pradesh, was held at Sachivalaya on May 16. Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik (2nd from right) is seen discussing with Shri S. V. Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh (4th from left). Shri S. B. Chavan, Maharashtra's Minister for Irrigation is also seen in the picture (3rd from right).

Inter-State Irrigation and Power Projects

The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra met at Sachivalaya, on May 16, to review the action taken and required to be taken in pursuance of the agreement on inter-State irrigation and power projects reached at Bhopal in December last.

It was noticed that the officials of the two State Governments have taken necessary action in regard to surveys, collection of data, etc., wherever necessary, and the progress recorded was generally satisfactory. Further instructions were given to complete the remaining work as early as possible.

The following were the important decisions taken :—

It was agreed to forward the supplements to the project report on Pench in the light of the agreement reached at Bhopal, to the Government of India for early clearance.

It was considered necessary to carry out certain field studies before finalizing the detailed project report in respect of Upper Tapi Stage II.

Agreement was reached on the scope of the Sukhi and Aner schemes which irrigate areas in Maharashtra and have part of their catchments in Madhya Pradesh. In turn, Maharashtra agreed to consider Sukhi Nala and Khokri Nala schemes in Burhanpur Tahsil of Madhya Pradesh for similar treatment.

The scope of the irrigation schemes, Wai Tank, which irrigated area in Amravati district of Maharashtra but has part of its catchment and submergence in Madhya Pradesh was agreed to be extended so as to serve a larger area. It was agreed to increase the submergence area from 18 acres to 50 acres.

It was proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government that with a view to ensuring efficient, speedy and economical investigation and execution of the Inter-State projects the two State Governments should set up an inter-State Control Board. This approach was generally approved. It was agreed that the details of the composition, functions and powers of the Board would be settled in due course.

In the discussons, the Chief Ministers were aided by Shri V.R. Uikey, Minister for Industries; Kum. Vimala Verma, Minister of State for Irrigation and Electricity; Shri J. K. Bajaj, Minister of State for Industries; Shri N. R. D. Bairagi, Minister of State for Information and Publicity and Shri S. B. Lal, Secretary, Irrigation and Electricity on the Madhya Pradesh side and Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power; Shri N. S. Pardasani, Secretary, Irrigation and Power; Shri D. R. Pradhan, Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Shri V. B. Manerikar, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary Irrigation on the Maharashtra side.

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Plan of World Trade Centre Discussed

The plans and estimates of the proposed World Trade Centre to be set up at the Nariman Point were discussed at a meeting held in Bombay on May 16 under the Chairmanship of Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance. The representatives from Banks attended the meeting.

The project, which is to come up over a 16-acre area overlooking the Arabian sea in the growing business complex of South Bombay, is sponsored by the Industrial Foundation—a public trust dedicated to the late Sir M. Visvesvaraya, founder-President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation. The Centre which envisages to have temporary and permanent exhibition halls, display pavilions, large auditorium, large and small conference halls, a multi-storeyed tower block, and a magnificient trade arcade offer opportunities to thousands of businessmen the World over to complete good business, lay the plans, establish new contacts and thereby promote international trade. It would also help in acquainting the people with the country's progress in agriculture, industry, science and technology and with the latest sophisticated foreign equipment, plants and machinery exhibited. The Government of Maharashtra would make available the land for the Centre at a cheap rate of Rs. 250 per sq. yard. Estimated to cost over Rs. 6 crores, the project would be completed in three phases.

Dissemination of Improved Technique of Animal Husbandry in Rural Areas

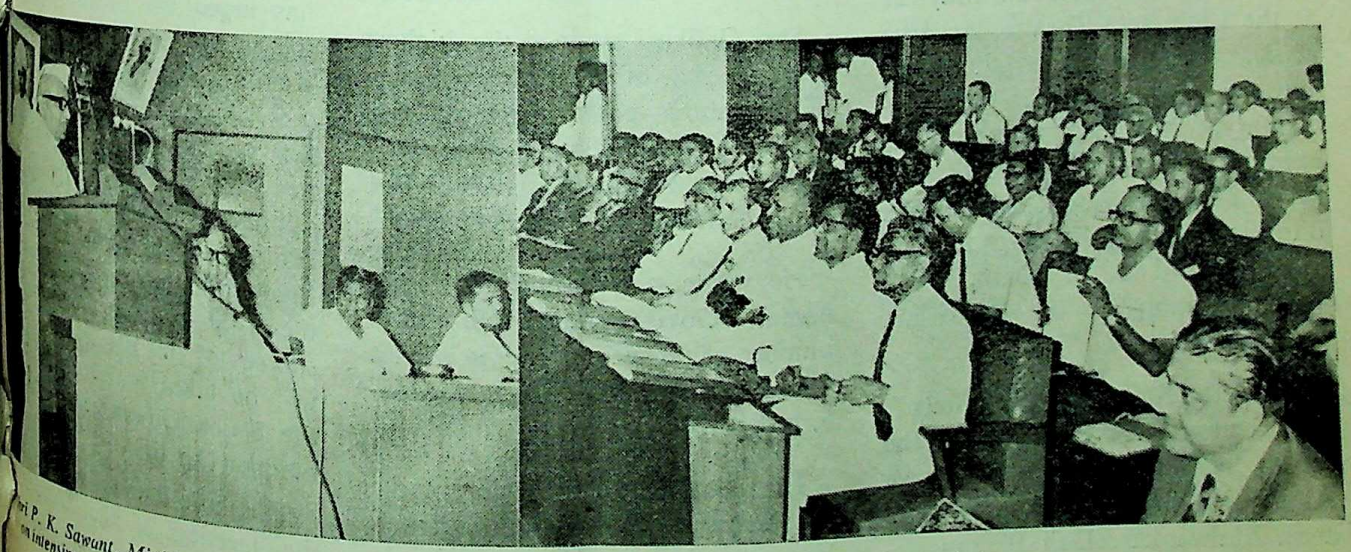
Shri P. K. Sawant, Maharashtra's Minister for Agriculture, presided over the conference of "Intensive Approach to the Animal Production". In his address he stressed the need for disseminating full information of the improved technique in the animal husbandry in easily understandable form in the rural areas. The conference was called by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research at Sachivalaya on May 12.

Shri Sawant said that the need today was that the persons, who were associated with intensive research under laboratory and specialised conditions, as well as the officers, primarily interested in extension activities and achievements of the results in the field should come together for prolonged dialogues and exchange of views for the benefit of all concerned. He added that it was of utmost importance for any rapid progress in any sector of economy, and more particularly in the rural sector that this transmission of knowledge between the research scholars and the field officers took place frequently and rapidly so that the fruits of new knowledge reached the farmers without any loss of time. In this respect, Shri Sawant emphasised that the extension officers, who were participating in the conference, should in their turn go down to the villages and pass on to the farmers the new dimensions in animal production.

The four-day conference was earlier inaugurated by Shri B. Venkatappiah, Member, Planning Commission.

About 200 delegates from all over India attended the conference.

Earlier, Shri K. P. A. Menon, Secretary Indian Council of Agricultural Research welcomed the gathering and Shri S. S. Tinaikar, State Director of Animal Husbandry, proposed a vote of thanks.



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, is seen delivering a presidential address at the inauguration of a four-day conference on intensive approach to Animal Production, held at Sachivalaya on May 12. The conference was inaugurated by Shri B. Venkatappiah, Member of Planning Commission.

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Lottery Tickets for Charitable Purpose

Shri Ram Tirodkar, an agent of the Maharashtra State Lotteries, handed over a bunch of 125 State Lottery tickets to the Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, in Bombay, on May 21, with a request that if any of the tickets was lucky enough to win a prize the amount obtained should be utilised for charitable purposes.

The tickets have been sealed in a packet and kept in the Minister's Office. Shri Tirodkar had done the same thing at the time of the first draw of the Maharashtra State Lottery. At that time, he had presented hundred tickets to the Minister for this purpose.

Documentary on Gadkari's Great Works

A two-reeler documentary on the life and works of Ram Ganesh Gadkari, the well-known Marathi poet, playwright and humorist, was released to the theatres in Maharashtra State on May 23.

Produced by the Directorate of Publicity of the State Government, the documentary was shown at a preview to the Press on May 21 at the Cine Mini Theatre. Acharya P. K. Atre has written the script and the commentary for the documentary, while the music part has been managed by the well-known Music Director, Vasant Desai. Asha Bhosale has sung the songs and the spoken word is of Datta Bhat. The Direction is by Balkrishna Kulkarni.

Entitled " Rajhans Maza Nijala ", the documentary presents on the screen such stalwarts as Acharya Atre, Shankar Ghanekar, Damuanna Malwankar, Daji Bhatawadekar, Ashalata Wabgaokar and others to represent the great works of Gadkari, popularly known as Govindagraja.

The Maharashtra News for the month of April was also shown to the Press. It contains the inauguration of Bhima water supply for Sholapur, an eye operation camp in Akola district, unveiling of the statue of Gadge Maharaj at Murtizapur, opening ceremony of the water supply to Tarapore Atomic Power Station, the Small Savings Cricket Match between the Chief Minister's XI and the Finance Minister's XI, Sachivalaya Sports, Shivajayanti, etc.

Gadkari—A Genius

Shri Gadkari was born at Navsari in Gujrat on May 26, 1885. He spent his childhood at Karjat in Maharashtra on the beautiful banks of the river ' Ulhas '.

After Matriculation he joined the Furgusson College in Poona, but within a year he left the College and joined the Kirloskar Dramatic company, as a teacher to look after the education of child artistes. There he could study the stage from all angles—art, craft, literature, histrionics, etc.

Shri Gadkari attained the highest place in each of the main branches of literature—poetry, plays and humour. What astonishes most is that he could accomplish all this in a very brief span of life.

He wrote poetry under the pen name ' Govindagraja '. He wrote number of poems on love in such a masterly manner, that he was popularly known as a ' bird of love '.

His pen name when he wrote humour was ' Balakram '. Although he wrote all types of humour, it was his forte. Gadkari's liveliest humour reaches its zenith in his plays.

His plays are noted for qualities such as appealing vivid characterisation, poetic gination, wit and lucid lan All these qualities made him eminent playwright, but what him immortal is his exposition what is good and sacred in Culture in all his writings.

Shri Gadkari had deeply the classical and modern liter in English, Marathi, Sanskrit Gujarati. In the realm of play proudly called himself a disci the late Shri S. K. alias Tatyas Kolhatkar and of Keshavs the realm of poetry.

Maharashtra is proud of great playwright. He hundreds of poems several and five plays. He finished final act of his play ' Bhavbandh only half an hour before his Such was his devotion to liter and such was the fibre of his

Unfortunately he died turely at the young age of 34 January 23, 1919, at Savner Vidarbha.

Sanction for Entire Kukdi Project Sought

The Government of Mahara has urged the Union Governm to grant sanction for the Kukdi Project which is worth Rs crores instead of Rs. 18 crores first stage of the project as ned by the Planning Commi at present. In case of Upper W Project, the Government of M Pradesh has given its approv the estimates regarding water sources of this project. The p will be taken in hand as so the Union Government exten sanction to it.

This information was given the meeting of the Maharas State Irrigation Board held Sachivalaya on May 21.

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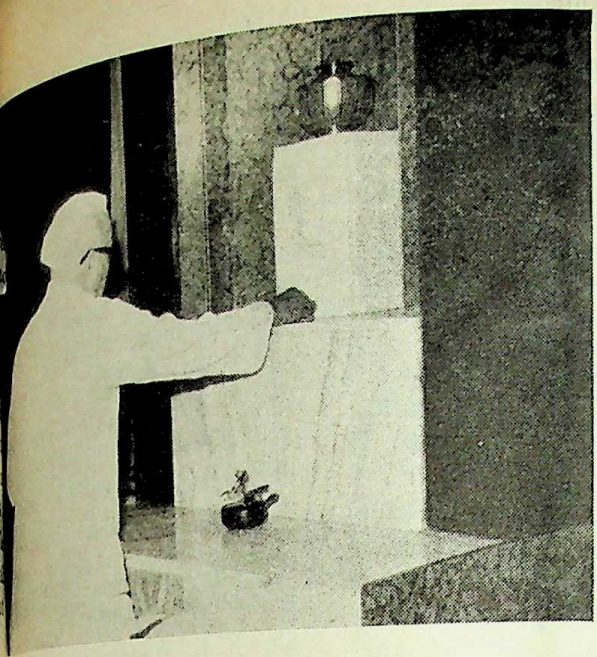

The fifth death anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was solemnly observed at Sachivalaya, on May 27. Picture shows Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, placing a rose on the pedestal on which is kept the urn in which Shri Nehru's ashes were taken to Nasik for immersion in the Godavari.

ri S. B. Chavan, Minister for gation, presided.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minis- for Irrigation, was also present.

The meeting discussed various ics including estimate of the -soil water resources of the e, need to introduce practice of plementing canal irrigation by ll irrigation by stages in new al areas, scientific study of the ntages gained from percolation s, water cess for irrigation pro- s in western Maharashtra, etc.

ief Minister of Himachal adesh Visits Farm Fair

. Y. S. Parmar, Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh, visited the Fifth National Agriculture Fair, at Mahim causeway, on May 22.

In the Maharashtra Pavilion, Dr. Parmar was taken round by Shri A. K. Kanitkar, Deputy Director of Publicity. The Chief Minister evinced keen interest in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy Development Sections. He complimented the State Government on putting up an impressive and informative pavilion.

Earlier, Dr. D. A. Bholay, Director General of the Fair, received Dr. Parmar.

Chief Minister Distressed at Cyclonic Havoc in Andhra Pradesh

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, in a message to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Brahmanand Reddy said : " I am greatly distressed at the havoc wrought by the cyclonic storm in parts of Andhra Pradesh which claimed scores of human lives and caused damage to crops and property. Kindly convey my own sympathies ; as well as those of the people of Maharashtra, to the people of your State who are facing the calamity with great courage. At this hour remember the gracious help you yourself and your people offered to the people of Maharashtra at the time of the Koyna earthquake calamity and I assure you that the people of Maharashtra will certainly reciprocate. "

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Handicrafts and Handlooms of Madhya Pradesh

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra inaugurated an exhibition of products of handicrafts and handlooms of Madhya Pradesh, at the Jehangir Art Gallery in Bombay on May 16.

Shri Shyama Charan Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, presided over the function.

While welcoming the idea to hold an exhibition of handicrafts products of Madhya Pradesh in Bombay, Chief Minister Shri Naik said that Bombay was not merely a commercial and Industrial city. It was the Gate Way of India and thus provided opportunities for attracting foreign customers for indeginous goods. Export of handicrafts products enables us to earn foreign exchange and give proper deal to our artisans and artistes, he added.

Shri Naik said that in a country like ours, which produces and exports handicrafts goods worth crores of rupees, importance of handicrafts could not be minimised. He expressed the hope that an exhibition of this type would be established in the city on a permanent basis and assured in this regard all help to "a friendly and brotherly" neighbour State.

The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, while speaking on this occasion, said that the exhibition, displaying products from different parts of the State, provided a wide spectrum of culture and traditions of Madhya Pradesh and hoped that artisans and artistes from his State would receive due encouragement from the citizens of Bombay. He also thanked the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for giving encouragement to holding the exhibition.

The exhibition was organised by the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd. (Madhya Pradesh Small-Scale Industries Corporation).

Goa Chief Minister Visits Agriculture Fair

Shri Dayanand Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, visited the Maharashtra pavilion at the Indian Agriculture Fair on May 19.

He was taken around the various stalls in the pavilion by Shri A. K. Kanitkar, Deputy Director of Publicity (Exhibitions). Shri Bandodkar showed keen interest in the agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries sections of the pavilion.

Shri U. N. Dhebar also visited the Maharashtra pavilion recently.

Madhya Pradesh Information Minister Visits Publicity Directorate

Shri M. R. D. Bairagi, Madhya Pradesh Minister of State for Information and Publicity accompanied by Shri Shastri, Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, visited the Directorate of Publicity at Sachivalaya on May 17. He discussed with the officers, the work of the various units of the Directorate with particular reference to publicity organisation at the district level.

Machinery from Federal Republic of Germany

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister of Finance, formally received the single-axle multipurpose tractor with spare parts from the Federal Republic of Germany at the German Pavilion of the 5th National Agricultural Fair, at Bombay on the occasion of the German Day.

The Minister thanked the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the people of Maharashtra, for the gift. Mr. Baron Von Mirbach, German Ambassador to India welcomed the Minister.

The German Ambassador also visited the Maharashtra Pavilion and the Pavilions of U. S. A. and Israel.

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Awards for Good Performance in Paddy and Jowar Purchases

THE Government of Maharashtra has revised the scheme of ...ting awards/prizes for good ...formance in paddy, rice and ...war purchases during crop season ...68-69, i. e., from October 16, 1968 ...October 15, 1969. The question ...revising the scheme, on the basis ...the experience gained, was under ...sideration of the Government ...some time past.

...nder the revised scheme, four ...e awards (two each for paddy ...d Jowar) of the total value of ...Rs. 1·40 lakhs will be given to the ...r districts commended for their ...formance in purchase of paddy ...d jowar. Twelve awards of the ...al value of Rs. 66,000 will be ...arded to the best talukas in ...isions, and 52 awards as districts ...ards are meant for villages the ...ue of which is Rs. 1·04 lakhs. ...ides these, there are individual ...zes meant for Circle Inspectors, ...cle Officers, Talathis or Patwaris, ...ch value about Rs. 0·312 lakhs ...for agriculturists of the value ...s. 0·065 lakhs.

Certificates will also be given to ...e cultivators in the districts (other ...an Ratnagiri district). The cul...tors who fulfil the levy demand ...y and also should have sold to ...vernment at least 10 tonnes of ...ddy, rice or jowar, including his ...y demand, will be given a gold ...dered certificate, while those who ...fulfilling the levy demand ...to Government at least 5 tonnes ...paddy, rice or jowar, including ...y demand, will be given a blue ...dered certificate.

Under the State awards for paddy ...ocurement, community awards, first of the value of Rs. 50,000 and second of the value of Rs. 20,000 will be given to the first two districts which have given maximum paddy/rice to the total production, subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus. The districts are to be selected from the group of four districts of Thana Kolaba, Chanda and Bhandara, which are the major paddy producing districts.

For jowar also, there is a first award of Rs. 50,000 and second of Rs. 20,000 to be given to first two districts which have given maximum jowar to the total production, subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus.

Under the Divisional awards for talukas for paddy there are four awards, two of the value of Rs. 7,500 each and the other two of Rs. 3, 500 each. Of two first prizes, one each will be awarded to the best taluka from the group of Thana and Kolaba districts for the Bombay division and the best taluka from the group of Chanda and Bhandara districts from the Nagpur Division, which have given maximum paddy rice to total production subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus.

Similarly, the two second awards, which are of the value of Rs.3,500 each will be given to the second best taluka from each of the group of districts of the Bombay and Nagpur divisions.

For jowar also, four first awards of the value of Rs. 7,500 each and four second awards of the value of Rs. 3,500 each have been prescribed. The first award will be given to the best taluka from each of the four divisions of the Maharashtra State, which has given the maximum jowar to the total production, subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus. The second award will be given to the second best taluka from each of the four divisions of the Maharashtra State, which has given maximum jowar to the total production, subject to minimum fulfilment of the monopoly procuremrnt and marketable surplus.

Under the district awards, there are eight awards meant for paddy procurement, four first awards of the value of Rs. 2,500 each and four second awards of Rs. 1,500 each. These awards will be given to the first two villages from each of districts of Thana, Kolaba, Chanda and Bhandara, which have given maximum paddy/rice to total production subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus. In the case of jowar procurement, the Government has earmarked 44 prizes, 22 of Rs. Rs. 2,500 each and 22 of Rs. 1,500 each. These prizes will be awarded to the first two villages in each of the districts of the Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, which have given maximum jowar to total production subject to minimum fulfilment of monopoly procurement and marketable surplus.

Under the prizes meant for Circle Inspectors/Circle Officers/Talathis/Patwaris, units of the Unit Trust,

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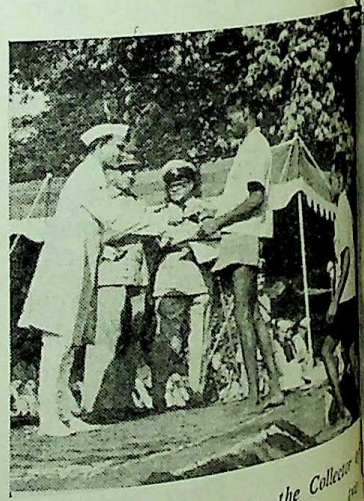
Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and Smt. Tara Cherian visited the "Shramadan Camp" at Khanapur in Poona district on May 17. In the picture at left Dr. Cherian is seen discussing with some of the girl students at the camp. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, who also visited the camp, is seen offering Shramadan in the picture at right.

★ ★

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, inaugurated a conference of the Agricultural Research Committee, at the Agriculture College, Poona.

Shri Shahajirao Patil, President of the Sholapur Zilla Parishad, and Shri K. Rajan, Chief Executive Officer, inspected the summer crop of hybrid jowar recently.



On Maharashtra Day, the Collector of Thana presented awards to two Adiwasis—Shri Chintya Budha Pawar and his brother—in recognition of their bravery in catching thieves at the risk of their lives.

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bicycles and 52 wrist watches will given to them for their commenda- performance in the following ner:

or the commendable efforts de in the paddy/rice procurement, r prizes of the units of Unit Trust the value of Rs. 300 for each will given to one Circle Inspector/ cle Officers in each of the dis- cts of Thana, Kolaba, Chanda and ndara, in whose areas of juris- ction highest purchases of paddy total production were made. larly, four prizes of the units Unit Trust of the value of Rs. 250 each will be given to one Talathi/ wari in each of the districts of na, Kolaba, Chanda and Bhan- ra, in whose areas of jurisdiction highest purchases of paddy to l production will be made. ht bicycles costing Rs. 175 each be given to two talathis/patwaris, each of the districts of Thana, laba, Chanda and Bhandara er than those who are entitled the prizes in the form of the units the Unit Trust) in whose area jurisdiction, highest purchases of dy to the total production were de. Eight wrist watches priced Rs. 150 each will be given to two this/patwaris in each of the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Chanda and Bhandara (other than those who are entitled to the prizes of units of the Unit Trust or bicycle) in whose area of jurisdiction, highest purchases of paddy to total production were made.

For the best performance under the jowar procurement programme, 22 prizes of the units of Unit Trust of the value of Rs. 300 each will be given to one Circle Inspector/Circle Officer in each of the districts of the Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri in whose area of jurisdiction, highest purchases of jowar to total production, will be made. Twenty two prizes of the units of Unit Trust of the value of Rs. 250 each will be given to one Talathi/patwari in each of the districts of the Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri in whose area of jurisdiction, highest purchases of jowar to total production were made. Forty four bicycles, costing Rs. 175 each, will be awarded to two talathis/patwaris in each of the districts of the Maharashtra State except Greater Bombay, Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri (other than those who are entitled to the prizes of units of Unit Trust) in whose area of jurisdiction highest purchases of jowar to total production were made. Forty four wrist watches, costing Rs. 150 each, will be awarded to two talathis/patwaris in each of the districts of the Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri (other than those who are entitled to the prizes of units of Unit Trust or bicycles) in whose area of jurisdiction highest purchases of jowar to total production were made.

The Government has decided to award 20 woollen shawls or patkas priced at Rs. 50 each to five agriculturists from each of the four districts of Thana, Kolaba, Chanda and Bhandara who have sold maximum quantity of paddy, to Government, subject to the procurement of monopoly procurement.

One hundred ten woollen shawls or patkas priced Rs. 50 each will be awarded to five agriculturists from each of the districts of the Maharashtra State, except Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, who have sold maximum quantity of jowar to Government subject to the fulfilment of monopoly procurement.

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New Electrified Section of Central Railway

THE 311-km. long Igatpuri-Bhusawal section of the Central Railway, the latest railway route to be electrified on 25 Kv A. C. system on the Indian Railways, was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, on May 4, 1969.

This section helps to move traffic between Bombay and Delhi as well as between Bombay and Calcutta. The work of electrification on the section has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 11·90 crores.

With the completion of new schemes for electrification included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan, the Indian Railways will have one of the world's largest railway networks electrified on 25 Kv A. C.

The total route length of the electrified sections on the Railways in India at present is about 2,900 km. about 1,200 km. on the Eastern Railway, 850 km. on the South Eastern, 350 km. on the Northern, 311 km. on the Central and 163 route km. on the Southern Railway. Besides, there are over 350 route km. of electrified sections on the D. C. system on the Central and Western Railways.

Electrification work on some 1,100 route km. in different parts of the country is currently in progress, including the sections between Kanpur and Tundla on the Northern Railway, Rourkela and Durg on the South Eastern and Virar and Sabarmati on Western Railway.

Fourth Plan

According to the draft Fourth Plan, another 1,560 route kms. are likely to be taken up for electrification at a cost of about Rs. 92 crores by the end of the Plan period. The sections included are 429 km. from Madras to Vijayawada on the Southern Railway ; 500 km. between Bailadilla (from where iron ore is being shipped to Japan) and Visakhapatnam on the South Eastern Railway ; 204 km. between Tundla and Delhi on the Northern Railway ; 67 km. line now under construction between Panchkura and the port of Haldia on the South Eastern Railway 365 km. between Durg and Nagpur on the South Eastern Railway, and 69 km. long section between Madras and Arkonam on the Southern Railway.

History of the Scheme

It may be recalled that electric traction on Indian Railways was first introduced in 1925 over a section of 16 km. from Bombay V. T. to Kurla on the Central Railway, making use of 1,500 volt DC traction system. By 1936, a total of 380 route km. comprising the sections between Bombay and Poona and Kalyan and Igatpuri on the Central Railway, between Bombay (Churchgate) and Virar on the Western Railway and between Madras Beach and Tambaram on the Southern Railway had been brought under electric traction 1,500 volt DC system.

With the advancement of technology, AC single phase system perfected in some of the western countries and in line with the latest technological development, further electrification on Indian Railways has been carried out at 25 Kv single phase industrial frequency system.

Electrification requires heavy capital investment, justified only on routes where traffic density is very heavy.

With the progressive increase in electrification on Indian Railways substantial headway has been made in developing indigenous components, required for 25 Kv AC overhead equipment, including cadmium copper catenary, aluminium, brass and malleable cast iron fittings, forged steel fittings and insulators. With the constant effort made by Railways, it has been possible to increase the indigenous content in overhead equipment upto a level of 85 per cent. Most of the expenditure in foreign exchange is on copper.

* * *

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

Prime Minister Unveils Dr. Ambedkar's Statue

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, unveiled a statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar installed at the Harijan Chowk in Chandrapur by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Smarak Samiti, on May 20.

Later, addressing a mammoth gathering, Smt. Gandhi paid glowing tributes to Dr. Ambedkar who, she said, had endeavoured incessantly throughout his life to uplift the backward classes. She said that India would not prosper and become strong as long as there were wide disparities between the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

The great work started by Dr. Ambedkar had to be continued in free India in order to remove the disparities. Otherwise freedom would not be complete, she added.

The Prime Minister said that a section of the community had remained backward not because they lacked the capacity of making any advancement but because they did not get any opportunity to do so

A bronze statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was unveiled by the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi at Chandrapur in Vidarbha on May 20. Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik is also seen in the picture. The statue is prepared by Shri Wagh, a noted sculptor from Bombay Its height is10′, 6″.

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in the past on account of the old social order.

Referring to the Fourth Five Year Plan, Smt. Gandhi said that it had been decided to accept minimum foreign aid for the country's development during the Fourth Plan period because the foreign aid not only endangered our freedom but it also prevented the country from becoming stronger.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, requested the Prime Minister to provide a railway line to Chanda and Yeotmal districts so that the rich mineral wealth in the districts could be exploited for the country's development. Maharashtra would never lag behind in providing necessary assistance when the country was facing calamities, he added.

Twelve New Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

The Union Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Shri A. P. Shinde distributed twelve licences to Chief promoters of Co-operative Sugar Factories at a special function organised at Aurangabad on May 17. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik presided over the function.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Shinde reviewed glorious past of Maharashtra and was pleased to note the happy event of distributing licences to twelve co-operative sugar factories. He said that only industries based on agriculture could achieve progress and prosperity of the nation and remarked that Maharashtra would be the largest sugar producing State in India in near future.

Shri Naik underlined the need for developing industries in the area where there was ample scope for industries. He said that Maharashtra had the highest yield of sugarcane per acre and the greater potential of developing co-operative sugar factories in the country. The land of Maharashtra was suitable for cultivation of sugarcane and the State could fulfil on large scale the need of sugarcane of the country, he added.

Referring to the agricultural production Shri Naik said that we could do miracles in increasing agricultural production by adopting modern methods of cultivation. But the creation of self-confidence among the agriculturists was most necessary, he said.

The Chief Minister also urged all the Zilla Parishads and other institutions on the district level to strive hard to bring all sided development of the respective districts.

Earlier, Shri Balasaheb Pawar, MLA and Chairman of District Central Co-operative Bank, Aurangabad welcomed the Ministers.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Vasantrao Patil, Chairman of Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh, M.P. also spoke on the occasion.

Shir Manikrao Palodkar, President of Zilla Parishad proposed a vote of thanks.

Mango and Fruit show at Dapoli

Konkan possessed great potential for the development of horticulture and if the farmers of the region actively took to it, the picture of the entire area would change, observed Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, at Dapoli in Ratnagiri district on May 16.

Shri Sawant, who was inaugurating the sixth State Mango and third Konkan Fruit Show, said that the horticultural crops gave six times more income than the [illegible] crops.

The Minister referred to [illegible] various steps taken for promoting agriculture in the Konkan region and stated that with a view to speeding implementing the agricultural development schemes in the region, [illegible] Government had created a separate office for dealing to its problems. [illegible] said that creation of the new [illegible] for Konkan districts would definitely give momentum to the development of horticulture in the region.

Shri Sawant said that the show gave a very good idea about the varieties and quality of fruits produced by Konkan.

As many as 166 farmers sent their fruit exhibits for display at the Show, out of which 101 varieties were from the Konkan region.

Besides the fruits, there were a number of samples of canned and processed fruits on display at the Show.

Shri Harishchandra Patil, Vice Chancellor of the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, said that the benefits of the fruit cultivation were many. Fruit trees not only served as pension in one's old age but the next generation also got benefits. He advised the Agriculture College authorities at Dapoli to develop their laboratory in such a manner as to become a tropical crop and fruit research centre in the State.

Shri Sawant also distributed cash prizes and merit certificates to the winners of the various competitions at the Show.

Shri Keshavrao Rane, President of the Zilla Parishad, presided over the function.

Divisional Advisory Council for S. T. Aurangabad Division

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Division[illegible]

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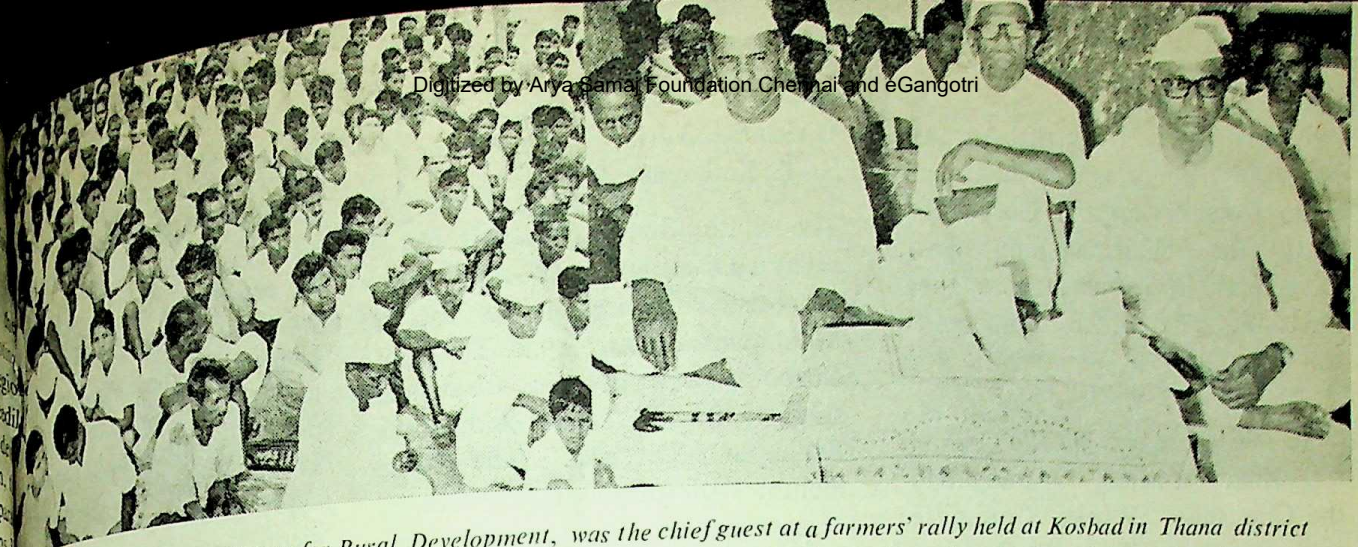
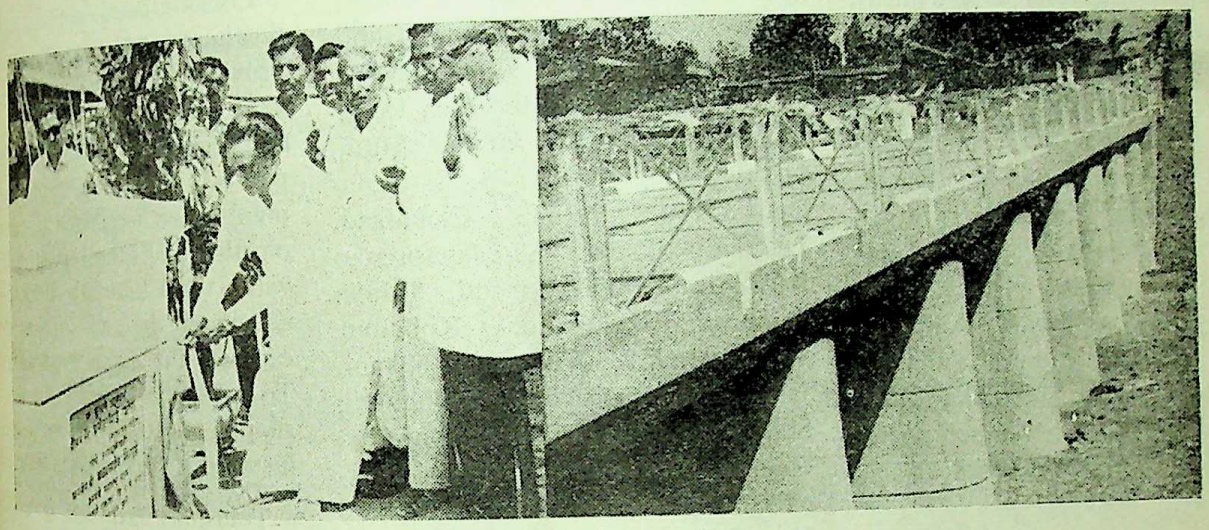


The late Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, was the chief guest at a farmers' rally held at Kosbad in Thana district on May 19. Seen in the picture to his left are Acharya Bhise and Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, who presided over the function.



Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, inaugurating a bridge across Pangoli river on Gondia-Amgaon road in Bhandara district.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, inaugurated the State Transport Bus Depot, at Bhusaval in Jalgaon district, constructed at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The newly constructed building is seen at left.

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Advisory Council for the Aurangabad Division of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation under the chairmanship of the Divisional Controller, Aurangabad Division. The other members of the Council are :

The Chairman, Works Committee, Zilla Parishad, Aurangabad ; the Chairman, Works Committee, Zilla Parishad, Bhir ; the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, South Central Railway, Secunderabad; the Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Department, Aurangabad ; Shri Shivajirao Pandit, Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Gevrai, District Bhir ; Shri C. G. Simant, Phulmari, Taluka and District Aurangabad ; Sardar Gurubax Singh, Manohar Stores Chowk, Aurangabad ; Shri Pandurangarao Ranjnikar Golegaonkar Colony, Station Road, Aurangabad; Shri Shivajiao Tuljaram Bathrekar, Pathra, Taluka Kej, District Bhir; and Shri Sahebrao K. Kadam, Tuljapur, District Osmanabad.

The Council will advise the Corporation on matters such as timings of services, difficulties in general experienced by the travelling public, provision of amenities like refreshments at moderate rates, waiting sheds, supply of drinking water to passengers, disposal of complaints received from the travelling public, co-ordination between the rail and road services or transport services between two or more Divisions, and such other matters as may be referred to the Council by the Corporation from time to time.

The scope of the Council's advice and its recommendations shall as far as possible be limited to the Aurangabad Division.

Divisional Advisory Council for S. T. Kolhapur Division

The State Government has constituted a Divisional Advisory Council for the Kolhapur Division of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Controller, Kolhapur Division. The other members of the Council are :

The Chairman Works committee Zilla Parishad Kolhapur ; the Chairman Works Committee, Zilla Parishad Sandli ; the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, South Central Railway ; Hubli, Mysore State ; Shri Y. M. Sawant, Jath, District Sangli ; Shri Dadasaheb Ramchandra Jamdar Miraj, District Sangli ; Shri N. S. Ganachari, Kini, Taluka Chandgad, District Kolhapur ; Shri Jayasingrao Balwantrao Desai, Sarund, Taluka Shahuwadi, District Kolhapur Smt. Hemlata Vijaysing Nikam, Jaisingpur, District Kolhapur ; Shri Dattatraya Tukaram Karekar, Gujari, Kolhapur ; and Shri Sampatrao Bahiroo More, Rethare Haranksha taluka Walva, District Sangli.

The Council will advise the Corporation on the matters such as timings of services, difficulties in general experienced by the travelling public, provision of amenities like refreshments at moderate rates waiting sheds, supply of drinking water to passengers, disposal of complaints received from the travelling public, co-ordination between rail and road services or transport services between two or more Divisions, and such other matters as may be referred to the Council by the Corporation from time to time.

The scope of the Council's advice and its recommendations shall, as far as possible, be limited to the Kolhapur Division.

Amenities to Tourists at Holiday Camp at Mahabaleshwar

More amenities and facilities will be provided in the Holiday Camp in Maharashtra State during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Department of Tourism has taken certain preliminary steps at its biggest camp at Mahabaleshwar, which have already aroused very favourable comments from the campers. This camp is already popular and there is 100 per cent occupancy during the rush season.

Cooking platforms and additional furniture and utensils have been provided for all the blocks. Platforms have been constructed around trees and benches provided at strategic points in the Camp. Additional light points have been fixed in the rooms, on the roads and in the W. C. while the Children's Park is being adequately lighted so that children can use the same even after dark. To solve the difficulty of hot water supply, electric geysers have been installed at four places in the camp.

Transport facilities at Mahabaleshwar are being streamlined. At present, there are eleven buses running everyday at an interval of one hour from the S. T. stand to the camp. The S. T. authorities are taking steps to increase the frequency of trips between the camp and the stand for benefit of the campers. A telephone is being installed in the Manager's office and it is contemplated to have a public call office for benefit of the campers.

Various other measures are under consideration. These include existence of a grocery shop where the campers could get vegetables, fruits and other articles, including newspapers. Augmentation of the existing accommodation, construction of imaginative Honeymoon Cottages, development of the Pratapsingh Park

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conversion of the blocks so far known as the Teachers' Blocks to meet the need of public in general and the youth in particular, a Recreation-*cum*-Reading Room are one of the other facilities that are receiving attention.

Over 10 lakh Acres under Hybrid Cultivation

Ten lakh and twentynine thousand acres of land would be brought under the high yielding and hybrid food crops in the five districts of Aurangabad division during 1969-70. According to the target fixed by the State Government hybrid jowar would be raised in 6,44,000 acres while hybrid bajri would be sown in 2,84,000 acres. Besides, food crops of local varieties would be raised in about 17 lakh acres of land under the intensive cultivation programme in the division during the period.

Two lakh five thousand and eight hundred tonnes of chemical fertilizers would be made available to cultivators for high yielding varieties and hybrid crops. Nearly, 300 sub-centres have been opened in the division for distribution of fertilizers and other inputs to cultivators. Over three lakh acres of land would also be bunded during contour bunding scheme in 1969-70.

About 75 intensive cultivation blocks were opened in the division during 1968-69 and about 24,71,000 acres of land was brought under the intensive cultivation of food crops.

Hind Cycle For Best Performance In Farming

Two best farmers from each district of Maharashtra will be presented with a Hind bicycle each for their outstanding work in farm output from this year. This information was given by the Minister for Finance and Small Savings, Shri S. K. Wankhede, at Sachivalaya, on May 17.

Shri Wankhede said that this decision was conveyed to him by Shri S. D. Birla of the Birla Group of Industries during his visit to the Birla Industries Pavilion at the National Agricultural Fair on May 16.

★ ★

(Continued from page 12)

ACHIEVEMENTS & PROGRESS IN VITAL FIELDS

increasing the area under irrigation are of a substantial order :—

Programme	Unit.	Work done during the past 14 years ending 1964-65	Achievements during the last four years ending 1968-69.	Fourth Plan target.
New wells	lakh wells	1·22	1·06	1.50
Pump sets	lakh sets	0·44	0·86	1·50
Pumps energised.	lakh pumps	0·25	0·94	0.70

Thus it will be seen that the strategy for agriculture adopted in Maharashtea State for attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains requirements and for wiping out the present food deficit lays emphasis on intensive cultivation of hybrid and high yielding varieties.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Maharashtra State Lottery Scheme

THE Government of Maharashtra has directed the Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay, to pay the prize amount of lucky numbers of the first draw of the Maharashtra State Lottery even if claimed after May 12, 1969, without insisting on any authorisation from the Director of State Lotteries. Rule 26 of the Maharashtra State Lottery Rules has been relaxed by Government for this purpose.

The Government has further directed the above mentioned Officer that only claims for the prizes which are received in his office after June 15, 1969 are to be referred to the Government in the Finance Department for orders.

Service Concession To Freedom Fighters

On a question being raised whether a person who is both a freedom fighter and goldsmith affected by the Gold Control Order can avail of certain concessions regarding employment in Government service under two different categories simultaneously, the Government of Maharashtra has clarified that such a person can avail of the service concessions under one category only.

District Tourism Development Committees

The State Government has decided to constitute a District Tourism Development Committee in each district under the chairmanship of the Collector of the district concerned.

The other members of the Committee will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad ; Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Division ; Executive Engineer, Irrigation and Power Division ; Divisional Forests Officers, Local Divisional Controller of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation ; Chairman of the Works Committee of the Zilla Parishad ; one or two Presidents of the Municipal Councils in district who are interested in tourism ; one or two public workers who are known for their interest in tourism ; and the District Publicity and Tourism Officer, Member-Secretary and (Convenor).

In the districts, there is a great potential for development of tourism. The activities presently being carried out by the Zilla Parishads and various Departments of Governments such as Forests, Buildings and Communications, Public Health etc. at the districts no doubt help the growth of tourism indirectly but they can serve a more useful purpose, if they are given a tourism orientation. The need to have an organisation at the district level for achieving the maximum results in the field of development of tourism through research, statistics and planning of tourism schemes has become imperative. The State Government, therefore, felt that the district Committee comprising of officials and non-officials would be an effective agency for rendering advice, securing coordination and ensuring public participation in the exploration and formulation of such schemes.

Free Legal Assistance to Harijans

The Maharashtra Government has decided to continue the scheme granting free legal assistance to Harijans for a further period up to March 31, 1970.

The scheme, under which Harijans who have to institute civil proceedings claiming damages by way of compensation in cases in which harassment is caused to them, was introduced on August 30, 1958.

Export Potential Survey of Maharashtra

The State Government has entrusted the work of carrying out export potential survey of Maharastra to the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, established by the Union Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.

The main objectives of the survey is to study the export trade of Maharashtra *vis-a-vis* that of India with particular reference to various problems of production and exports and suggest concrete measures for expansion and diversification of exports. It will also throw up specific guidelines for action by the industry and trade as well as the State Government and the Central Government so as to fully exploit the export potential of the State.

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In the course of the survey, Field officers of Institute will contact selected units including manufacturers-exporters and merchant-exporters. The survey will cover various types of important products, such as engineering goods, chemicals including basic chemicals, dyes, drugs and pharmaceuticals, soaps, cosmetics, garments, hosieries, leather goods, plastics, marine products, precious and semi-precious stones, etc.

Those desirous of discussing their problems of production and exports should contact the Camp-office of the Institute situated at Bharat Insurance Building, 3rd floor, 15-A, Fareiman Circle, Bombay-1.

Indian Military Academy Course

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at the selected centres on November 2 and 7, 1969 for admision to the 1 course schedule to commence at the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, in July 1970.

Candidates who possess Intermediate or equivalent qualification and are between 18 and 21 years of age on July 1, 1970 are eligible to apply.

The last date for receipt of applications by the Union Public Service Commission is June 23, 1969 for candidates in India and July 7, 1969 for candidates residing abroad and in Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands.

Recruitment of Engineer Trainees In army

There is recruitment of apprentices for the Corps of Electrical and Machanical Engineers in the Indian Army. Selected candidates will have to undergo three years' technical and educational training in the following trades and enrolment in the EME Apprentices School at Bhopal.

Telecommunication Mechanic ; Fitter ; Instrument Mechanic; Vehicle Mechanic; Electrician; Turner, and Armourer.

Candidates who are between 15 and 17 years of age on October 6, 1969 and who have passed the S. S. C. or equivalent exanimation, with English, Mathematics and Physics only may contact the recruitment offices at Poona, Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Satara, Rajkot and Aurangabad.

A written test for the candidates will be conducted at the Recruiting Offices between July 14 and 19 next.

Concession to Children of Primary Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the sons and doughters of primary school teachers admitted to public schools or Sainik schools should be held eligible for fee concession only in respect of the tuition fee.

Accordingly, the tuition fee in respect of such children admitted to the Satara Sainik school will be reimbursed and so far as the Government Public Schools are concerned it will be treated as loss of fee income.

This concession will not, however cover the fees leveid by the aforesaid schools as boarding charges or other expenses. Extent of freeship in respect of such fees and charges leveid by these schools other than tuition fee will be governed by the specific rules of freeships prescribed by Government for these schools.

The question whether the children of primary school teachers admitted to Public/Sainik Schools in the State should be held eligible for the fee concessions scheme was under consideration. The Government considered the question and directed that if otherwise eligible under the scheme the children should be given concession in respect of tuition fee only.

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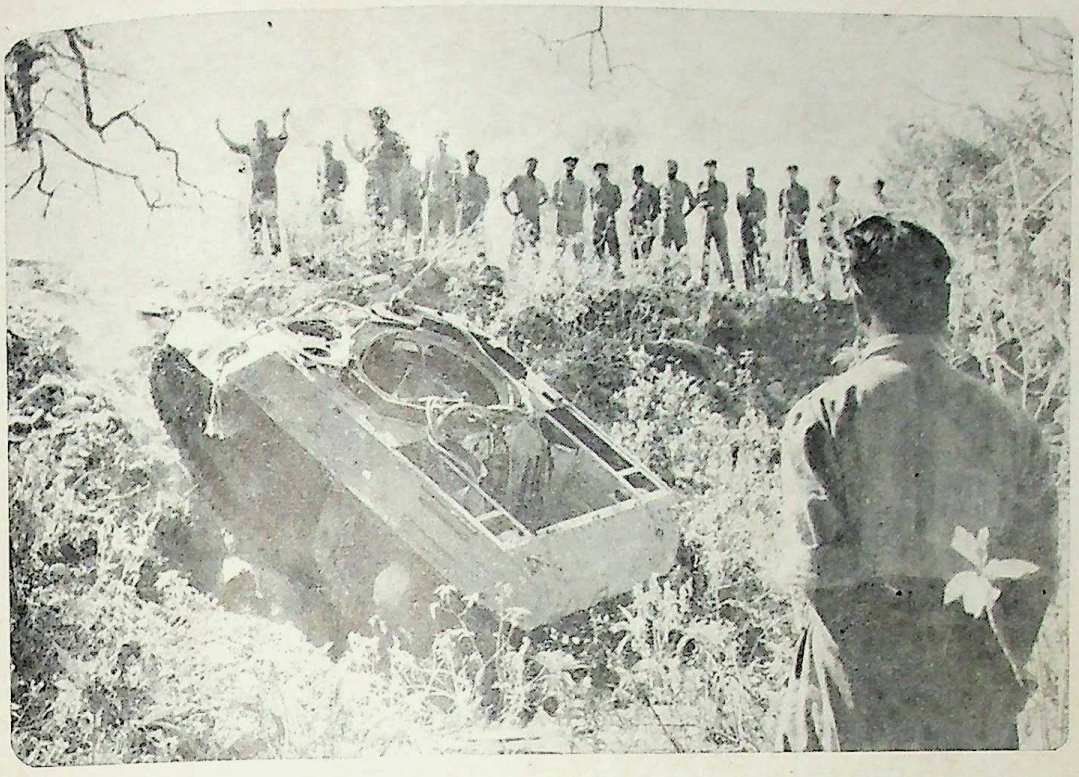
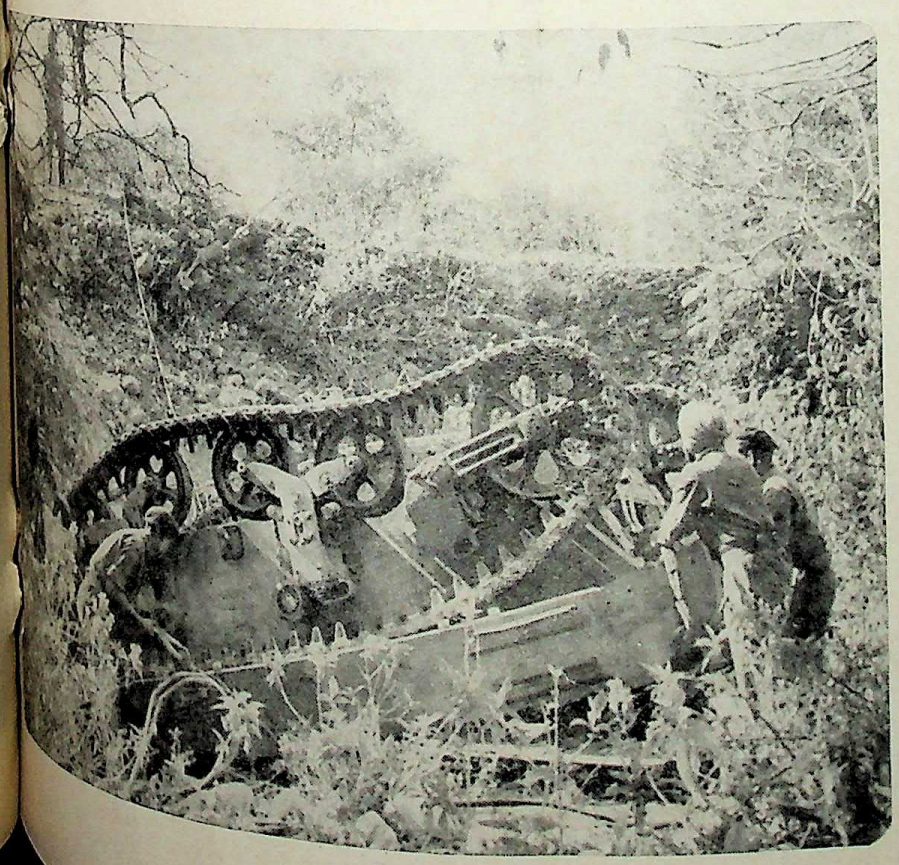


Trainees watch a demonstration in recovery of vehicle.



EME personnel learning how to fix wire ropes to a overturned vehicle so that it can be righted and winched away.

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REGD. No. MH-124

Altitude, snow, fog and the Jawans

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay

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LOKRAJYA

1 JULY 1969

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Vol. 25, No. 3

JULY 1, 1960

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LOK RAJYA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

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Finance Minister Presents the Additional Budget Estimates for 1969-7

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, presented the Additional Budget Estimates for 1969-70 of the Government of Maharashtra in the Legislative Assembly on June 17. We publish here the Finance Minister's speech.

I RISE to present to the House the Add onal Budget for the current fina year.

Honourable Members will recall that the 19th March 1969 I presented the Fi cial Statement for the current year obtaining a Vote on Account to m Government's current expenditure for first four months on standing charges a continuing schemes only. This was necess because, as I had then mentioned, the Fo Five-Year Plan was still to be discussed i National Development Council and the S Plan was to be drawn up in the context of National Plan. As the Honourable Memb are aware, the Fourth Plan for the cou has since been discussed in the Natio Development Council and also on the fl of the Parliament. A broad frame of Fourth Plan has been more or less final and it is now possible for the State Gove ment to draw up the frame of its development programme for the next years in the light of the schemes and p grammes envisaged for the country a whole. I am afraid it will take some t before the Fourth Five-Year Plan of State is drawn up in all its details. We in the meantime finalised only the opera development programme for the cu year. The entire Fourth Five-Year Plan be drawn up in detail only after the rec mendations of the Fifth Finance Commiss and the decisions of the Governmen India thereon are received as these m materially affect the resources available our plan.

The Additional Budget that I am pres ting to the House includes estimates expenditure proposed to be incurred duri the current year on New Items, both Pl and non-Plan, and additional expenditure

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curred on services and programmes already included in Estimates presented in March last. As is usually on such occasions, in the Budget placed before this we have shown the total provisions required under head of account for the whole of the current year, ns already sanctioned by the Vote on Account and balance of the demands for grants required for the of the year. In the publication 'Budget-in-Brief' I shall later present to the House before the discus- on the Budget starts, we have also included this table relating to the economic classification of the I am sure Hon'ble Members will appreciate attempt to clarify the economic contents of our budgetary policies.

Economic Review

While presenting the Budget for the current year in March last, I had stated that a detailed review of the economic situation will be placed before the House along the Additional Budget. Accordingly together with other Budget Publications, I have also placed before House the book, "Maharashtra—An Economic 1968-69". This review is fairly exhaustive. However, to facilitate a proper appreciation of the details included in this Budget, I shall survey the prominent features of our economy.

Agricultural Production

In my speech on the current year's Budget Esti- I had referred to the recovery of the economy in The economic situation in Maharashtra has a distinct improvement in 1968-69 over the preced- The latest data now available shows that as compared to 1967-68 the production of foodgrains has risen by 2·9 per cent to 70·3 lakh tonnes in 1968-69. production of sugarcane shows a substantial increase per cent over 1967-68, which in terms of *gur* means increase to 13·5 lakhs tonnes. The agricultural production in 1968-69 is however, expected to be of the order as that of the year 1967-68 owing mainly to decline in the production of groundnut. I must here that the increase in foodgrains production been brought about by concerted efforts at increasing productivity. The new agricultural strategy of high and hybrid varieties has yielded good dividends. interesting to note that while the increase in agri- production in the rest of the country can be both to increases in area and productivity, the in the agricultural production in our State is due to increase in productivity. I am confident improvement has now come to stay and that the extent of the monsoon at the right time this year, our agriculturists will make a big stride in agricultural production with the help of the improved techniques and additional irrigational facilities now made available.

Industrial Production

The relatively easy supply of raw materials following the increase in agricultural production and increase in the consumer demand due to growth in incomes have led to greater industrial activity. The index of industrial output in India which was declining since 1965 till 1967 recorded a sizeable increase in the year 1968, being 160·8 which was 6·2 per cent. higher than that in 1967. The major increases were: rubber products 18 per cent., chemicals and chemical products 15 per cent, electrical machinery and appliances 14 per cent, petroleum products 11 per cent, cotton textiles 6·5 per cent and machinery except electrical 9·1 per cent. The growth in mining and quarrying was however, only 4·6 per cent.

State Income

In 1967-68 the State income of Maharashtra at current prices is estimated at Rs. 3,053 crores, and the *per capita* State income at Rs. 654 as compared to the *per capita* National income of Rs. 543. In terms of real income, the State income at 1960-61 prices rose from Rs. 1,596 crores in 1961-62, the first year of the Third Plan period, to Rs. 1,933 crores in 1967-68, showing an increase of over 21·1 per cent as against the increase of about 19·8 per cent for the country as a whole. During the same period the *per capita* income in Maharashtra rose from Rs. 398·3 to Rs. 414·2 as compared to the rise from Rs. 310·7 to Rs. 321·3 for the country as a whole. Going further back to 1955-56, it is estimated that the annual growth rate of the economy of the State during the twelve years 1955-56 to 1967-68 was 3·9 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 3·7 per cent of the national economy.

Price Level

The increase in agricultural and industrial production had a salutary effect in arresting the rise in the price level which was the disturbing feature of the economy in the past. During 1968 there was no upward trend in prices in the four major cities of Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur whereas at other centres prices even slightly declined.

As this brief review of the salient economic features of the State indicates we are now set towards a positive recovery in the State's economy. I believe that this trend will be sustained and that hereafter rapid economic development will be possible.

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Fifth Finance Commission

Before I deal with the main aspects of the Additional Budget, I would like to mention certain important developments, which I feel will be welcomed by the Hon'ble Members.

In our submission to the Fifth Finance Commission we had brought to its notice that advance tax collections made under the Indian Income Tax Act acquire the colour of a tax receipt *ad initio* and that the entire advance tax collections in each year ought to be included in the divisible pool to be shared with the States under Article 270 of the Constitution, without waiting for the completion of the regular assessments. It was also urged that the large amounts of unadjusted balances of advance tax collections made since the commencement of the Constitution should be distributed among the States forthwith. I am glad to say that the Government of India have accepted the justice of the demand and referred to the Finance Commission the question of distribution of the advance tax already collected and not distributed, as also the distribution hereafter of the net proceeds of taxes on income inclusive of the advance collection. The Finance Commission has called for our views in the matter. Having regard to the difficulties arising from the reorganisation of the States, we have submitted to the Commission that for the purpose of distribution of the arrears of the net proceeds from advance tax collections, the previous years until and including 1966-67 should be divided into two distinct periods namely, (*i*) upto and including October 1956 and (*ii*) November 1956 onwards when the major reorganisation of States took place. The advance tax collections made in the respective years pertaining to the second period should be distributed in accordance with the Presidential Orders in force in each of the years and where any State has been further reorganised after 1956, the share of the present reorganised States should be determined on the basis of population. The proportion of the total share of the States in the advance tax collections, so determined and the percentage of each State in this total share should also be adopted as the basis for distribution of the advance tax collections made during the first period i.e. upto October 1956.

As regards the distribution of income tax receipts inclusive of advance tax collections for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 this Government has suggested that there is neither any need nor any justification for modifying the States' share of 75 per cent. in the divisible pool. This recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission as accepted by the Government of India should therefore stand unchanged. As regards the period from 1969-70 onwards the proposals made by this Government to the Fifth Finance Commission for distribution of the net proceeds of tax on income were based on the assumption that the advance tax collections do form part of the divisible pool. Therefore, this Government has pressed that the States' share of the divisible pool should continue at 75 per cent. as previously proposed and that there is no case for reducing it because of the inclusion of the advanced tax collections in the divisible pool.

For the information of the Honourable Members I may say that we had detailed discussions with the Chairman and Members of the Finance Commission during their visit to this State in April last. During these discussions we reiterated the stand already taken which the House is already aware. While presenting the Budget Estimates in March last, I had expressed the hope that the Commission would give considered and careful thought to the submissions we had made to ensure that no injustice is done to States like Maharashtra either in regard to the devolution of the taxes or in regard to the grants under Article 275 of the Constitution. I am glad to report to the House that in the discussions which the Commission had with the State Government the Commission fully took note of the arguments and submissions made by the State. The trend of discussions has reinforced the hope which I had earlier expressed that the State will get justice at the hands of this Finance Commission.

Backlog of Central Assistance

Another important matter which I would like to mention relates to the backlog of the Central assistance due to the State. As the House is aware, during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 the State did not receive its share in the total Central assistance allocated to all States during these years. As a result of the efforts made by the Government, the Planning Commission had agreed to make good the backlog of Rs. 27·6 crores within a period of three years and for the year 1968-69 the Commission actually gave us additional Central assistance of Rs. 9·2 crores equal to ⅓rd of the total backlog. The development programmes for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were, however, treated as Annual Plans and it was decided to have the Fourth Plan commencing from the current financial year. We, therefore, requested that the remaining backlog of Rs. 18·4 crores should be added to the Central assistance admissible to this State for the new Fourth Five-Year Plan. Earlier the Planning Commission had rejected our plea. However, I am glad to say that as a result of the strong representation which we made at the

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of the National Development Council, the issue been reopened and is under the active consideration the Government of India.

Overall budgetary position

Budget Estimates now presented reveal an overall of Rs. 89 lakhs as against the surplus of Rs. 4·08 shown in the Interim Budget :—

	(Rupees in Crores) Interim Budget.	Revised Budget.
Revenue Receipts ..	351·32	370·62
Revenue Expenditure ..	390·59	406·00
Deficit ..	39·27	35·38
Capital Receipts ..	175·13	313·75
Capital Expenditure ..	131·78	277·48
Surplus ..	43·35	36·27
Overall surplus ..	4·08	0·89

I shall now discuss the main items of variations in the Revenue and Capital Accounts.

Revenue Account

As mentioned earlier, I have revised the estimates of expenditure after taking into account the expenditure on items included in the current year's development programmes and the unavoidable non-Plan new items of expenditure.

Since the preliminary accounts for 1968-69 have become available, the estimates of receipts have also been reassessed. I now expect a betterment of about Rs. 3·3 crores in the receipts from State taxes and other departmental receipts. The State revenues are also likely to benefit to the extent of Rs. 3·03 crores from the additional taxation undertaken by the Centre in respect of income-tax and Union excises.

State Lotteries

Another important source of increase is the State Lotteries. As the House is aware, the State Government started the Lottery Scheme since February 1969. The first draw was held in the month of April and the second in May. Originally, we had assumed a net receipt of Rs. 1·3 crores from the State Lotteries. With the experience gained in the first two draws and thanks to the sustained interest shown by the public, I now estimate the net income from the State Lotteries at about Rs. 7·50 crores. This amount as the House is aware, will be utilised for financing our development programmes. I am sure, the Hon'ble Members will agree that this will give a sense of participation to the people in the development of the State.

The estimate of grants from the Government of India has also gone up by Rs. 2·19 crores, as the Government of India have now intimated that the grant assistance would form 30 per cent of the total Central assistance instead of 25 per cent. as provisionally assumed in the Interim Budget. There will be a corresponding reduction in the quantum of loan assistance assumed in the Budget.

On the expenditure side, the Additional Budget provides Rs. 11·16 crores for non-Plan new items and Rs. 4·17 crores for Plan new items. As against the new items of expenditure included in the Budget, the recoveries and other receipts from the non-Plan new items are estimated at Rs. 5·09 crores. In addi ion Rs. 27 lakhs have been provided for new items in the Centrally sponsored programmes for which there is equivalent grant from the Government of India. I would now indicate some of the important items of expenditure.

Pay Commission

A provision of Rs. 34 crores has been included on account of the extra cost due to the revision of pay scales of the Government employees and others in accordance with the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Badkas Commission. A noteworthy feature of the procedure followed in this regard was that Government had extensive consultations with the representative organisations of the Government servants before the decisions on the recommendations were taken and the decisions generally represent agreed conclusions. I believe that this procedure will be welcomed by the House as it will give the Government servants a sense of active participation in the administration.

A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made for contribution to the Indemnification of Losses Fund of the State Co-operative Bank to cover the estimated losses incurred by it in its transactions under pulses.

Assistance to the Film Industry

Government has decided to give assistance for the promotion of the Film Industry in the State. This industry is one of the important industries in the State and

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Bombay can aptly be considered as India's Hollywood. Besides providing employment to over 10,000 persons in Maharashtra on the production side alone the industry is a source of growing revenue to the State exchequer. Recently, the industry has been undergoing some difficulties mostly of a financial nature. Incentives are also being offered by other States to attract the industry. Government has, therefore, decided to start a Fund of Rs. 1 crore for providing financial assistance to the Film Industry in Maharashtra. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs will be made during the year 1969-70 and during each of the next three years. The details of the scheme are being worked out and as soon as these are finalised I shall place them before the House.

Relief to Pensioners

The question of giving suitable relief to the Government pensioners has been under the consideration of Government for quite some time and Government has now decided that all service pensions below Rs. 25 per month sanctioned before 1st January 1964 should be raised to Rs. 25 per month. The minimum limit is already applicable to pensions sanctioned after 1st January 1964. Further in the case of those whose pensions are above this minimum amount, the Government has decided to enhance suitably the present rates of temporary increase for pensions upto Rs. 300 p.m. These increases will take effect from 1st April 1969. As many as 40,000 pensioners will be benefitted as a result of this liberalisation. The additional cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 39 lakhs per annum.

Local Cess Matching Grant

Another important provision included in the Additional Budget is that relating to the local cess matching grants to the Zilla Parishads. For this purpose we had provided an amount of Rs. 1·86 crores only in the Interim Budget. Taking into account the increases in the local cess made by the various Zilla Parishads, this provision has now been increased to Rs. 5 crores. The House will be glad to know that most of the Zilla Parishads have made substantial increases in the rate of local cess and many have even reached the maximum limit of 150 Paise on a rupee of land revenue. The additional resources raised by these Zilla Parishads would enable them to undertake their own development programmes.

Capital Account

On the Capital Account, I anticipate a surplus of Rs. 36·27 crores against Rs. 43·35 crores shown in the Interim Budget. One important reason for decrease in the surplus is the estimated short-fall in State's share in the Small Savings collections. We originally estimated Rs. 15 crores as the State's share during the current year. However, experience of 196 shows that we may not be able to secure more than Rs. 13 crores in the current year and that too if we are able to sustain the tempo built up towards the close of the last year. I am making special appeal the people of this State as they have always been in forefront in the Small Savings collections and I am they will not lag behind any other State in promoting the Small Savings Campaign in Maharashtra. We yet to go a long way in the economic development the State and it is only proper that a part of the increase in the income received by the people as a result of large development schemes should be channelled for schemes of development.

Annual Plan 1969-70

I now turn to the development programme 1969-70 which forms the commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In providing for this programme I have for the present assumed the avail resources on the basis of the interim recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. As I observed earlier the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan (196 can be finalised only after the receipt of the final of the Finance Commission and the decisions of Government of India thereon. Consequently changes in the outlay for the development programme for 1969-70 may have to be made in the course of year depending upon the Finance Commission's Nevertheless the broad Plan frame and the priorities in the Fourth Plan have recently been approved by the National Development Council and the of the preparation of the State's Fourth Plan the guidelines approved by the National Development Council has been taken up. Meanwhile the development programme for 1969-70 has been drawn up outlay of Rs. 114 crores consistent with these guidelines and the State's priorities. The details of the development programme have been described against background of the Plan performance upto 196 in a separate booklet entitled "The Annual Plan 196 which has been presented to the House along with Budget documents. I shall not therefore take time of the House to review the progress of the but shall indicate the salient features of our strategy and the main directions of development.

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for attaining self-sufficiency in food we have been giving the highest priority to agriculture, land development and allied activities including irrigation. Nearly 50 per cent of the outlay is in these sectors. Side by side with agriculture, emphasis is given on the creation of infrastructure for the expansion of non-form employment opportunities in rural areas, for dispersal of industries, promotion of rural industries based on agriculture and for balanced regional growth. With these end in view programmes have been included for generation and transmission of power, district and village road and roads in hilly and inaccessible areas and for investments in co-operative and joint stock ventures. Provision of drinking water supply to villages also receives a high priority. The outlays proposed for the various sectors of development are as follows :—

(i) Agriculture and allied activities including minor irrigation.	Rs. 23 crores, 98 lakhs.
(ii) Co-operation, Community Development and Panchayats.	Rs. 2 crores, 50 lakhs.
(iii) Major and medium irrigation.	Rs. 22 crores, 50 lakhs.
(iv) Power Projects ..	Rs. 30 crores, 50 lakhs.
(v) Industry and Mining.	Rs. 3 crores, 30 lakhs.
(vi) Transport and Communications.	Rs. 10 crores, 50 lakhs.
(vii) Social Services ..	Rs. 20 crores, 60 lakhs.
(viii) Miscellaneous ..	Rs. 12 lakhs.
Grand Total ..	Rs. 114 crores.

In addition, complementary outlays of about Rs. 650 crores have been assumed to be available from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for contour bunding and agricultural development and Rs. 30 lakhs from the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards its share in the Greater Bombay road development of Greater Bombay. Moreover, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores and 10 lakhs have been assumed for the Centrally sponsored programmes in the current year. A clear picture of resources would, as said earlier, would be available only after the Government of India's decisions on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission are known.

Meanwhile, in the Vote on Account budget provisions for continuing schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 85 crores, 65 lakhs were included and it was also pointed out that, in addition, an outlay of Rs. 11 crores, 80 lakhs on programmes of the State Electricity Board and the State Road Transport Corporation would be provided for by those bodies from their own resources and that Rs. 5 crores, 7 lakhs would have to be provided by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to meet its share of the cost of the integrated Bhatsai and Vaitarna Schemes. This leaves a balance of Rs. 11 crores, 48 lakhs for expansion of existing schemes and for new schemes in the State Plan. In the Additional Budget I have included provisions amounting to Rs. 5·82 crores on schemes which have been finalised so far. The remainder of Rs. 5·66 crores will be provided by supplementary demands in the course of the year.

Agriculture

The several measures undertaken by Government to strengthen agriculture through extension of irrigation facilities, land development and soil conservation, rural electrification and intensive application of new techniques of cultivation of high yielding and hybrid varieties of food crops, have paid us good dividends so that self-sufficiency in foodgrains in a normal year is now in sight for our State. The coverage under the high yielding and hybrid varieties was extended last year to about 10·07 lakh hectares from the previous year's level of 4·29 lakh hectares and will be extended to about 19·89 lakh hectares in the current year. The consumption of fertilisers which has gone up from about 2·25 lakh tonnes in 1967-68 to about 3·30 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 will go upto 4·67 lakh tonnes. Plant protection measures will be intensified and Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for purchase of power-operated equipment for this purpose.

Substantial provisions have been made for education and research in agriculture : Rs. 62·5 lakhs are for the Dr. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth and for its subsidiary campus in Marathwada and Rs. 10·94 lakhs are for the Central campus of the Krishi Vidyapeeth at Rahuri and its subsidiary campus in the Konkan region. The All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project which has been sanctioned by the Government of India for a period of two years, at a cost of Rs. 3·52 lakhs will be started at Karjat this year. Provision has also been included for field demonstration and manurial trials for improved coconut and cashewnut cultivation in the Konkan.

(*continued on page 42*)

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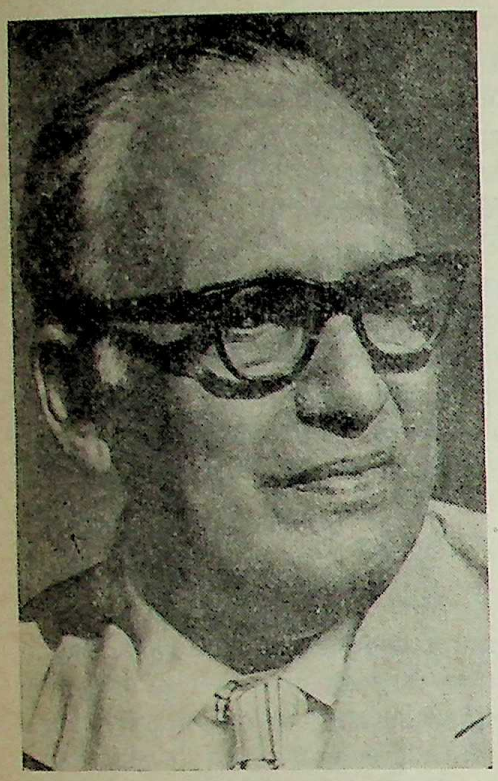


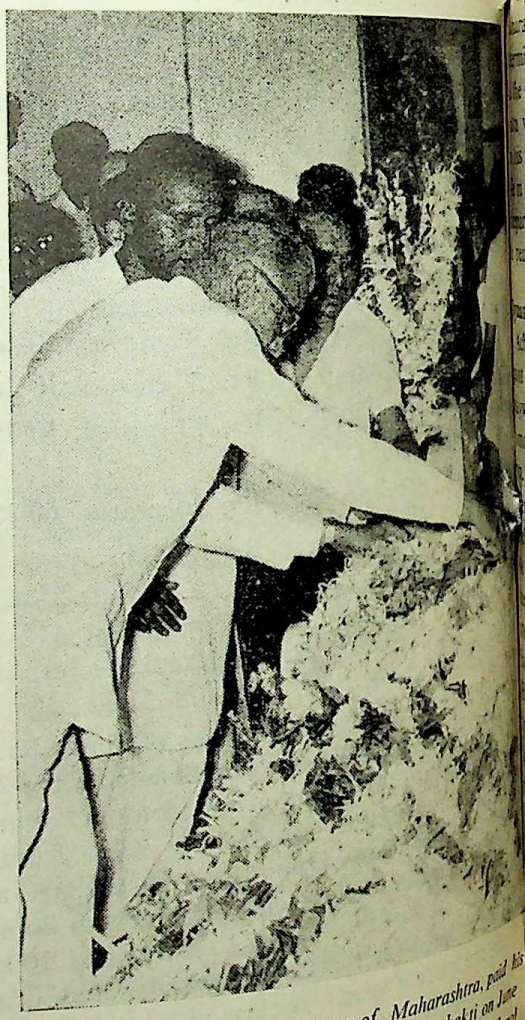
Acharya Atre Passes Away

ACHARYA Pralhad Keshav Atre, founder editor of "Maratha" a city Marathi daily, and a doyen among Maharashtra's litterateurs died on June 13, 1969 after a brief illness. He was 71. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Sudhabai and two daughters.

Irreparable Loss to Maharashtra's Social and Literary Life

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, issued the following condolence message at the sad demise of Acharya P. K. Atre :—

"I was greatly shocked to hear about the sudden demise of Acharya Atre. It was our good fortune that a genius of his calibre and eminence should have been born in Maharashtra. His achievements in the fields of humour, drama and satire were without parallel. He was widely known in Maharashtra not only for his multifarious qualities as a literator, but his mighty



Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, paid his homage to the late Acharya Atre at Shivshakti on June 13. Here the Chief Minister is seen offering his floral tributes to the late journalist.

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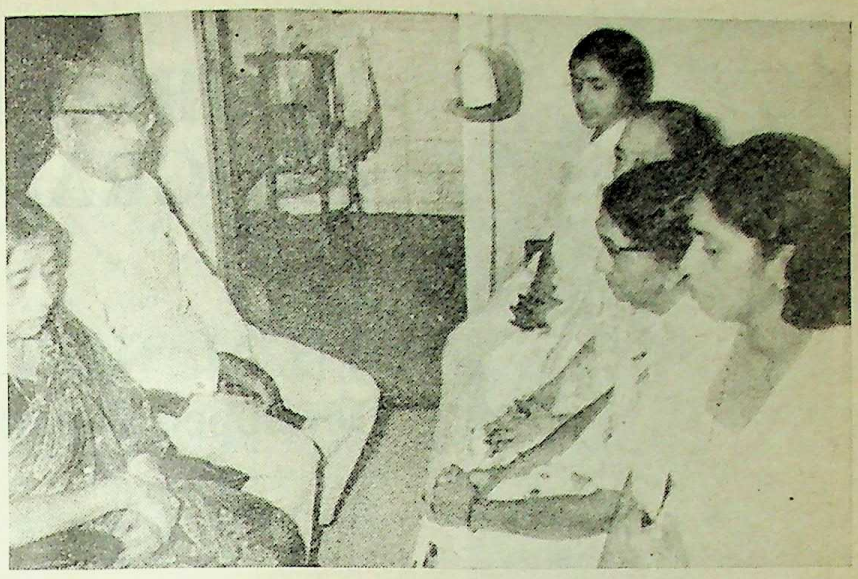

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Smt. Vatsalabai Naik consoled Smt. Sudhatai Atre and the family members of Acharya Atre.

which he wielded without fear highly appreciated all over Maharashtra. The courage and determination with which he espoused the cause of Samyukta Maharashtra would be long remembered. With his death, the social and literary life in Maharashtra has suffered an irreparable loss. May his soul rest in peace."

Dynamic Personality

Acharya Atre was a dynamic, [illegible] personality. He was an editor, playwright, poet, orator, educationist humourist, humanist, and a politician. He excelled in everything he took. He was a man who touched on every aspect of Life—not only touched but he delved into and explored life with an intensity. 'Nothing succeeds like success' could have been his Motto. His contribution to Marathi literature and art is prodigious and [illegible]. His genius was outstandingly displayed in profession he loved most, the profession of a journalist which really consumed him.

Sketch

Editor 'Navyug' a Marathi weekly 'Jai Hind' an evening daily, Atre launched his famous 'Satyagraha' in 1956 at the climatic point of the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation. He was responsible for rising cry of Samyukta Maharashtra for the first time in the Marathi 'Sahitya Sammelan' in 1946. He stormed politics like an avalanche for the cause of the Samyukta Maharashtra and left behind his indelible footprints in the history of modern Maharashtra.

Ideal Teacher

Atre was born on August 13, 1898, at Saswad, in Poona district. He took his education in Poona. He went to London for doing a diploma in teaching and returned with meritorious success in 1928. Thereafter he gained a reputation as an ideal teacher and Principal in Poona.

In his early years he attained high recognition as a popular teacher and an ardent educationist. He was a prolific writer. He has written 24 Marathi plays. As a poet he was known by the name Keshavkumar. He set off a new trend in Marathi poetry by writing satirical parodies. A strong sense of humour was Shri Atre's forte.

Shri Atre very proudly called himself a disciple of the great playwright, humourist and a poet, Shri Ram Ganesh Gadkari.

Modern Marathi literature owes him a debt for he was the man who infused real humour in it. He wrote novels and short stories also. As a film-producer and director he brought to Maharashtra the honour of the first President's Gold Medal for the best picture awarded to his Marathi film 'Shyamchi Aai'. A series of articles he wrote after Shri Nehru's death are regarded masterpieces of Marathi journalism.

His speeches with his humour, his sharpedged invective, his pungent and pinthy comments on men and matters would have secured him an appreciative audience in any part of the country. His denying himself to the national politics, Atre was performing an act of sacrifice for the people of Maharashtra, whom he served in every way.

And now, this dynamic personality is no more, it is a great loss to the Maharashtra.

His death is a death of a man who was essentially a lover who loved many people, many causes and above all else, Life itself.

May his Soul rest in peace.

(continued on page 20)

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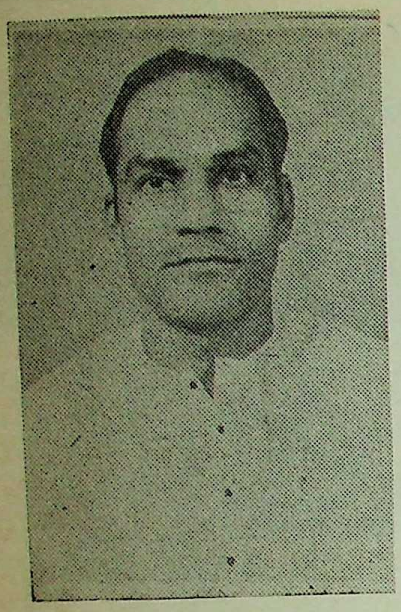

WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME OF I. L. O.

Shri N. M. Tidke Appeals Developed Countries To Implement UNCTAD Declarations

Shri N. M. Tidke, Maharashtra's Minister for Labour, led the Indian Government Delegation to the 53rd session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva, last month. Replying to the Director General's address on behalf of the Indian Delegation, Shri Tidke said that it was very important that the International Labour Organisation was now launching the World Employment Programme as part of its contribution to the second development decade on which the international community would soon be embarking. Large additions to the labour force had been taking place continuously in most parts of the developing world adding to the already acute problem of providing work opportunities to employable ones. The World Employment Programme, therefore, had not come a day too soon. He appealed to the developed countries to implement the UNCTAD Declarations in good faith to avoid failure of its second development decade programmes in the developing countries. We publish below extracts from Shri Tidke's speech at the International Labour Conference.

This session of the International Labour Conference is momentous for a number of reasons, but the most important one, if I may say so, is that the International Labour Organisation is now launching the World Employment Programme as part of its contribution to the second development decade on which the international community will soon be embarking. As one of the founder members of the I. L. O., India cannot but be happy at the completion by this Organisation of 50 years of uninterrupted service in the cause of world labour, in the course of which it has grown enormously in stature as also in the range of its activities which now embrace, in co-operation with other international organisations, technical assistance programmes for the needy countries of the world.

Gap between Rich and Poor Widening

If, however, as acknowledged by the Director General in his report to the conference, the gap between the rich and the poor nations is widening instead of narrowing, if conditions of "injustice, hardship and privation" are still the lot of the vast majority of the world's population and if poverty exists today on a larger scale than ever before it is not, we believe, because of the lack of efforts on the part of the I. L. O. and other organisations of the United Nations family. Rather the cause lies in the vast magnitude of the problem. The problem of poverty has been intensified by the rapid growth in the populations of the developing countries which tends to outstrip the little gains that have been made on the economic front. It would be fool-hardiness to expect that the problem of poverty could be eradicated in a short period of time. What is, however, required is the persevering and untiring efforts of the organisations like the I.L.O. in the task of grappling with the problem with a view to solving it ultimately, but not in the too distant future.

World Employment Programme

Large additions to the labour force have been taking place continuously in most parts of the developing world adding to the already acute problem of providing work opportunities to the employable ones. The World Employment Programme, therefore, has not come a day too soon. The Director General's comprehensive Report reveals some staggering estimates of projected additions to the world population and its labour force and the

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...ly magnitude of the employ-...nt opportunities that would have ...to be created over the next 10 years. ...sia alone, it would appear, would ...d something like 290 million ...ployable persons over a period ...20 years between 1960 and 1980. ...ly for a portion of this huge ...dition would adequate work ...portunities be found unless special ...asures are now initiated and ...ergetically pursued. In view of ...e limited capacity of industry to ...sorb a large number of additional ...bour force, the major share of ...s would have to come from ...riculture which, in Asia at least, ...already overburdened. This ...n is the central problem which ...exercising the minds of the ...kers in developing countries ...d for which we look to the ...I. L. O. World Employment Pro-...mme to provide meaningful solu-...ns. As pointed out by the Direc-...r General, no matter how drama-...e the growth in the non-agricul-...ral sector, a substantial part of ...w additions to the labour force ...ll still have to be absorbed in the ...ral sector. There is, therefore, ...e most urgent need for applied ...n power research motivated ...lly towards exploring the absorp-...e capacity of the rural sector ...fresh inputs of man power.

...ployment Problem More ...te in India

As stated by the Director Gene-...l in his Report, the problem is ...dered more acute by the large ...portion of young people in the ...bour force—both existing and ...rging. In India, for instance, ...of a total estimated population ...525 millions, the young persons ...longing to the age group 12-30 ...ount for nearly 180 millions, ...which about 80 per cent live ...rural areas where there is limited scope for material and mental advancement. I am happy to note that the question of special schemes for youth is coming up for consideration at this very conference. In his Report, the Director General has also referred to the need for special youth schemes for the creation of more employment opportunities. In India, we are conscious of the problem of formulating special schemes for the youth of the country both with a view to enriching their knowledge and to utilising their energies and talents in the tasks of national development. We have formulated several schemes for the purpose and the Ministry of Education and Youth Service at the Centre is co-ordinating them as part of an extensive programme to be launched in the near future.

Main Objectives

The main objectives of the World Employment Programme, are to make productive and remunerative work available for larger numbers of people and to endeavour to orient national and international development policies in this direction. We all recognise that the undertaking is a difficult and complex one, but a beginning has to be made now. Speaking for my own country, I may say that the Government of India, which had earlier readily supported I.L.O's World Employment Programme along with its regional components, namely, the Ottawa Plan for Human Resources Development, the Asian Man-power Plan, the African Jobs and Skills Programme, would give all its support and co-operation to the I.L.O in the pursuit of this essential objective. We recognise that while the I.L.O. will act as the catalyst, the initiator and the co-ordinator, the responsibility for concrete, action-oriented programmes would rest on the national authorities themselves. International action by various specialised agencies and institutions would really be in the nature of rendering advice to the national Governments and assisting them in the implementation of suitable man-power policies designed to create more productive employment. The regional teams that have been set up, or are being set up, for formulating the regional plans will have to cope with a difficult assignment in that in many of the developing countries there is a lack of adequate statistical and other material with which to work out the Plans. Thus, collection and exchange of information will be the first essential stage in the operations of the regional task forces.

Man-power Planning

Man-power problems and man-power planning are not new to us in India. For some time now, man-power-planning has been an integral part of the development plans of the country, even though there has now been a greater emphasis on, and closer attention to, the man-power aspects of the development Plan in view of our growing concern with the problem of unemployment and under-employment. Our Five Year Plans for economic development can be said to be employment-oriented, this is also the case with the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for the period 1969-1974 that has just been formulated. Even so the need for reconciling economic growth with employment increase requires a clearer and stronger emphasis in our future planning. As a first step in the formulation of definite programme, we have recently set up a Committee of Experts to enquire into the estimates of

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unemployment for the previous Plan periods, and the methodology used in arriving at those estimates and to advise on the alternative methods of analysis, computation and presentation that may be adopted for a 10-year perspective for the period 1969-1979.

Crying Need is Development

The Director-General has stated in his report that the fixing of employment targets in developing countries leaves much to be desired because they are usually treated as a passive factor for economic development or as a by-product of growth targets. On this I would say that for most developing countries which are grappling with the problems of serious and chronic poverty, the crying need is development, and employment opportunities have to arise out of the development process. It would not be proper to lay the entire blame for the failure of development Plans of these countries on the absence of employment targets in the Plans. While our Fourth Five-Year Plan defines its major objective in terms of the creation of more employment both in the rural and urban sectors it has to be admitted that in the earlier Plans generation of employment has been more or less a by-product of development policies and programmes except in the matter of provision of employment opportunities for certain classes of people such as rural workers who suffer from seasonal unemployment. Now that the crucial role of employment as an integral part of planning and policy has been recognised we in India hope that we will be able to make a more direct and frontal attack on the problems of economic growth.

Measures

The Director-General has referred to a number of measures that will create more employment opportunities in developing countries such as rural development, labour intensive public works programmes, the reduction of capital intensity of industrialisation, etc. In India the development of small scale industries, handicrafts, provision of rural works, land reclamation, labour intensive methods of cultivation and promotion of rural services such as education, housing and health services are all parts of our rural development programme. Labour intensive works are very common at irrigation sites, construction works such as erection of steel mills, etc. I would admit, however, that there is need for a deeper probe into the role of labour intensive schemes and of an intermediate technology in promoting accelerated man-power utilisation.

Population Growth Problem

Rapid population growth is causing us a great deal of concern in India in view of its impact on unemployment and income levels and our Government has taken measures fully commensurate with the magnitude and gravity of the problems. Thus, during the Fourth Plan, it is planned to invest a sum of Rs. 300 crores on family planning programmes as against an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 75 crores during the three year period 1966-69. We recognise, however, that these measures can be expected to have their full effect only after a decade or so and in the meanwhile the situation would continue to grow worse unless more radical measures are taken to generate employment opportunities on a large scale.

Imbalances

The Director-General has advocated a number of specific measures to ensure the adjustment of labour supply to demand. I may say that one aspect does not seem to have received the attention it deserves—I am referring to imbalances in man-power supply. These imbalances can sometimes arise on account of unforeseen emergencies. For instance, the Indian economy has recently been subjected to heavy stresses and strains leading to imbalances in physical resources and in man-power supply. Currently, there is an over-supply of some critical categories of man-power, such as scientific and technical personnel. A high priority would have to be given to the fuller utilisation of the human resources on the development of which large sums of money have been invested. The man-power teams will have to give thought to this aspect.

Vocational Training Facilities

So far as training is concerned, besides the formal education in professional colleges, etc., we in India have built up a considerable volume of facilities for vocational training—thanks to the generous help rendered by the I.L.O. There is now a net-work of 356 Industrial Training Institutes spread all over the country with an annual intake capacity of about 1,50,000. Besides there is a scheme for apprenticeship training for imparting practical training in industry. We have also built up facilities for training of craft instructors and of supervisors. There is also a pre-vocational training scheme in India, which is meant for school drop-outs belonging to the age-group of 11-14.

It is the earnest hope of my Government that the World Employment Programme with its emphasis

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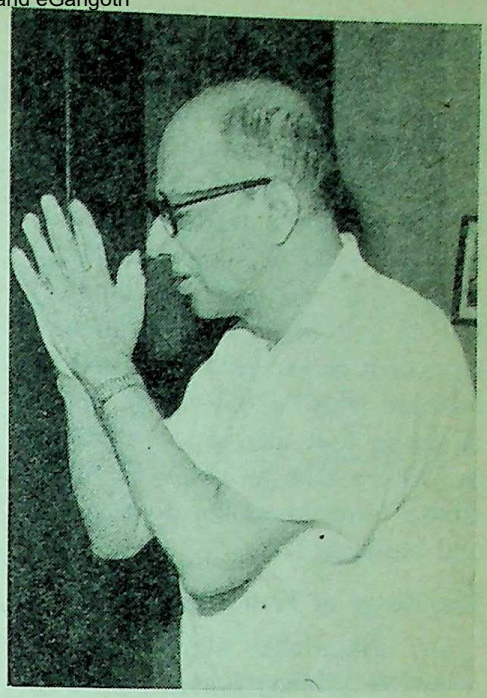
Dr. P. S. Pissurlekar



By

V. Parvate

Dr. P. S. Pissurlekar is an honoured celebrity in the world of Indian historical research, particularly for his unexcelled and distinguished contribution to collecting, compiling and co-ordinating material regarding the Maratha-Portuguese relations extending over four centuries. Portuguese records lying in the Archives at Panaji and Lisbon have been thoroughly explored by him and what he has written about them in his numerous tracts, dissertations and papers read at historical conferences, points to his amazing achievement.

DR. Pissurlekar's three volumes in Portuguese covering over 500 printed pages on Maratha-Portuguese relations constitute his monumental work and the University of Bombay deserves to be congratulated upon its decision to have them translated in English.

It is the students of history and research scholars who will chiefly benefit by it. But, fortunately, there already available a quintessence of these volumes in Marathi in a publication of the University of Poona covering over three hundred printed pages. The University of Poona requested Dr. P. S. Pissurlekar to deliver lectures in the N. C. Kelkar lectures series of 1964, while the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Pissurlekar agreed and delivered six lectures of copious information on Portuguese-Maratha relations. With same additional information, they were brought out as a book and it is considered by Marathi knowing research scholars of history as a great boon. The book has had a good press since publication and the same is being brought out in its English version by Somaiya Publications of Bombay.

Goa-Bombay Ties Strengthened

This development became a practical proposition only after the liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule in the wake of which, there came to be established four Arts and Science Colleges in Goa, all of which were affiliated to the University of Bombay. Even during the Portuguese rule in Goa, there were several High Schools in Goa from which students used to be sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Today, all the Colleges in Goa, including the Medical, Agriculture and Engineering are all affiliated to the University of Bombay and thus the Goa-Bombay ties have been strengthened still more. For the last three years, there is a post-graduate teaching centre also functioning in Goa and Dr. Pissurlekar is honorary guide of several graduates who are working for M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in linguistics or historical subjects.

Library Donated

Dr. Pissurlekar has donated his rich private library to this centre of the University of Bombay along with several manuscripts, micro-films, medals etc. that he was the recipient of during Portuguese and post-Portuguese days. His only condition is that if and when a University of Goa materialises, his donation should be transferred to this University. Bombay has accepted this condition.

Excellent Adviser and Counsellor

Dr. Pissurlekar has not been keeping very well for the last two

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years and for the last four months he has been in hospital. His medical attendants and friends and admirers think that there is nothing radically wrong with him and in a few months he will be hale and hearty. That is what every one who knows anything about him has been praying for. But he has completed 75 years and he cannot be expected to be able to function with his old vigour, determination and alertness, although he will ever be an excellent guide, adviser and counsellor to scholars and students.

Knowledge of French and Latin

Dr. Pissurlekar started life as a humble primary school teacher in a Portuguese School in Goa. But such a teacher was equipped with a working knowledge of French and Latin also. It was a coincidence, more or less, that his literary talent and scholarly tendency came to be noticed by a Portuguese Viceroy who called him to interpret old Portuguese records at his residence and there his rise began. Soon he was appointed as the Director of Archives at Panaji. He seized his opportunity and diligently studied the records in Portuguese, Marathi, Persian and Urdu. Marathi records were in the Modi script. But he became an expert in interpreting and deciphering all. Thus his daily avocation for years together made him a scholar of history with his intelligent grasp of all that he saw. The Portuguese Government appreciated his worth and services and twice sent him to Portugal to study the records there at Lisbon and Coimbra. He also went to Paris, London, Madrid and Rome in pursuance of his work and brought with him a number of old books, manuscripts, microfilms and such other rarities which are now the proud possession of the University of Bombay.

Shri D. B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, offered a gold medal to Dr. Pissurlekar for his work in historical research at a function held at the hospital in Panaji, recently.

Gold Medalist

While living in Goa, Dr. Pissurlekar had established contacts with literary and scholarly institutions and individual scholars in India, like the Asiatic Society of Bombay, Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal of Poona, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal etc. as well as individual scholars like Dr. Surendranath Sen, Jadunath Sarkar, D. V. Potdar, N. C. Kelkar and others. In recognition of his work, the Bengal Royal Asiatic Society awarded him the Jadunath Sarkar Gold Medal and the Bombay Society the James Campbell Medal. The latest such award was made by the Brihan Maharashtra Parishad Session held at Hyderabad last year.

While in his sick-bed in Dr. Sharad Vaidya's Hospital at Panaji, the medal mentioned last was handed to him by the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, Shri D. B. Bandodkar on behalf of the Parishad on May 30, 1969 in the presence of Shri Vasantrao Dempo, President of Goa Education Society and his elder Goan friend, Shri Vyankatesh Sardesai and others including Prof. Govardhan Parikh, former Rector of the University of Bombay. His friends and admirers in Goa had planned a far more ambitious function on this day but Dr. Pissurlekar's health being what it is, it has been postponed to a more suitable day. On this occasion Dr. Pissurlekar could not move from his bed, but he was speaking quite well, coherently and logically as usual, but, after all, it meant a strain. His words of farewell were "I have given you all I had" and that moved everyone present visibly.

Incomparable, Immense Services

Dr. Pissurlekar's services to the history of the Marathas are incomparable and immense and every history research scholar in Maharashtra is fully alive to it. Many years ago, he was of great help to Shri Yeshwantrao Kelkar who produced an excellent book on the Peshwas' campaign against the Portuguese in Salsette and Bassein.

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'*Vasaichi Mohim*' which culminated in the capture of Thane and Bassein by Chimaji Appa, Bajirao's valiant and brilliant brother, in 1739. That led to the extinction of Portuguese domination in North Konkan. Dr. Kelkar has made suitable and grateful acknowledgements to Dr. Pissurlekar's help in preface to that book. Portuguese power was about to be put an end to in Goa, also about that time as a result of a similar campaign simultaneously led by Vyankatrao Ghorpade, brother-in-law of Bajirao and Chimaji, but for the intrigues in his camp by some fifth-columnists'. The interesting and instructive story of this episode could be well studied in Dr. Pissurlekar's book. What did not happen then was accomplished by the Government of Jawaharlal Nehru after about 225 years later. Every Maratha has much to learn from what Dr. Pissurlekar has written evennow.

ORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

(*continued from page 12*)

the creation of more productive employment opportunities and the development of skills will help in solution of what is undoubtedly the most important and the most serious problem facing the developing countries at present.

Role of Industrialised Countries

In conclusion, may I refer to the role of industrialised countries in making the programme a success? The Director-General has made a passing reference to the non-fulfilment of expectations roused by the first Development Decade and also to the resolutions adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It would be futile at this stage to go into the reasons for the failure of the first decade. It is, nevertheless, necessary for the developed countries, if further failures are to be avoided and if more expectations are not to be belied, to implement the UNCTAD declarations in good faith. The creation of favourable conditions of trade for the developing countries is the one sure means whereby their man-power policies can be supported and sustained. It is my hope that the measures and policies adopted by the industrialised countries of the world would be informed and influenced by a realisation of this simple but fundamental truth.

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Give Weightage to Konkan Coastal Passenger Traffic in Plans

Shri M. A. Vairale Urges Centre

The seventh meeting of the State Port Advisory Board was recently held at Sachivalaya, in Bombay, under the chairmanship of Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications. Addressing the meeting, Shri Vairale covered certain questions of wider public importance like revision of fares on the coastal shipping service, rescheduling of services, Mirya Bay Project, passenger amenities, etc. He said that he had been pressing the Government of India to show due respect to the humane aspects of the Konkan Coastal Services and reorientate their policies so as to give suitable and most ardently desired weightage to the passenger traffic, in finalising their plans. While he did not claim hundred per cent improvement of the ports, Shri Vairale said that matters had improved to a great extent and that they hoped to maintain the same tempo subject to financial limitations. We publish here the text of Shri Vairale's speech.

IT gives me great pleasure in extending to you all a very warm welcome to this 7th meeting of the State Port Advisory Board.

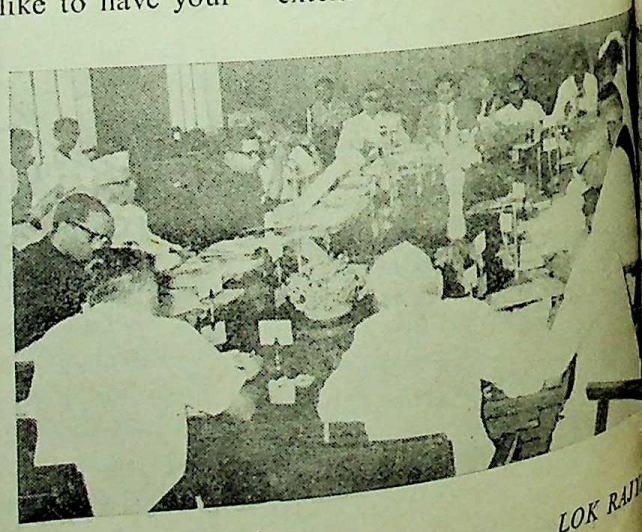
I would like to make a special mention of Shri J. G. Bodhe, who is now going to represent the Bombay Port Trust and also the Presidents of the Zilla Parishads of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts, whose participation in the deliberations of this Board will be very much valued by Government.

Important Deliberations

I feel that today's deliberations will be of considerable importance since the items you will discuss to-day, have very wider public significance. Firstly, it is the question of revision of fares of the coastal shipping services, a demand for which has been voiced by M/s. Chowgules since last few months. Really speaking, the matter is entirely within the purview of the Central Government, but since these services are vital for the people of Konkan, the State Government has been taking interest in this question and the Government of India had also been consulting us from time to time. I am shortly proceeding to Delhi for a discussion with Shri Raghu Ramaiah, Union Minister for Shipping and Transport and I would very much like to have your valuable advice, which will [illegible] useful to me in my deliberati[illegible] with the Government of In[illegible] This Board has on it, the represen[illegible] tives of the people, the passenge[illegible] the operators, the Maharashtra S[illegible] Board Transport Corporation a[illegible] Officers of the State and Centr[illegible] Governments and I am sure the[illegible] advice would be of considerab[illegible] significance to the State Governme[illegible] in forming our approach to th[illegible] much discussed public question.

Rescheduling of Services

The other question, which [illegible] would like you to give a serio[illegible] thought, is rescheduling of servic[illegible] proposed by M/s. Chowgules fro[illegible] the next season commencing fro[illegible] September 1969. The reschedul[illegible] is required principally because of t[illegible] scrapping of 'Rohidas', their o[illegible] ship and affects the ports of Janji[illegible] Shrivardhan and Harnai to t[illegible] extent that these ports will ha[illegible]



Shri M. A. Vairale Minister for Buildings and Communications, addressing the seventh meeting of the Maharashtra State Port Advisory Board, held at Sachivalaya, in Bombay. Seated to his right is Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture.

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only 2 calls a week, instead of 6 as earlier before, while Dabhol will have no calls at all since the Yugoslavia ships of M/s. Chowgules cannot negotiate the sand bar at Dabhol at all tides due to extra draft. So far as Dabhol is concerned, the alternative before us is to wait till the 500 ton dredger under order, is received in another 2 years time and reconcile ourselves to the schedule with no calls at all at Dabhol or to take up dredging the sand bar at the entrance channel through the dredger pool set up by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India. As per tentative indications of the fare structure given by the Government of India to us, the cost of dredging the bar, would be in the order of Rs. 20 lakhs or so and it would be completed in 3/4 months time from commencement. The matter is being considered at higher level and I hope to obtain a Government decision very shortly. Even if dredged, the Dabhol would be having only 2 or 3 calls a week, as indicated by M/s. Chowgules. I would like the Board to note this position. I would like the Members to place their views before this Board, so that we can come to some understanding about the scheduling before the next fair season commences.

Bombay Harbour Services

I would also refer to item which we are now going to consider, under which your opinion has been sought over the demand of fare revision asked for by the launch services of the Bombay Harbour Services. This service affects over 2 million passengers moving in the Bombay Harbour i.e. Mora, Rewas and Dharamtar. The increase in fare under consideration of the Government is 10 per cent and covering the all round increase in price structure, the Board may like to give a sympathetic thought to this proposal. While dealing on the subject of harbour services, I would like to inform the Board that the Inland Water Transport Committee appointed by the Government of India recently visited Bombay and studied with great interest, the proposal to introduce all weather services between Bombay and Mandwa. The need for introducing such services has been personally voiced by me before the Committee in the interest of suburban development around Bombay and I feel the Committee was very much appreciative of our view point. As it is, the work of the jetty under execution when completed in the course of next two years' time, will provide only for fair weather facilities for the launch services. For converting it into an all weather port, construction of a break-water will be necessary and the rough estimate of the cost is Rs. 1 crore or so. It will also be necessary to acquire one or two all weather launches for running the services, which may call for another Rs. 30 lakhs or so per launch of 200 capacity. I am sure the intrinsic utility of the project would be accepted by the Committee and they will recommend substantial central assistance for this project in the immediate near future.

Barge Traffic Potential in Thana Creek

There have been indications of substantial barge traffic potential in the Thana Creek area. The hydrographic survey of the creek is already in progress and if adequate central assistance comes forward, the development of the Thana Creek, would be visualized, subject of course to final technical and financial considerations. The Committee, I just mentioned above, has also taken cognisance of this potential, and we may as well await its recommendations in the very near future.

Works under Execution

I would like to mention about a few important works under execution. Firstly, I am happy to inform the Board, that after initial difficulties, the Mirya Bay Sheltered anchorage project is now making satisfactory progress. You will appreciate that Mirya Bay project is the first of its kind, being executed by the State's Ports Organization and in fact, when completed, will be a unique marine work in India, executed with no involvement of foreign talent, etc. Government has every hope that with the completion of the project, the sea-transport requirement of the Konkan region will be considerably augmented and will prove an inducement to the new industries being set up in this otherwise backward area.

Special Programme of Passenger Amenities

As stated by me during the last meeting, Government has embarked on a special programme of passenger amenities at all the passenger ports, and I had promised the Board that in the course of next two or three years, all the ports would be having the minimum basic passenger amenities according to the scale we had drawn up. Let me tell you, that considering the tempo with which our field officers are working, I am sure that the initial target date for completion of this programme could be much enhanced and it is very likely that by the end of this year most of the programme would have been accomplished.

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Creek Services Not Ignored

While Government attaches considerable importance to the Coastal Services, it does not intend to ignore the creek services operated in a number of creeks cutting in the West Coast. The creeks will also have their due priorities on the Capital Dredging programme. In the meantime, and specially since the Zilla Parishad Presidents of the 3 maritime districts in the State are here, I would urge them, as already requested on official level, to pay more attention to this mode of transport. They could prepare a programme of minimum basic passeger amenities at least at important creek ports and improve upon the present neglected conditions of the numerous landing places within their jurisdiction. The Zilla Parishads are most welcome to avail of the advice of our nautical officers and harbour engineers in any problem connected in maintenance and operation of these services.

Direct Control over Launch Operators

I am fully aware of the growing need and public feeling of having more and direct control over the launch operators working in the creeks and mainly in the Bombay Harbour and this could be achieved by the State Government directly administering the Land Steam Vessel Act, 1917.

A policy decision to that effect have already been taken, and will be implemented very shortly. In the meantime, I would caution the launch owners that they must show positive improvement and agree to move along the changing times, else, the Government will be forced to take drastic steps in the interest of public convenience and indifference to the growing pressure from the public for improvement in the services. My appeal is specially directed towards the operators in the Bombay Harbour against whom increasing complaints are voiced through the press and by direct approach to Government. The launch operators, who are seeking revision of fares, have an increased moral responsibility on them to ensure a satisfactory service to the passengers. The Pool management, which is running the show, will, I hope, take the cognizance of this word of advice and act promptly and show positive results from the next fair season.

Matters Have Improved

I would like to reiterate, before I conclude, that the discussions in our meeting have proved very useful and educative and Government looks upon the Board's deliberations for increasing guidance on matters of long term policy.

I do not claim a cent percent improvement of the ports, in such a short span of 5 years since we took over their administration, but I am sure and I hope, you will bear me out that matters have improved to a great extent and we hope to maintain the same tempo, subject of course to the financial limitations that may be placed on us, due to reduced plan allocations than expected. If the operators Messrs. Chowgules on their part also make personal endeavour, which I am sure, they are keen to do, to improve the services, and the Government of India devotes increased attention to the Konkan Coastal Services, we could, jointly evolve a very convenient, economical and badly needed service to the people of Konkan.

Minister Pressing Union Government

I had been pressing at every forum that the Government of India should show due respect to the humane aspects of these services, and that they should reorientate their policies so as to give suitable and most ardently desired weightage to the passenger traffic, in finalizing their plans. I am happy to note that in my instance the Director General of Shipping have been paying more and personal attention to the services and efforts are being made since last 2 or 3 seasons to seek co-ordination by sitting across the table by the Director General of Shipping, the State Government, the Mercantile Marine Department, the Bombay Port Trust, the Director of Transport and the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for evolving convenient schedules, and for working out other incidental arrangements. I wou'd urge you all to continue to show the same spirit of mutual co-operation and understanding, with the supreme objective of maximum benfit to the common traveller.

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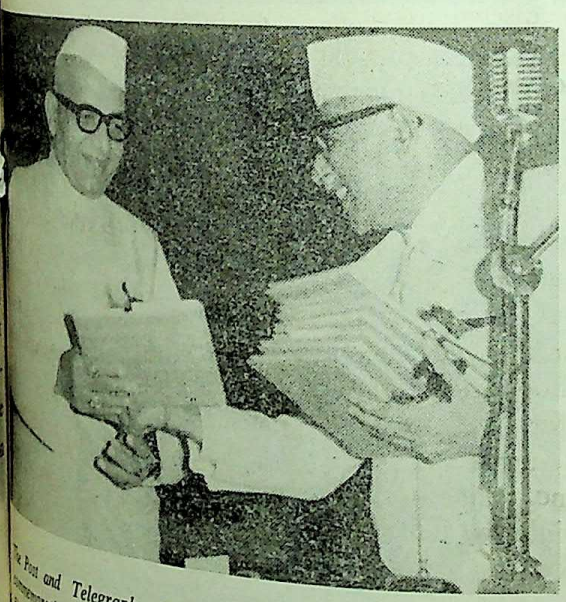
Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar's Birth Centenary

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, unveiled the portrait of Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar, on the occasion of the birth centenary of the late, on June 20, 1969. Shri Shantanurao Kirloskar, is seen at left.



The Post and Telegraph Department issued special tickets in commemoration of the birth centenary of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar who did pioneering work in the industrial field. Shri Lalchand Hirachand, a noted industrialist of Maharashtra, handed over a collection of the tickets issued by the Post and Telegraph Department to Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, at a social function held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay, on June 20, 1969.

The Late Kirloskar's Pioneering Work Lauded

THE farmers in Maharashtra will ever remain indebted to the pioneering work of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar in manufacturing agricultural tools and implements which have contributed no small a share in the agricultural development, observed Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture on June 20, while speaking at a function organised by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce at the Ghia hall to commemorate the birth centenary of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar, founder of the Kirloskar Group of Industries. Shri Lalchand Hirachand presided.

Shri Sawant said that the late Shri Kirloskar believed that the agricultural development would not be achieved by the use of traditional wooden plough, well irrigation and age-old methods of farming. He, therefore, started production of hand fodder cutter, iron ploughs, pumping sets to develop agriculture. Shri Kirloskar was an ideal employer and an imaginative entrepreneur. He treated the workers as his equals and strove to remove untouchability.

His pioneering work in the industrial development should serve as a source of inspiration to the younger generation, Shri Sawant added.

Among others who addressed the gathering included the Sheriff of Bombay, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Shri Ian Mackinnon, President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Shri Pranlal Patel,

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President, All India Manufacturers' Association, Shri Pratap Bhogilal, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Shri R. G. Saraiyya, Shri B. Lall, Postmaster-General and Shri Chandrakant Kirloskar.

A Special commemorative stamp issued by the Post and Telegraphs Department to mark the birth centenary of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar was released by Shri Lalchand Hirachand. Shri P. K. Sawant presented an album of the stamps to Shri Chandrakant Kirloskar, grandson of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar.

Earlier, Shri Deokisan Sarda, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce welcomed the gathering and Shri M. L. Apte, Vice-President, proposed a vote of thanks.

Kirloskar's Statue Unveiled

Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, Union Home Minister, unveiled a 7-foot statue of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar at Kirloskarwadi on June 22. The function was held as a part of celebration of the birth centenary of the founder of Kirloskar group of industries.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan paid tributes to the memory of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar. He said the late Shri Kirloskar had created a niche for himself in the history by laying foundation of industry in the most adverse circumstances and later developing it into a huge industrial complex through dedicated efforts. He ardently believed that agricultural development was a necessary prerequisite for the development of industry and therefore started manufacture of agricultural implements like iron ploughs, pumping sets, etc. His pioneering work in field of industrial development should serve as a source of inspiration to the younger generation, Shri Chavan added.

Among others who addressed the gathering included Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries ; Shri Vasantraodada Patil, President of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and Shri V. P. Varde.

Earlier, while welcoming the gathering Shri Shantanurao Kirloskar detailed the growth history of Kirloskarwadi.

The Union Home Minister later unveiled a portait of the late Laxmanrao Kirloskar at the Kirloskar High School at Palus.

(*continued from page 9*)

Acharya Atre's Death Condoled

"The sad demise of Acharya Pralhad Keshav Atre, the versatile Marathi author, journalist and educationalist was condoled by the officers and staff of the Maharashtra Information Centre, New Dehli.

The resolution records Acharya Atre's deep and abiding interest in the activities of the centre for the promotion of art and culture and recalls the visit he paid to the Centre in 1962 and his powerful editorials in the Maratha on the Gokhale Volumes published by the Information Centre."

A two-minute silence was observed as a mark of respect to the departed soul. * *

Maharashtra Information Centre, Margao (Goa) held a meeting to mourn the sad demise of late Acharya Atre. The meeting was held at the Margao Municipal Hall on 15th June, 1969.

Shri Mukundrao Shinkre, ex-M.P. and present president of the Margao Municipality presided over the meeting. Shri Chandrakant Keni, Editor of a Marathi daily 'Rashtramat', Prof. Wader of Chowgule College, Shri R. V. Joglekar, Head Master of Damodar Vidyalaya and Shri Narayan Palekar spoke in the meeting. All the speakers eulogised the services rendered by Acharya Atre in the social, political and cultural fields.

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Manufacture of Community Radio Receivers
Maharashtra Government's Lead

HE radio has been acknowledged as the most powerful ns of reaching the distant rural ns and the deep interiors of the ntry, for quick dissemination of ws and information amongst the al masses. Recognizing the great ential of this vital medium of s communication, the Government of Maharashtra has sponsored e installation of community radio eivers in large numbers, in the ious villages of the State, through e Directorate of Rural Broadsting. About 21,000 community dio receivers have so far been talled by the Directorate under e State-wide Rural Broadcasting heme. Maharashtra is the only te to have a separate Directorate Rural Broadcasting and a project the manufacture of radio receivers a regular production basis.

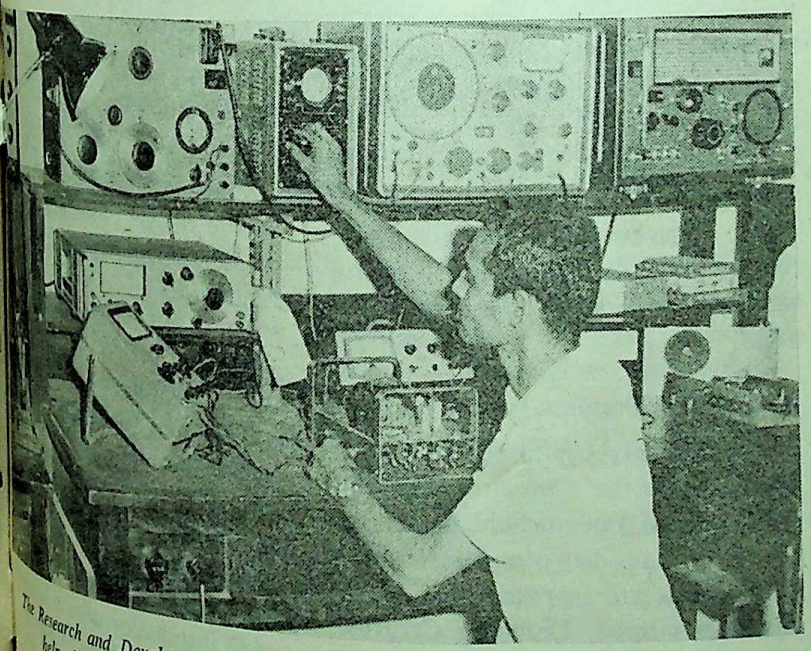
dio Manufacturing Project

With a view to ensuring regular ply of good quality radio receivers to meet the growing demand from the villages, separate manufacturing division has recently been set up under the Rural Broadcasting Directorate, with an initial annual production capacity of 3,000 radio receivers. Against this programme more than 2,000 radio sets have since been manufactured and many of these have been sent out for installation in the field and are already working in the various villages under the State-wide Rural Broadcasting Scheme. The sets have been well received in the field by both the maintenance staff as well as the listening public.

Some other State Governments have also shown an interest in the procurement of these sets for their Community Listening Schemes.

Special Features

The radio receivers have been suitably designed to give a reliable and trouble-free service under the rural conditions. For maximum economy in operation transistors have been utilized in these receivers. With their ample power output and weather-proof out-door loudspeakers, these receivers can adequately cater to groups of 200 to 300 listeners in the villages. These receivers are made sufficiently rugged to withstand the rigours of rural usage and are also simple to operate and convenient to maintain. With a single heavy duty dry battery the receivers can provide a daily listening service of four to five hours for a period of about six months.



The Research and Development Section where testing of receivers is done with the help of precision instruments. A technician is seen engrossed in his work.

Performance and Cost

The workmanship and performance of these receivers are fully in keeping with the relevant Indian Standards Specifications for community receivers. The receivers are more aesthetic in appearance and superior in performance to the community receivers produced by the indigenous manufacturers in the private sector. In spite of this, the cost of these receivers is practically the same as that of the commercially produced receivers, viz. about Rs. 300 each.

Future Progress

The Manufacturing Division of the Directorate which is temporarily housed in the existing Central Workshop premises at Sleater Road, is proposed to be shifted in the near future to a more suitable and spacious premises at Gell Street, near Byculla, in Bombay. After moving to the new premises it is proposed to gradually take up the manufacture of other allied equipments and components in the Radio and Electronic field, thereby suitably

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diversifying the activities of the Manufacturing Division.

Additional Project

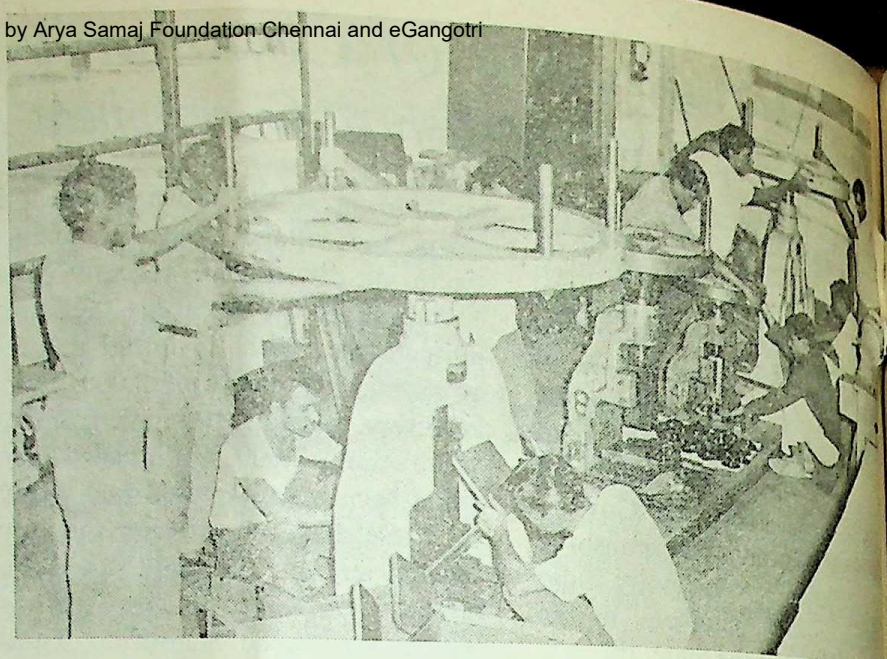
A programme for the manufacture of about 1,000 transistorised receivers, designed for use in the proposed new Group Listening Scheme of the Directorate, is also expected to be taken in hand during the course of the current year in addition to the existing production of community receivers.

Foreign Exchange

Out of the 190 odd components which go into each community receivers, 35 vital components are being fabricated in the Manufacturing Division itself and practically all the remaining items are being procured from indigenous sources. Hardly any direct foreign exchange component has thus gone into the production of these receivers.

State-wide Rural Broadcasting Scheme

As mentioned above, the community receivers produced by the Manufacturing Division are being used for installation in the various villages under the Contributory Scheme of Rural Broadcasting, covering the entire State. Under this scheme, radio sets are installed in the various villages against the payment of an initial installation contribution of Rs. 175 per set and an annual maintenance contribution of Rs. 90 per set, by the respective villages joining the scheme. The response to the scheme has been very encouraging and more than 50 per cent of the villages in the State have been already covered by it. A new (contributory) Scheme of Group Listening is proposed to be introduced shortly under which radio receivers would be provided to listener groups such as school students, Mahila Mandals, etc. and institutions such as hospitals and libraries.



Picture shows a section of the Pressing Shop where radio cabinets are being shaped.

The regular maintenance of the receivers installed under the State-wide Rural Broadcasting Scheme is also looked after by the Directorate through its State-wide maintenance organisation manned by suitably qualified technical personnel.

Flood Warning Scheme

Besides the State-wide Rural Broadcasting Scheme, the Directorate has also been operating an Emergency Flood Warning Scheme by means of about 400 specially modified transistorised receivers installed in the various villages falling within the flood zone, which are kept in operation round the clock, thus enabling the villages to receive an advance radio warning signal in time during the day and night.

Radio Rural Forum

Another very useful scheme being operated by the Directorate is the Radio Rural Forum Scheme, under which regular listening-*cum*-discussion groups are formed in the various Community Listening Centres, thereby providing an effective two-way channel between the listeners and the respective broadcasting stations.

Free Radio Sets for Adivasi Areas

A scheme for the installation of 2,800 community listening sets in the Adivasi areas of the State on a free basis is also under implementation by the Directorate and over 600 radio sets have already been installed in these areas.

Fourth Plan Activities

The Directorate proposes to take up the following activities during the Fourth Plan period :—

(*a*) expansion of the Rural Broadcasting Scheme to cover all the 36,000 villages in the State;

(*b*) installation of about 10,000 group listening sets;

(*c*) manufacture of 15,000 radio receivers;

(*d*) expansion of facilities for maintenance and up-keep of cine projectors and allied audio-visual equipments;

(*e*) training of technical personnel to meet the progressive requirements of the Directorate; and

(*f*) installation of television receivers in selected areas. * * *

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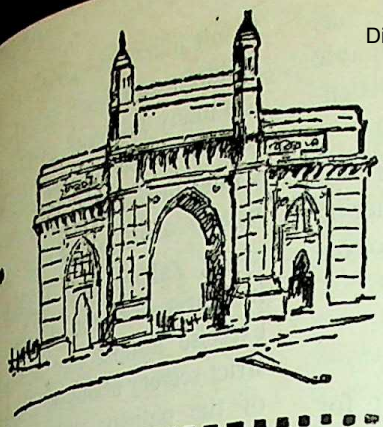

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Log House at National Park Inaugurated

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the Log House overlooking the Tulsi Lake at the Sanjay Gandhi National Park last month. On his way, the Chief Minister also released certain species of herbivorous wild animals—four blue bulls and eight four-horned antelopes in the thickets near the Deer Park and four deer near the Log House.

The Log House or Vana Kuti has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 91,000 near Tulsi Lake, for providing accommodation exclusively to experts, both Indian and foreign, who will be visiting the State for planning developments in different fields. There was no accommodation for their stay in the park so far. The log house has two suites, each consisting of a bed room and a living room and an open verandah gallery. An independent sanitary block and a store room are also provided for each suite.

The log house is fully furnished with modern type of wooden and cane furniture and drapery. A ten-horse power diesel pumping set has been provided for the supply of water.

The Master Plan for the development of the Park, which is yet to be drawn, envisages a tentative outlay of Rs. 15 crores. The Government is interested in the drawal of the Plan and terms and conditions from experts in different fields, teams of experts or institutions with requisite expertise in planning of National Parks, have recently been invited.

Later, in a chat with newsmen, the Chief Minister disclosed that the State Government proposed to spend Rs. 4 lakhs this year on developing the National Park. He said that the Government would seek the help of U. N. park experts in the drawal of the Master Plan. The Government would also explore possibilities of securing a loan from the World Bank for implementing the scheme.

Film City

Referring to the proposed film city on an area of about 80 hectares (200 acres) earmarked in the Park area, Shri Naik said that the Government proposed to develop film-making as an industry and give it all help to encourage it. He said that the Government had invited specific proposals from interested parties in the film industry towards the setting up of a film city.

Earlier, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, welcomed the Chief Minister. Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, was also present on the occasion.

Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, is seen addressing at a meeting of the District Prohibition and Excise Officers, held at Sachivalaya on June 18.

Let Not Fair Image of Maharashtra be Tarnished

In his concluding address to the meeting of the District Prohibition

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and Excise Officers, which was held last month Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, observed that the Government of Maharashtra has tried to give the prohibition policy a more practical bias in the interest of the common man, particularly of the weaker sections of the society.

Shri Yagnik called for strenuous efforts to implement the prohibition policy of the Government with more rigour during the current Gandhi centenary year. " We should not do anything that would permit any one to tarnish the fair image of Maharashtra on any score," he said.

The Prohibition Minister also assured sympathetic consideration of the suggestions and difficulties put forth by the officers in the meeting.

Shri P. M. Shahane, Director of Prohibition, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tempo Exhibition Inaugurated

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, stressed the need for teaching scientific subjects including technology to the students in secondary and even primary stages.

The Education Minister inaugurated the Tempo Exhibition organised by the Tempo Industrial Corporation at the C. J. Hall on June 19. The purpose of the exhibition is to demonstrate electrical and magnetic instruments with the help of tempo educational kits.

The Minister said that science and technology have achieved great progress in the modern age and observed that education on one hand and industry, and commerce on the other should be brought nearer in actual practice.

Emphasising the importance of scientific instruments for imparting scientific knowledge the Minister said that the new Grant-in-aid Code has made adequate provision to enable schools to purchase such instruments.

Shri G. L. Chandavarkar presided. Shri T. S. Kalbag, Managing Director of the Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

Counselling Clinic at Juhu

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated a Marital Counselling Clinic organised by the Bombay West Rotary Club at its premises at Juhu Tara, Santacruz, on June 15.

Speaking on the occasion Dr. Zakaria complimented the Rotarians on their welcome step in organising such a centre. He expressed the hope that the centre would help generate a new social movement to make proper adjustments in human relationship by providing the right type of guidance and advice to the younger generation. Besides, the centre would prove of immense help to the family planning movement. Family planning was not against marriages. However its message to the younger generation—Don't marry too young; Don't have children too fast; and Don't have too many children—could be impressed by the centre upon the minds of young men and women seeking the benefit of its counselling services.

Dr. Zakaria said that the person in-charge of the Centre should exercise utmost care and maintain strict secrecy about the case histories of the patients. " Because such a centre which deals with delicate human problems can also become a centre of lot of misunderstanding if the approach is not cautious and responsible ", he added.

Dr. C. L. Jhaveri in his speech said that the Centre would cater to the needs of four groups of people, namely, frustrated, inquisitive, inquiry and solastic and would touch upon the demographic, medical and psychiatric aspects of marital life.

The centre would be run on an experimental basis for two years. Dr. K. Sankari and Dr. L. P. Shah assisted by two social workers Smt. H. L. Shah and Smt. S. B. Modi will guide the people on every Sunday for two hours. Besides the services of Dr. C. L. Jhaveri and

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Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, inaugurated the exhibition " U.S.S.R. Friend of Peoples of Asia" in Bombay, on June, 23. In the picture, Shri Vairale is seeing the exhibits.

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Dr. N. S. Vahia would be available to the patients.

Earlier, Shri S. V. Sathaye, President of the Bombay West Rotary Club, welcomed the Minister and the Vice-President, Shri M. R. Bhat proposed a vote of thanks.

Intensive Cardiac Care Unit Inaugurated

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated an Intensive Cardiac Care Unit at Bombay Hospital, on June 19.

Speaking at the inaugural function which was held at Birla Matushri Sabhaghar, Dr. Zakaria congratulated the trustees and management of the Bombay Hospital on providing a very vital unit for the benefit of the people. He said that not only the unit or equipment but the leadership and dedicated work of the personnel connected with this work is important. Dr. Zakaria said that medical treatment to the needy should be provided free or on nominal charge and hoped that the doctors of the country would act on this principle.

Dr. Zakaria praised the services rendered by Dr. K. K. Datey and was happy to know about the establishment of the medical research centre and hoped that the centre would do its best for the eradication of diseases.

Earlier, Shri A. V. Birla, Chairman of the Bombay Hospital Trust, welcomed the Minister.

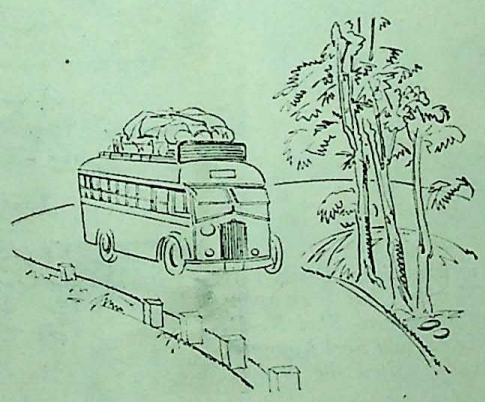
Regional Development of Bombay

Shri K. K. Shah, Union Minister for Urban Development and Public Health, was present at an informal meeting of the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Planning Board held at the Sachivalaya, on June 22.

It was pointed out in the meeting that for the regional development of Bombay, it was necessary to complete the Tansa-Bhatsai (Scheme), develop the Metro Centre in the Uran-Nhava Sheva region and set up an additional Metro Centre in the Pimpri-Chinchwad area. The Central Government should urgently provide assistance to the tune of Rs. 50 crores for the completion of these schemes, it was stated. The financial needs of the Board were also explained to the Union Minister.

Shri Shah apprised himself of the various schemes and assured that the schemes would receive sympathetic consideration.

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, Shri L. G. Rajwade, Chairman of the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Planning Board and Secretary, Home Department, Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Urban Development Department and other members of the Board were present on the occasion.



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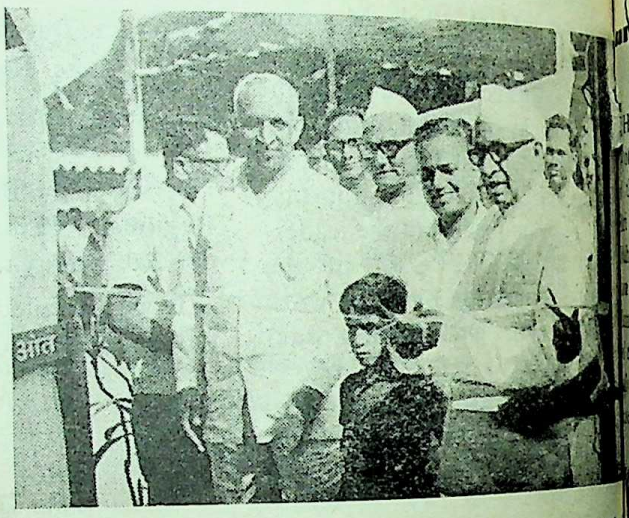
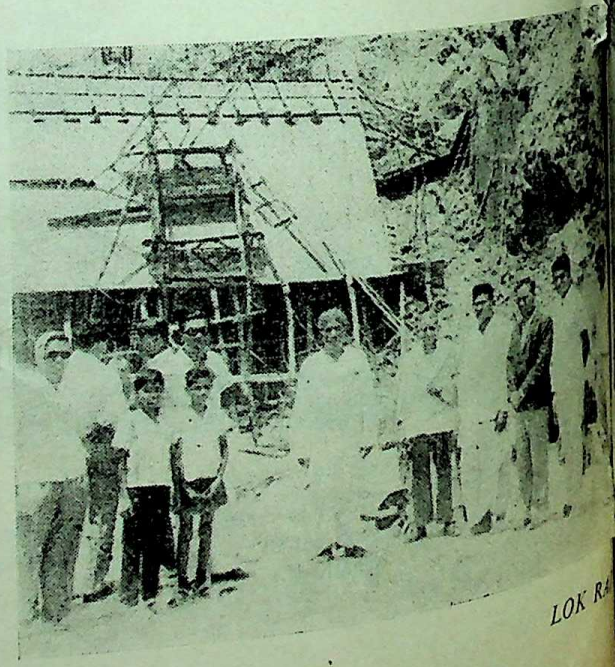
Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, inaugurated the State Transport Depot at Amalner in Jalgaon district. The Depot was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, laid the corner stone of "Shopping Centre" at Nanded recently.



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the 6th State Mango Exhibition at Dapoli in Ratnagiri District, recently.



Construction work on Itiadoh Project, in Bhandara District is in progress. So far an amount of Rs. 3·24 crores has been spent on it. Shri D. S. Khorgade, Collector of Bhandara, Shri K. D. Thakur, President of the Bhandara Zilla Parishad, and Shri Kapgate, M.L.A., recently visited the project.

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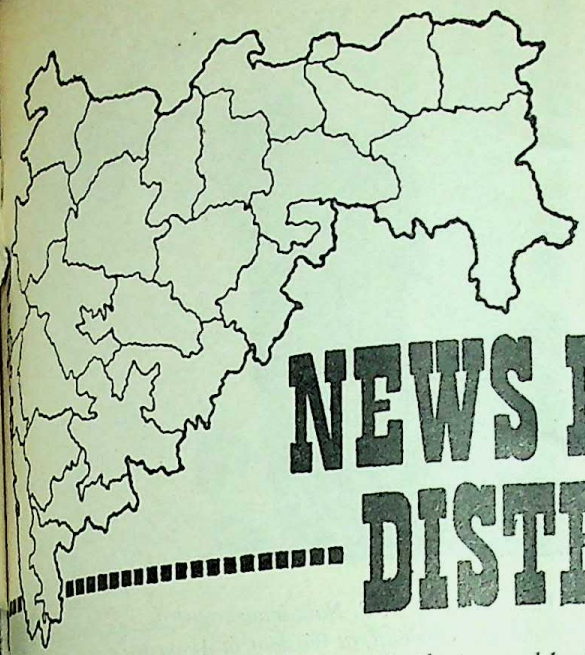


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

HE need for qualitative growth of education for the well-being the society was stressed by V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of harashtra, inaugurating a convention of the Yeotmal District Kunbi ssi, recently. Quantitative growth education, he added, would not the problems facing the edu- youths. Education should be such that would give a new vision to the young generation, enabling them to give due returns to the society.

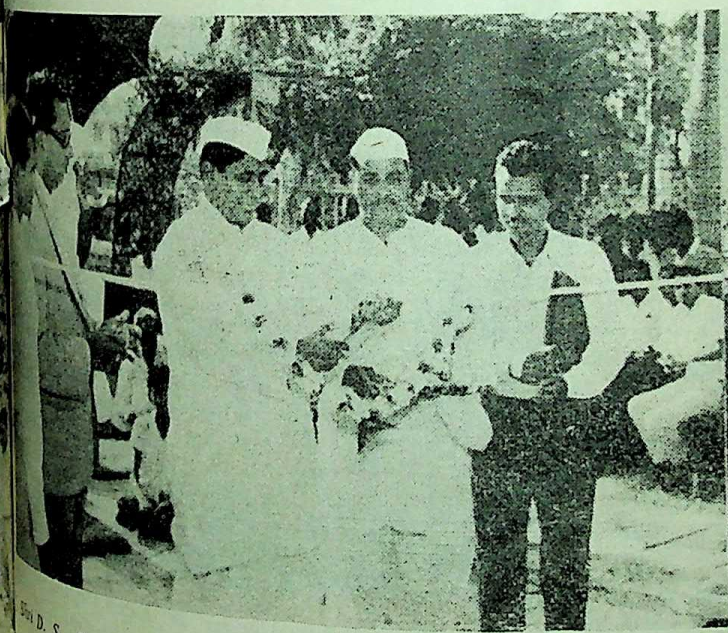
Qualitative Education

Shri Naik said that in the White Paper on education proposed by the State Government, the qualitative growth of education had been given due weightage. He, however, made it clear that the students coming from the backward areas and backward communities were not going to suffer as a result of this weightage. He assured that promising students from the economically and socially weaker sections would get due opportunities.

Shri Naik also laid stress on promoting the hostel and guidance centres movement in the country with a view to facilitating the rural students avail of the various educational opportunities. He called upon the social organisations to come forward to build up the hostels and guidance centres on their own and not wait for the Government to take up the cause.

Need of the Hour

Stepping up production, Shri Naik said, was the need of the hour and he called upon all concerned to strive hard to achieve the goal. It was the increase in the production that would ultimately improve



Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, inaugurated a water tank constructed by the Nasik Road—Deolali Municipality at a cost of Rs. 1·5 lakhs. Seen in the picture to the Minister's left is Shri Karbhari Punjaji Patil Borade, President of the Municipality.

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the economic condition of the society and strengthen the State finances enabling Government to do more for the people. He added that with a view to enabling the cultivators and other producers to increase the output, the Government would be required to take agriculture, irrigation, electricity and road communication schemes on a crash programme basis.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, presiding over the function stressed the need for creating such a social atmosphere which would enable every individual to take the best advantage of the facilities and concessions offered by the Government.

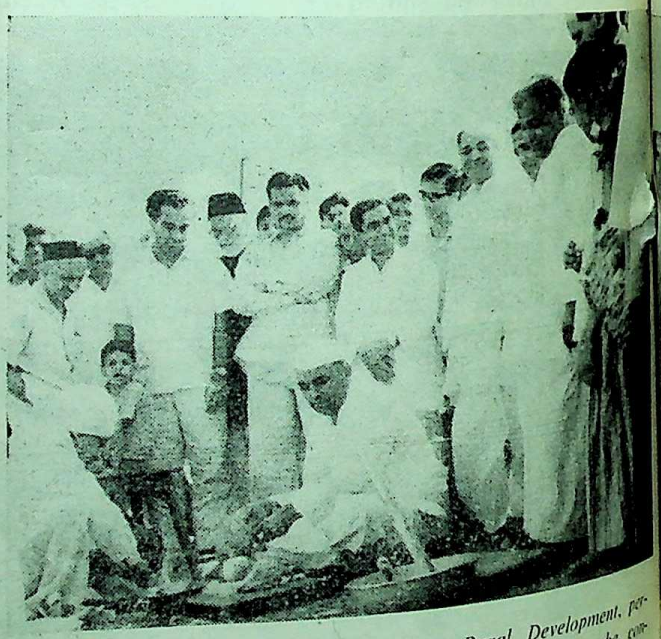
Shri Deorao Patil, Choundhikar, M. L. C. and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the guests. Shri Bhausaheb Mane, M. L. C., proposed a vote of thanks.

Later, the Chief Minister paid a visit to the Sahakari Sut Girni established at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. The Mill has got twelve thousand spindles and would start production on the coming Republic Day. The Mill has been sponsored by the co-operative society.

Itiadoh Project to be completed in 1970

The work of constructing the Itiadoh earthen dam over the river Gadhavi near Gothangaon in Sakoli taluka of Bhandara district is being speeded up. The work was started in 1965 and so far construction of the main gate of the canal has been completed. The work of digging the rocks in the river bed has also been completed. The work of the main canal on the right bank is progressing apace and so far mud work and stone work extending respectively to 53 and 14 miles have been completed.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik inaugurated the late Ramkaran Sharma Maternity Hospital, at Washim, in Akola district, on June 12. Also seen in the picture are Shri Bhirumal Sharma, son of the late Shri Sharma, Shri Rathi, President of the Municipality, and Shri Zanak, M.L.A.



Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, performed bhoomipujan of the Girls' School proposed to be constructed by the Akola Zilla Parishad, at Balapur, recently. Also seen in the picture are Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries who presided over the function, and Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications.

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the work of the dam would be completed in 1970 and it would be able to bring about 16,000 hectares of land under irrigation. The work of the canal and the sub-canal would be completed in 1972 and would help irrigate nearly 32,000 hectares of land in Bhandara and Nagpur districts.

The Rs. 7 crore project would be rather in an era of agricultural prosperity in the district. So far Rs. 3·24 crores have been spent on the construction of the dam and the canal.

The district collector, Shri Khorgade and the Zilla Parishad President, Shri Thakur, who recently visited the site of the dam, expressed their satisfaction over the work.

Bringing Land under High-Yielding Varieties

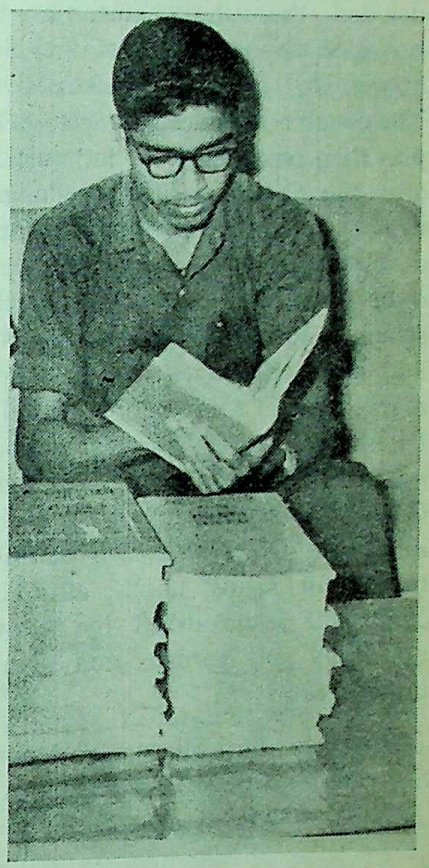
With a view to giving an impetus to the hybrid crop campaign in Bhandara district and to encouraging the cultivators to bring the maximum area under high yielding varieties of jowar and bajra, officials of the district have been intensively touring the rural areas.

Shri B. N. Bhaid, Collector, Shri Pralhadrao Deshmukh, Chairman of Agriculture Sub-Committee, Shri Venkat Chari, Chief Executive Officer, Shri B. C. Mathankar, District Deputy Registrar and Shri S. G. Phanse, Agricultural Development Officer, undertook a joint tour and visited various Panchayat Samitis and villages for the purpose of intensifying the campaign. They explained the advantages of hybrid crop to the cultivators and also the facilities being made available to them by the Zilla Parishads, Government and Co-operative Bank for the hybrid crop development. They also informed the cultivators about the prizes instituted by the Government for the good performance in hybrid crop cultivation.

Bhandardara Hill Station Development

The Directorate of Tourism of Government of Maharashtra convened a special meeting at Bhandardara on June 13 to discuss and to find out ways and means to overcome the difficulties in the progress of the development of the Bhandardara Hill Station. The meeting was attended by the officers representing all concerned Departments of the Government. Shri G. A. Sharma, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department, who was in the chair, conducted the meeting

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries inaugurated the water-supply scheme at Wadegaon in Akola district, on June 7, 1969. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Shri B. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development were also present at the function.



Maharashtra Information Centre, Margao, felicitated on June 20 Shri Ajit Kurade, who topped the list among the successful candidates, who appeared for the S. S. C. Examination conducted by the Maharashtra State S. S. C. Board, Poona, through the Goa centres in March, 1969. He also stood 12th among all the candidates who had appeared for the examination. He secures 85·71 per cent of marks. Chief Information Officer presented to him a set of books of Mahatma Gandhi worth Rs. 110.

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in a pleasant and free but most business like manner and guided the participants on ticklish strategies.

A scheme for setting up a residential colony at Bhandardara as a step towards developing a hill station was initiated same time in 1960. Private lands have been acquired and about 70 plots allotted to the members of the public. However, the houses did not come up for want of the necessary infrastructure such as roads, water supply, electricity, market etc. It was, therefore, decided that these amenities be provided so as to attract the plot holders to start their construction. The concerned officers undertook to play their part effectively and quickly and the Collector of Ahmednagar is to co-ordinate the planned development. As a result, Bhandardara will have a water supply scheme, linking asphalted roads, and electricity supply etc. The Primary Health Centre of the Zilla Parishad has already started providing medical facilities. The existing Ghoti-Bhandardara road will be improved. Open plots will be auctioned for shops, hotels, etc. The camp will be beautified by setting up parks and gardens and planting of trees.

Secretary Shri Sharma ; Deputy Secretary Smt. Tambe-Vaidya ; Joint Director of Tourism Shri Gatne and Deputy Engineer Shri Gaidhani also took a round in the Government Holiday Camp at Bhandardara and worked out a plan for betterment of the provisioning of the camp with supply of furniture, utensils, crockery and bed linen etc., for the convenience of the campers.

Bhandardara is in Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar District and only 180 kms. from Bombay *via* Igatpuri. Standing on a height of 2,400 feet, Bhandardara is the location of India's highest dam so far, the Wilson Dam (282 feet) and where there is one of the country's the largest and loveliest lakes, lake Arthus, nestling in an amphitheatre hills which also boasts of the highest peak in Maharashtra State, Mount Kalsubai, 5,600 feet.

The Government Holiday Camp at Bhandardara where even cooking utensils are provided to the public have already gained a roaring popularity. The restrictions on access to certain natural points imposed during the National emergency have also now been removed. The most beautiful season to visit Bhandardara is October to January when the Umbrella Waterfalls are at their best.

With these developments coming up, Bhandardara will soon shoot up into a tourists' paradise.

Metropolitan Planning Board Meets

The Bombay Metropolitan Regional Planning Board at its meeting held on June 13 at Thana Municipal Hall, considered the reports of its various study groups.

Shri L. G. Rajwade, Home Secretary and Chairman of the Board presided.

While accepting the recommendations of the committee appointed for considering the setting up of new local authorities in Thana District, the Board expressed the opinion that there should be a separate Municipal Council for Mumbra-Diva-Kausa area.

The study group on industry felt that the Government should review its policy of freely allowing new small-scale industries within Greater Bombay area as they adversely affect the dispersal of industries from that area.

The Board recommended that the reclamation work should be rapidly undertaken in Mahim-Bandra-Kurla area which will help reducing congestion in Greater Bombay.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE monsoon session of the Maharashtra Legislative Assem- commenced on June 16, 1969.

The House earlier passed a resolu- expressing its profound grief at death of the ex-President of Dr. Zakir Husain. The also passed resolutions ning the death of Dr. G. B. kar, Maharashtra's Minister Rural Development, Shri P. K. Mr. Purshottamdas Trikam- and Shri Rajaram Shinde, er members of the Assembly.

ing tribute to the memory of Husain, Shri V. P. Naik, Minister of Maharashtra, led the invaluable services ered by him in various spheres described him as a great educationist and humanist.

the death of Dr. Khedkar, Shri said, Maharashtra had lost an Freedom fighter and one had dedicated his life to the of the people in rural area.

said that Shri Atre, with his splendoured and versatile had earned for himself eminent position in Maha- life. His work as a poet, ght, humorist, journalist a political leader had left an mark in the State.

leader of the Opposition, K. N. Dhulup, seconded the ons. He said that Dr. Husain a great scholar and the death of Dr. Hussain had created a vaccum which was difficult to be filled. The late Dr. Khedkar, he said was one of the old guards of freedom fighters. Maharashtrians would always remember with gratitude Dr. Khedkar's success in moulding public opinion in Vidarbha in favour of that region being included in Samyukta Maharashtra State, he added.

Paying homage to Shri Atre, Shri Dhulup said that there was not a single facet of life in Maharashtra which Shri Atre had not dominated. In fighting injustice, he used his pen like a sword.

Shri S. D. More and Shri R. K. Mhalgi also joined in paying glowing tributes to the departed leaders.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Assembly, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the other members of the House, on the death of Dr. Husain, Dr. Khedkar and Shri Atre.

Later, Chief Minister V. P. Naik tabled a resolution that the proceedings of the opening day should be adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed leaders.

The resolution was seconded by all the members and was accepted by the Speaker of the House, and the proceedings were adjourned for the day.

Two minute silence was observed to pay homage.

Bills Introduced

On June 17, the following seven Bills were introduced in the House : (1) the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969; (2) the Maharashtra Fruit Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 1969; (3) the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1969; (4) the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969; (5) the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969; (6) the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies and the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1969; and (7) the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Minister's Appeal to Striking Medicos

In response to a calling-attention notice tabled by Sarvashri Hashu Advani, G. N. Banatwala, F. M. Pinto, V. R. Kaldate, Shyamkant More, Navnit Shah, Datta Samant, R. K. Mhalgi, L. B. Mankar, Nihal Ahmed, Sharadchandra Pawar, E. P. Salve, Krishnachandra Bhoite, Gulabrao Ganacharya and A. N. Namjoshi, in connection with the strike of Housemen and Registrars in Government Hospitals, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, on June 16, expressed his willingness to sit with representatives of the striking Housemen and Registrars and some leading members of Legislature to try and find a solution to the problem.

In a statement made in the House, Dr. Zakaria appealed to them to resume their duties and create a situation where he might be able to help them to the best of his ability.

Following is the text of the Minister's statement:

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There are at present 303 posts of Housemen and 133 posts of Registrars in Government Hospitals at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The details are as given below :—

	JJ	GT	St. George's.
Housemen ..	88	29	26
Registrars ..	40	10	15

	Cama & Albless.	SH Poona.	MCG Nagpur.	MCH Aurangabad.
Housemen	9	66	62	23
Registrars	4	28	22	14

Stipendiary Posts

The posts of Housemen and Registrars are not regular service posts with any pay scale, increments, etc. They are stipendiary posts having a fixed tenure, more in the nature of scholarships for post-graduate studies than regular employment. These posts enable medical graduates to have the necessary experience and training for prosecuting higher education in different branches of medicine. It is true that persons holding these posts render medical service under the guidance of heads of units to patients attending the hospitals as out-door and in-door patients and to that extent their services are useful and valuable to the Government Hospitals in the same manner as those of the Honoraries and Assistant Honoraries who are paid an honorarium of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per month, respectively.

In the beginning each unit had one Houseman and one Registrar. Later on one non-stipendiary post was added so that the various units have now two housemen and one registrar. This was done by the Government to give opportunities to more people to do post-graduate studies. All these house posts were made stipendiary in 1961. There is no enough work for two housemen in one unit and some responsible circles have suggested that a more rational basis of work would be one houseman and one registrar per unit. There is also the demand from the Government doctors, anxious to do post-graduation, that certain posts of this category should be reserved for them.

As regards the stipends of Housemen and Registrars in Government Hospitals, the Government re-raised them from Rs. 115 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 157·90 to Rs. 200 respectively in the year 1962. Again in December 1964, the stipends were raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 for Housemen and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 225 for Registrars. Again in March 1967, the stipends of Housemen and Registrars were increased to Rs. 225 and Rs. 300, respectively.

Financial Implications

I was most unhappy to disappoint the representatives of the Housemen and Registrars, when they saw me on the eve of the present strike on 12th June 1969. To their demands for better facilities for living conditions, I immediately agreed, but I was helpless in regard to their demand for increase in the amount of stipends, which is really the crux of their demands. I can understand their restlessness and the sincerity of their desire to have more money to meet the rising cost of living but with all my sympathy, I have to consider the following financial implications if their demand is to be met :—

(1) Housemen numbering 303 at Rs. 350 instead of Rs. 225—the burden will be Rs. 4,54,500 per year.

(2) Registrars numbering 133 at Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 300—the burden will be Rs. 3,19,200 per year.

Moreover, once this demand of increase in the amount of stipends to Housemen and Registrars is accepted it would be difficult for Government to resist the demand of the interns, numbering 760 in the State who are as much aggrieved. The financial implications of the demand of interns for increase of Rs. 150 per month instead of present Rs. 100 will be Rs. 4,56,000 per year. Then there are the N[illegible] numbering 6,714 in the State who have also been pressing for some time for an increase in their allowance. If agreed to this will add to another Rs. 22 lakhs per year. On a rough estimate, these demands would involve the Government in an additional expenditure of Rs. [illegible] lakhs per annum.

Facilities for Medicos

As regards the demands of Housemen and Registrars for improvement in their living conditions and ordinary facilities such as water supply, telephones, [illegible] messing arrangements, etc., I [illegible] sorry to say that the Government had no recent knowledge of the [illegible] until the strike notice was given. Only a few months ago the Government sanctioned a senior post of a Superintendent for the J. J. Group of Hospitals and one of the Senior Medical Officers was appointed to the post. He is to assist the D[illegible] in all such administrative matters. I deeply regret the inconvenience caused to the housemen and registrars, which I admit should have been more promptly attended to by the hospital authorities. Already remedial action has been started in this regard and Government have given instructions that all the facilities should be immediately provided to the housemen and registrars. I am also considering the action that Government may have

LOK RAJ[illegible]

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1969-70. (The Finance Minister's budget speech is published on page 2) Shri Wankhede also laid on the table of the House the Annual Plan for 1969-70 which provides for an expenditure of Rs. 114 crores. It lays stress on irrigation, agriculture and social services.

The plan outline explains that the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan has not been finalised yet. The National Development Council which met in April last generally approved the broad policies of the Draft Plan and the priorities indicated therein. The broad objectives of the Draft Plan are kept in view in drawing up the Annual Plan for 1969-70 which is the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Abolition of Inams and Special Tenures

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, moved the Bombay City (Inams and Special Tenures) Abolition and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, 1969, in the House, on June 18.

Moving the Bill, Shri Desai said that the Bill sought to abolish inams and special tenures in respect of the lands belonging to temples in Bombay City also as was being done in other parts of the State where such lands were treated as land holdings of kabjedars.

The Revenue Minister explained that a Bill for the same purpose was published on December 2, 1957 and following consideration of objections and suggestions to the Bill revised Bills were published on July 24, 1959 and again on August 20, 1963. The present Bill, Shri Desai said, was perfect and a provision had also been made to levy land revenue on such inam or special tenure lands.

Shri Hashu Advani moved a resolution that the consideration of the Bill be postponed and that it may be referred to the joint select committee of both the Houses.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi supported the resolution.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan opposed the resolution.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that the discussion on the Bill was going on since 1957 and, therefore, it should be passed as early as possible.

Shri Shyamkant More asked why there was so much delay in passing the Bill.

Shri L. P. Shah expressed concern for the tenants who would be required to pay taxes.

Replying to the discussion, the Revenue Minister said that the Government had accepted the principle of abolishing inams and special tenures. The Bill was being discussed since 1957 and the nature of the Bill was such that there were bound to be differences of opinion. Therefore, there was no necessity of referring the Bill to the joint select committee.

After the Minister's reply the Bill was put to vote and passed by the House.

Bill Passed

The House also passed a Bill which seeks to increase the Chief Minister's sumptuary allowance for entertaining guests from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

Moving the Bill on behalf of the Chief Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that the sumptuary allowance of Rs. 15,000 was being given to the Chief Minister since 1956. But since then, expenditure on snacks, drinks, etc. had gone up considerably. The State had also to show hospitality to a number of dignitaries and guests and, therefore, it was necessary to increase the allowance to Rs. 1 lakh.

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Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, P. R. Sanap and Datta Samant opposed, the Bill.

Sarvashri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, W. A. Nayak and W. S. Matkar supported the Bill.

After the Minister's reply, the Bill was passed by the House.

Food Position Satisfactory

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya initiated a discussion regarding the need for the State Government to take steps to prevent rise in prices of commodities in the context of its policy about lifting rationing. Sarvashri R. K. Mhalgi, Shyamkant More, V. R. Kaldate and Ram Mahadik participated in the discussion.

Replying, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, said that the food position in the State was very satisfactory and therefore, rationing in Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur had been lifted.

Similarly, the food production in the State had also gone up and there was a sufficient stock of food grains for the next three months. The supplies from the Central Government were also being received every month and besides, there was also an arrangement to secure three months' quota of food grains from the Centre.

Shri Vartak said that the Fair Price Shops would be there even if rationing was lifted and, therefore, it was baseless to say that prices would rise.

Punishment for Disorderly Behaviour

Earlier, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, moved a resolution that eleven persons who threw leaflets in the House and behaved in a disorderly manner be punished with a day's detention. The resolution was passed by the House.

Member Sworn-in

Shri Wavare, who was elected as M.L.A. from the Nasik Constituency, was sworn-in on June 18.

Later, a short discussion about the strike by the Housemen and Registrars in Bombay and Poona, was held in the House.

Shri Hashu Adwani said that the promise given by the then Minister for Health Shri Shantilal Shah, to fulfill the demands of the Housemen and Registrars, was not kept by the Government.

Shri F. M. Pinto said that the reasonable demands of the medicos should be immediately accepted by the Government, because if the strike would not be called off early, the citizens would have to face many diseases.

Shri E. P. Salve expressed regret over the strike of the doctors. He said that if the Government would accept their demands about increasing the stipends, the facilities provided to the people of the rural area, would have to be curtailed. From the humanatarian point of view the medicos should immediately call off their strike, he added.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya said that the Government should give the essential facilities to the doctors.

Shri Anant Namjoshi expressed the fear of spreading the strike all over India, and added that the Housemen and Registrars had to do any type of work and so their stipends should be increased. He suggested that this problem should be entrusted to a third party and the scale of the stipends should be fixed by it.

Shri Rambhau Mhlagi blamed the Government for this strike.

Shri Datta Samant said that the view of the Government that the Housemen and the Registrars work only to get experience, was wrong. If the Government would appoint regular experienced medicos instead of the Housemen and Registrars, the Government would have to spend ten times more than what it was spending at present. So it would be better to accept the demands to these striking doctors.

Shri Shyamkant More said that on principle it was right that the doctors should not go on strike, but when the facilities they were getting were less than those enjoyed by the prisoners, what should they do?

Dr. Toraskar said that it was a matter of regret that the doctors continued the strike despite of the request of Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar.

Shri Adam Adil criticised the action taken by the doctors, saying that they should not deny the service to the diseased people. He added that during last few years the stipend of the Housemen was increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 225. Registrars also were getting Rs. 300. So the Government should not increase their stipends now. The other demands also would be accepted but first they should call off their strike, he added.

Shri Krishnarao Dhulup criticised the Government and the doctors also.

He also suggested that the Government should immediately appoint a committee to study whether it was essential to increase the stipends given to the Housemen and the Registrars at present or

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increase it. And the Government would take steps according to the report of the committee he said.

Replying to the discussion Shri Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Law said that he had not made this issue the matter of personal prestige. But he stated that nor when the Sachivalaya was brought to the notice of the demands of the housemen and the Registrars till days before the strike began. He said that on the eve of the strike he had discussed with the officers this issue. He added that the stipends involved financial responsibility, it could be under-taken by the cabinet alone.

Mr. Zakaria denied that the previous Health Minister Shri Nanubhai Shah had ever given any assurance of any sort.

Mr. Zakaria told that basic amenities and facilities would be provided to the resident medical staff in all government hospitals in the State within a month. He also made it clear that his assurance did not cover the demand for increased stipends.

After the question hour Shri Narrao Solunke presented to the House the 6th annual report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, for the year 1967-68.

Rising Prices of Sweet Oil

On June 20, Shri Hashu Advani had a discussion in the House on the rising prices of sweet oil, shortage and the need for import-ing it.

Replying to the discussion, Shri G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, said that prices of ground-nut oil were falling in July 1968 and it was expected that there would be a good crop of groundnuts. There were floods in Gujarat and the rains also failed and there-fore the prices of groundnut oil started rising again. Even then, as rains came in Saurashtra and South India, later on, the prices again started to fall but as there was a likelihood of a fall in the groundnut crop in the country, the State Govern-ment made a demand for 5,000 tonnes and 10,000 tonnes of groundnut oil from the Gujarat Government and the Food Corporation, respectively. But they did not agree to meet the demand. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation made an effort to distribute sweet oil, but the rise in prices could not be held.

While efforts were being made to get the supplies of sweet oil, the State Government moved the Centre to import sufficient quantity of soya bean and sunflower oil and supply adequate quota to the State in order to remove the shortage of sweet oil in October 1968. Up to January 1969, the prices of sweet oil were falling but in February 1969, on account of lower production, the prices started rising continuously. In March 1969, the State Government had brought this position to the notice of the Union Government and requested it to supply 10,000 tonnes of oil to this State. The Centre had sanctioned 500 tonnes of soya bean oil to the State on June 17. The oil would be refined and then distribu-ted. Shri Vartak hoped that that would help in bringing down the price of sweet oil to some extent. If there was sufficient demand for the refined soyabean oil, more oil could be obtained from the Centre.

Link Courts

Shri M. B. Sangvikar moved an unofficial resolution which recommen-ded to Government to abolish the link courts. Moving the resolution Shri Sangvikar said that although link courts were established in order to effect savings, the expenditure had actually increased. The link courts were inconvenient to the judges, lawyers, litigators and the police as they had to go from place to place where the sittings of link courts were held. Therefore, link court had become an expensive item. He suggested that an independent court should be set up in each taluka instead.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh, supporting the resolution, said that instead of considering the problem from the point of view of economy the Govern-ment should establish permanent courts wherever necessary.

Shri Shyamkant More opposed the resolution. He said that if permanent courts were established there would not be sufficient work for them. Link Courts had been esta-blished by Government to make dispensation of justice easy and therefore they should not be aboli-shed.

Shri N. V. Ugle said that the experience of link courts was bad. If they were not going to effect any economy the link courts should be closed and each taluka should be given a court.

Sarvashri K. T. Sangle, D. N. Patil and L. R. Hatankar supported the resolution.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Law and Judiciary, said that the Govern-ment did not look to the link courts from the point of view of economy.

The important factor was whether the link court had sufficient work or not. These link courts had been established for the convenience of the people. The taluka courts, Shri Wankhede said, were set up in consultation with and according to

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the recommendations of the High Court. The Government would take a decision about setting up of other courts instead of link courts after holding discussions with the Chief Justice of the High Court. If the link courts were abolished at once, people would be inconvenienced to a great extent. He therefore requested the mover to withdraw his resolution.

The mover of the resolution, Shri Sangvikar withdrew the resolution with the permission of the House.

Konkan Railway Essential

Shri P. A. Kinlekar moved a non-official resolution which sought to request the Union Government to complete the remaining portion of the Konkan Railway in the Fourth Plan period.

Initiating the discussion on the resolution, Shri Kinlekar said that the demand for railway from the people of Konkan was a long standing one. For the transport of mineral and forest wealth and the fish, Konkan was in dire need of railway today. He requested the Maharashtra Government to convey the strong feelings of the people in Konkan about their demand for the railway to the concerned Central Minister fervently and thus stop the neglect of Konkan region. Otherwise, people of Konkan would have to start Telangana-type agitation, he warned.

Sarvashri L. R. Hatankar, P. R. Sanap, Datta Samant, S. K. Athalye, Datta Patil and S.L. Peje strongly supported the resolution.

Shri Hatankar said that top priority should be given to the Konkan Railway.

People will Agitate

Shri Sanap said that it was a practice of the Maharashtra Government to accept anything in principle but not implement it. Half of the population of Bombay came from Konkan and they had laboured for increasing the grandeur of Bombay. Konkan must get the Konkan Railway. The Chief Minister was prepared to fight with the Centre for the sugar factories but he was not prepared to do so for the Konkan Railway. Just as Vidarbha agitated for the agriculture university and got it, Konkan would also do the same.

Dr. Datta Samant said that the demands of Konkan were always refused and its needs were deliberately neglected. Every year, 20 lakh persons travelled to and from Konkan and even then there was no railway line in Konkan. If Konkan was neglected, the people from that region would have to solve their problems on the streets or agitate for an independent coastal State consisting of Bombay, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts.

Shri S. K. Athalye supported the resolution but he opposed the demand for a coastal State. The Government should consider the demand for the Konkan Railway seriously and try their level best to get the railway project implemented. Referring to the problem of communications, Shri Athalye said that steamer and S.T. services had been inadequate. Therefore, the Government should take prompt measures to implement the demand and thus prevent the people from launching an agitation for the purpose.

Shri Datta Patil said that the Government should make it clear whether it was going to meet the demand of Konkan Railway or not. Mere assurances would not do, he added.

Railway Essential for Industrialisation

Shri S. L. Peje said that the Government had no intense feelings for the Konkan Railway. The coastal steamer service was irregular. The Government had not done anything for the industrial development of the Konkan region. Unless and until Konkan had a railway line, it would not be industrially developed because no industrialist was coming forward to set up industries there as there was no railway.

Government Efforts

Replying to the debate, Shri M. [illegible] Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, told the House that it would not be correct to say that Maharashtra Government has no interest in the Konkan Railway. He said that the State Government had put forth its demand for the railway to the Central Government at least 50 times and communication with that Government was going on right from 1957 to this day. The State Government had given topmost priority to the Konkan Railway while deciding priorities of new projects of communication lines. The Railway Board had all the powers of implementation in this regard. The Railway Board had informed the Government that for want of funds it would not be possible for them to take up the Konkan Railway project but the State Government had been even then pressing the Board to take up the project. The State's responsibility in this case was moral, Shri Vairale said and pointed out that the final decision had to be taken not by the Government. He told the House that he would meet the Railway Minister next month in order to press the demand and convey the feelings of the Government and the members of this House to the Minister. He regretted that some of the members talked of starting an agitation and demanding Coastal State for the purpose of the implementation of the Konkan Railway project. *

LOK RAJYA

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Council Proceedings

Maharashtra Legislative Council on June 16, mourned the death of Dr. Zakir Husain, the late President of India, Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra's Minister for Rural Development and Dr. V. D. Sathe, the ex-member of the Council. The Council was adjourned on the mourning day without conducting business as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Zakir Husain.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, moving the condolence resolution said that Dr. Zakir Hussain was the third President of India. He zealously participated in freedom movement of India and in his death the country had lost a great leader. Referring to his educational activities the Chief Minister said that Zakir Husain was a renowned ideal teacher. He made education the mission of his life.

Shri Uttamrao Patil who seconded the resolution said that Dr. Husain was a symbol of Indian secularism.

Shri G. P. Pradhan, M. Shri Prabhakar Vaidya, Dr. J. Jagannath Korpe, Bachhraj Vyas and Shri Damodar Rupvate joined in the tributes.

Expressing profound grief at the death of Shri G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra's Minister for Rural Development, the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik said that Shri Khedkar devoted his life to develop the nation. The Chief Minister praised the services rendered by Shri Khedkar in the freedom struggle.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that Shri Khedkar played a great role in the formation of Maharashtra State and then in the establishment of Panchayat Rajya.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that Shri Khedkar had identified himself with the agriculturists.

Shri M. Haris said that Shri Khedkar was a true gentleman and was a source of inspiration to the youths.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya described Shri Khedkar as a man who was loved most by common man.

Dr. Jagannath Korpe said that Shri Khedkar made all out effort to solve the problem of water supply in villages.

Shri Bachhraj Vyas said that Shri Khedkar was a great Parliamentarian.

Shri Damodar Rupvate said that Shri Khedkar had done notable work in Maharashtra towards the establishment of Panchayat Rajya.

Shri V. S. Page, the Chairman, associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the House said that Shri Khedkar was an able organiser and had established many public institutions.

Paying tributes to the late Dr. V. D. Sathe the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik said that in the death of Dr. Sathe the country had lost a renowned eye specialist.

Shri Uttamrao Patil described Dr. Sathe as a real selfless worker.

Shri G. B. Pradhan, M. Haris and Bachharaj Vyas also joined in paying tributes to Dr. Sathe.

The Council passed the condolence resolutions and observed silence for two minutes.

After the question hour on June 17, Shri R. B. Patil, Minister for Industries, submitted to the House the annual report of 1967-68 of Ore Manganese (India) Ltd.

The Morcha of June 16

Thereafter, Shri V. S. Page read the apology letter by the Police authorities for including Shri Uttamrao Patil's name by mistake among the Legislative Council's members, arrested for their morcha, launched on June 16. Mr. Page said that although any further action is not needed yet the Police authorities should be more careful in such things.

Abolition of Rationing in big cities

The Legislative Council, thereafter started the discussion on the issue of the lifting of rationing in big cities, the proposal for which was made by Shri Datta Tamhane and Madhav Limaye.

Beginning the discussion, Shri Datta Tamhane said that rationing is inconvenient to the daily life of the public. No other States wanted this system to be continued any longer. Despite this, regarding big cities, reasonable facts should be borne in mind for the lifting of rationing. He said that we

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were not yet self-sufficient in foodgrains and for this we had to depend on the Central Government. The decision, therefore, of the abolishing rationing in big cities, was not possible, for there was no guarantee as to whether foodgrains would be available in shops at a cheap rate. The time, therefore, was not ripe now for lifting the rationing system in big cities. He further said that the policy of procuring the foodgrains should be made effective. If it is not possible, then the Government should take the responsibility at least, of obtaining the total foodgrains and thereafter should distribute it. Finally, Shri Tamhane said that it should not happen that because food position is better now, we should abolish rationing and would continue it again after 2 or 3 years when the food position may not be better.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that although the principle of decontrolisation is good, yet it should not be adopted hastily. He also suggested to find out a programme to end the black-marketing of foodgrains.

In his speech, Shri Madhav Limaye said that it is the Government's responsibility to meet the need of foodgrains of every citizen, and from this view point we should look towards the control. For the equitable distribution, lifting of rationing will not be possible, and before abolishing rationing, we should bear in mind that a previous attempt to do so, has been a failure. Similarly, every-day food position should also be taken into account, he said.

Shri N. B. Limaye (Cong.) welcomed the decision of lifting the rationing, for the Rationing Advisory Committee had previously demanded the abolition of rationing due to the mismanagement of the rationing machinery in Poona City.

Kumari Maniben Desai (Cong.) in her speech, welcomed the decision of abolishing rationing. She said that rationing should be lifted for after a considerable waste of time, the people could obtain only hopeless kind of foodgrains.

Smt. Shantiben Desai (R) also welcomed the abolition of rationing, for black-marketing was not stopped even by this system and now people would buy foodgrains in the market itself, she said. She further suggested that a precaution should be taken as to not to increase the rates of foodgrain in the open market after abolishing rationing.

Welcoming the decision of lifting the rationing, Shri Moinuddin Haris said that after legally abolishing rationing, it should be lifted all over the country. He also suggested to abolish rationing in Bombay similarly.

Shri Maheshwar Thakur said in his speech that the rationing should be lifted so that unauthorised transportation of rice by the diseased and the school-going children could be stopped. He also suggested to abolish the Food Department.

Shri Ramjivan Choudhari (JS) welcomed the decision of lifting the rationing. He said that decontrolisation should not be limited to wheat alone, but to all the foodgrains.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya (SMS) said that the Government should provide food at a reasonable rate to every citizen. As there is no guarantee whether the food production is so much enough to abolish the rationing, similarly there is no guarantee whether foodgrain would be available at reasonable rates after the abolition of rationing. The decision therefore, to lift the rationing should not be made hurriedly.

In his speech Shri Vaman [illegible] (SMS) said that although rati[illegible] is inconvenient to the public, yet [illegible] cannot be avoided, for the Maha[illegible] rashtra State is still facing the food[illegible] shortage.

Shri P. Y. Phalke (Cong.) said [illegible] his speech that the farmers should [illegible] inspired to increase the food prod[illegible] tion. They also should be guaran[illegible] of the rates. After fixing the rates [illegible] paddy, jowar and wheat in [illegible] market, their purchase should al[illegible] be systematic, he suggested.

Shri Nagorao Sapate (A) said that the purpose of lifting the rationing was not to the benefit of the Capitalists, the decision, therefore should be welcomed.

Shri Rikhafchand Sharma (Cong.) said in his speech that the rationing should be lifted all over the country.

Shri Vithalrao Hande (SMS) said that it should be considered whether the dearness would be stopped by lifting the rationing. He said that the Government should decide as to what it would do if the food prices would go up after the abolishing of rationing.

Replying to the questions, the Minister for Civil Supplies Shri Vartak said that rationing was legally abolished in Nagpur and Sholapur from last May 1 and it would be lifted from Poona from July 1, yet the Government would be careful as to take various precautions in this matter. Abolishing of rationing is not total decontrolisation, he said. He further said that rationing would be slowly and steadily abolished only after the food position in the country or in Maharashtra had improved.

Explaining the background of rationing, the Minister said that the Government of India had accepted the implementation of the rationing

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in order to restrict the con-
power of the public. He
the Government not only
vided food to villages like
but it also had tried to
foodgrain in the inaccessible
the State. The Government
undertook schemes like Pale-
scheme in order to provide
to the poor people who
could not buy them. The
of rationing, now has been
by various States. The
ment of India has also advis-
same. There should not be
between the Central and
Government on such issues
rationing, he added.

ding Bombay, he said that
tion of rationing is impos-
e. Unless opinion about the
partment changes, the lifting
ning is impossible, he said.

after abolishing rationing,
ns can be provided to the
in the foodgrains shops,
ak said. The food produc-
been increasing since 3
the State, he added.

here is enough surplus food,
ernment has accepted the
of rationing in big cities.
ed the House that various
ns made in this matter,
be considered by the Govern-

Marketing

ing about the black market-
foodgrains, the Minister said
al scheme is in sight, before
ernment to prevent such
It is also encouraged due to
us purchasers and there-
here would be more rice
from Nepal from next July 1.
of increasing the ration
in the rationing areas is
being considered, he added.

1969

Regarding the food purchasing scheme by the monopolistic system he said that this system would continue hereafter only if the farmers are guaranteed of rates of their foodgrains.

After the question hour, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik gave additional information to the House regarding the Anand Marg organization about which Dr. V. R. Pandit had previously raised some questions.

Thereafter, Shri M. J. Agarwal, the Deputy Minister for Urban Development and State Road Transport Corporation, submitted to the House the annual administration reports regarding Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Rules of 1969, and Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Rule of 1969. Similarly he submitted the reports of Amravati Zilla Parishad of 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 ; Nanded Zilla Parishad 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 ; Parbhani Zilla Parishad 1965-66, 1966-67 ; Satara Zilla Parishad 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 ; Sholapur Zilla Parishad 1966-67.

Similarly he gave the accounts and audit reports of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Committee in 1967-68.

After the submission of the reports regarding Maharashtra Co-operative Societies and Bombay Land Improvement Scheme (Amendment) Rules, by the Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Power and Agriculture, Shri B. J. Khatal, Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-opertaion gave the reports of Maharashtra Cultivable Land (Maximum limit for land possession) (Amendment) Rules of 1969 and Maharashtra Cultivable (Maximum limit for land possession) (Second Amendment) Rules, to the House.

Doctors' Strike

Thereafter, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, the Minister for Public Health made a statement on the calling attention notice given by Dr. V. R. Pandit, Sarvashri Madhav Limaye, G. P. Pradhan, Datta Tamhane, and Uttamrao Patil.

During the brief discussion on the issue, Dr. V. R. Pandit said that these doctors had previously gone on strike in the view of their demands he asked as to whether it is true that their demands have not been met yet, he also suggested to hold a meeting of the Hospital Consultation Committee immediately, to consider the Strike situation.

Shri Moinuddin Haris asked as to whether there is any scheme before the Government to provide housing accommodation to the Government doctors and nurses, for nothing much has been done so far in this matter, he said.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, the Public Health Minister, said that since their previous strike, the stipend of the doctors has been increased twice. He expressed regret for not meeting their demand properly. It was not possible to call the meeting of the Hospital Consultation Committee, he said. The Government doctors and nurses have been provided residential quarters and similarly there is also provision for water supply and telephone connection, he added. He further added that the members of the Council should sit together with him to find out an alternative to end the doctors' strike.

Thereafter, Shri S. B. Chavan Minister for Irrigation and Power submitted the budget estimates of the Government for the year 1969-70 to the House.

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After the question hour, on June 18, the Chairman of the House, Shri V. S. Page, read out the letter received from the Commissioner of Bombay, regarding the arrest of the members of the House, viz., Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil, Prabhakar Vaidya and Wàman Bapat in connection with the Morcha of the 16th June 1969. However, Shri Patil gave an information that he had not taken part in that Morcha, and he was not present at that place at that time.

Shri Page said that this being the fact, it was a serious case and he would write to the Commissioner of Police, and ask him to take necessary action against the officer who had supplied the false information.

Small-scale Industries Development Corporation

Later the discussion on the 6th annual report of the Small-scale Industries Corporation, was held in the House.

While putting a resolution to take this report for discussion, the Deputy Minister for Industries, Shri Sunderrao Solunke said that this Corporation tries to export the products of the small scale industries, and also helps them in selling business.

Shri Patil said that Small Scale Industries were not satisfactorily developed in Maharashtra. Even though the policy of the Government was to remove the unemployment in Maharashtra, the Government was not paying proper attention to it.

He also opined that though the Corporation's efforts for encouraging the export business were praiseworthy, the Corporation was not showing interest in the Vidi and Handloom industries.

There was no sufficient information in the report regarding aims and gains of the Corporation, he said.

Shri G. P. Pradhan expressed that the people had high expectations from the Corporation. The Corporation should provide the farmers of the rural areas with the supplementary industries and it should give the guidance to the young technicians, he suggested.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat said that it was observed that the Corporation was giving much stress on import/export only. But this was not enough he said. No clear picture of the problems of the small scale industries in the State was given in the report. He suggested that the aim of the Corporation and the regionwise target also should be included in the report. The Corporation should collect the information about the requirements of the consumers he suggested.

Shri Zumberlal Kalantri said that the Corporation was helping the small industries in many ways. The Corporation should help to solve the difficulties of the small industries, he suggested.

Shri Anjikar said that the Corporation should pay more attention to the backward regions like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan.

Replying to the discussion, the Deputy Minister said that the Government of India had appreciated the working of the Corporation of our State as it was better than that of the other States. He also stated that the Corporation was trying to get raw material for those industries. The regionwise information of the Corporation would be given in the next annual report, he assured. He stated that the Corporation was giving guidance to the young technicians. The Corporation was making better use of the public money, he said.

Later a discussion on the official resolutions was held in House.

Shri Narubhau Limaye suggested that the film studios in Kolhapur Poona should be reconstructed modern style.

Shri V. R. Pandit tabled a resolution to the Government of Maharashtra that to construct the cinema theatres and studios, and to the film industries, the Government should form a 'Film Finance Corporation'.

Shri G. D. Madgulkar said the Marathi films had to face several difficulties and therefore, for next five years Marathi films should be exempted from the like the Marathi plays. Shri Madgulkar admitted that the State Government was giving financial aid to Marathi films but as far as the various difficulties faced by the Marathi film industry were concerned, actual aid given by the State Government was insufficient so the Government should take firm steps to the Marathi film industry, he added.

Replying to the above resolution Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister Social Welfare, gave an information about the financial aid and other aids provided to the Marathi industry by the Maharashtra Government. He further said that due financial difficulties it was impossible for the State Government to provide capital for the film industry. And the reason, it would not be possible to implement the idea of forming 'Film Finance Corporation' though it was good, Shri Bharaskar added. He requested that Shri V. R. Pandit should withdraw his resolution.

However, Dr. Pandit refused to withdraw his resolution, but the House rejected it.

Shri Zumberlal Kalantri, put resolution that the majority of the

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collected from lottery
be used for the purpose of
and health.

Haris, S. L. Ogale,
Thakur and Shri H. S.
participated in the above

to the resolution Deputy
for Home, Shri Kalyanrao
that the demand regarding
the money collected from
any particular cause, could
cepted, but he promised that
would be spent on deve-
schemes. However, the
Minister requested
Kalantri to withdraw his

Kalantri withdrew his reso-
with the consent of the

wards Shri Madhav Limaye,
resolution that the Govern-

ment should appoint a committee of the members of the Legislature to implement the suggestions made from time to time, by the Commissioners, appointed for the backward classes.

Sarwashri Haris, G. P. Pradhan, Smt. Shantabai Dani participated in the discussion of the above resolution.

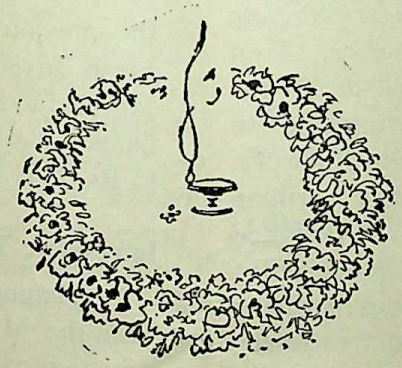
The Speaker informed the House about the social injustice done to the men and women of the backward classes, and further suggested that the efforts should be made to remove the injustice, during the Gandhi Centenary period.

Replying to the discussion, Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare said that it was not the responsibility of Government alone to see the welfare of the backward class people, but unless the social workers also take the responsibility on their shoulder, the problem would not be solved.

Shri Bharaskar further stated that a suggestion to form such committee had also been received from the Government of India. The question of forming a divisional committee of 3 members to make inquiries of the injustice done on the backward classes people, was under consideration of the Government of Maharashtra, he added. The Government would take action after receiving the report of the Committee.

Shri Bharaskar requested Shri Limaye to withdraw his resolution.

With the consent of the House, Shri Limaye withdrew the resolution.



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 (*continued from page 7*)

Irrigation

The Irrigation potential in the State is expected to have increased from 16·72 lakh hectares to 19·20 lakh hectares. Out of this, 4·99 lakh hectares is on the major and medium irrigation projects, 1·65 lakh hectares on minor irrigation works and 12·56 lakh hectares is from wells and lift irrigation. As many as 45 major and medium irrigation projects will be yielding full irrigation benefits while partial potential will have been created on 10 projects. The projects which are expected to be completed in the coming year are the Girna, Vir, Bor, Nalganga and the Purna, while the Khadakwasla Stage I, Kal, Mula, Katepurna, Pus and Manar Stage II Projects will reach advanced stage and will start giving partial benefits. An additional irrigation potential of 0·88 lakh hectares will be created by the major and medium projects during this year. 44 minor irrigation works were completed last year to give a potential of 13,000 hectares and 50,000 wells were constructed or deepened and 30,000 pumping sets installed to provide an additional irrigation potential of 1·05 lakh hectares. The development programme for the current year includes a total provision of Rs. 9 crores, 50 lakhs for minor irrigation out of which Rs. 4 crores are for works irrigating more than 250 acres, Rs. 3 crores for smaller works to be executed by Zilla Parishads and Rs. two and a half crores are for wells and lift irrigation. The minor irrigation programme contemplates creation of an additional irrigation potential of 14,000 hectares by completing as many works as possible besides construction of 30,000 wells, 400 community wells, deepening or repairs of 27,000 wells, installation of 30,000 pumping sets and completion of 20 lift irrigation schemes. Trial bores will be undertaken by the Government to test the availability of underground water resources and to advise the cultivators on the location of sites for wells. Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for purchase of 2 drilling rigs for this purpose. Another Rs. 5 lakhs are provided for purchase of deep drilling equipment for deepening of existing wells. In addition, 40 new schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 182 lakhs have been submitted to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation out of which 13 schemes costing about Rs. 94 lakhs have already been cleared by the Corporation and work on them will be taken up shortly.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification as a vital measure to support agriculture was accelerated during the last three years. The total number of villages electrified so far is 10,020 or about 27·9 per cent. of the total number of inhab towns and villages in the State. About 33,566 agric tural pumps are expected to have been energised year bringing the aggregate number of pumps energ so far to 1·23 lakhs. Government is anxious to ma tain this rapid pace of electrification of agricult pumps, and for this purpose, efforts are being ma obtain institutional finance from commercial ba through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation an Industrial Development Bank of India. We also h that the Zilla Parishads will augment their resourc raising the local cess for similar constructive and n building activities in the rural areas.

Soil and Water Conservation Programmes

Soil and Water Conservation programmes have b strengthened in this State and these measures are w recognised as the mainstay against recurring drou Under contourbunding, terracing and other reclam programmes, an area of 5·67 lakh hectares will be co ed during the current year, while in the Ayacut deve ment programmes undertaken in the command area new projects, an area of 26,000 hectares will be cov by programmes such as levelling, constructions of fi channels, etc.

Co-operation

The Co-operative Credit structure in the State afforded valuable support to our determined effort building up the agricultural economy. The short medium term credit is expected to have gone up in co-operative year ending June 1969 to Rs. 95 crores the previous year's level of Rs. 83 crores 79 la Fresh advances in the coming co-operative year expected to be to the tune of Rs. 105 crores. Long finance is expected to go up from Rs. 22 crores this to Rs. 25 crores in the coming co-operative year.

Inter-State Water Problems

I am happy to state that an agreement has been rea with the M. P. Government for the developme irrigation and hydel power in respect of several proj to the mutual advantage of the two States. For dispute over the Krishna-Godavari waters, two sep tribunals have been appointed by the Governme India for adjudication in terms of the recently am Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Governm has entrusted the work of presenting the case of Ma rashtra before the tribunals to the Advocate General is being assisted by engineers of repute.

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requirements of thermal generation and of trans- lines are very large. Considering the limited resources for the Plan a balance has to be in the choice of the schemes to be undertaken in current year. Nevertheless, no efforts will be spared remove deficiencies in power supply. Government last year an additional allocation of Rs. 1 crore speedy laying of transmission lines for bringing from Sharavati. Work on the Chandani- lines was also expedited. Similarly, orders already been placed for two generating sets to be at Koradi and the scheme will be vigorously We are also closely watching the supply of from the Koyna lake which during the last two has shown a steady increase of about 30 to 32 Units per month. When the Tarapur Atomic Station goes fully into commission from July 1969 will further improve.

ries

policy of the Government regarding dispersal of ries and development of the under-developed of the State will be vigorously pursued. The Advisory Boards set up for the four divisions State have commenced functioning last year. The Development Corporation in which Rs. 20 have been invested by the Government has already functioning and is drawing up specific after making a survey of the potential of this The capital participation and guarantee scheme started by the State Industrial and Investment provides finances for the new industries out own funds and also arranges finances from the banks against the guarantee of the Corpora- In Vidarbha this Corporation has already provided assistance of about Rs. 160 lakhs to 8 different units, including expansion and rehabilitation ones, which will ultimately result in a total of about Rs. 9·67 crores in that region. these units have already gone into production. the A.C.C. Plant at Ghugus in which the has invested an amount of Rs. 4 crores, is to go soon into production. Furthermore, decisions have been taken by certain major in the private sector to locate 11 new indus- in the Vidarbha region. These include fertilizer factory, alloy steel and aluminized machine tool accessories, aluminium and tractor-manufacturing plant and when will involve an aggregate investment of the Rs. 56 crores.

1969

Textile Industry

A Committee was appointed to examine fully the present situation of the cotton textile industry in the State and recommend measures for putting the industry on an even keel. However, the finances required for restarting the closed mills and for modernisation are very large and hence beyond the limited resources of the State Government. As there are limitations to obtaining credit from the commercial banks or other financing institutions we hope that the Government of India will provide special assistance to the State Government for rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry which is the premier industry of the State providing employment to about 35 per cent of the total number of industrial workers in Maharashtra.

Transport and Communications

The current year's programme provides mainly for the several works on roads and bridges which are already in progress. But a provision of Rs. 37 lakhs is being made for new road works. The work on the Bassein bridge will be completed and that on the Thana bridge will be in full swing. The work on the Koyna bridge will be started. Rs. 50 lakhs are provided for village roads and Rs. one crore for roads in hilly and inaccessible areas. In addition under "Forests" Rs. 9·84 lakhs have been provided for new roads and bridges for opening out the forest areas.

Ports

The work of the construction of break water at Mirya Bay near Ratnagiri is in full swing. It is also proposed to develop the Mandwa port as a fair-weather port. The Government of India have agreed to finance the outlay required for the development of these two ports from the Central Plan allocations. A provision of Rs. 1 crore, 10 lakhs is made on account of these two ports.

Drinking water

Out of the 9,500 villages which suffer from shortage of drinking water the need of about 5,000 villages can be met by providing wells; the remaining 4,500 villages, however, require costlier piped water supply schemes as no wells are possible therein. Government is anxious to provide drinking water wells to all the first group of 5,000 villages before the 2nd October 1969, which is the Gandhi Centenary Day and accordingly arrangements have been made for completing 9,892 wells in these villages by that day. As regards piped water supply, 380 schemes covering 921 villages have been undertaken. Out of these, 123 schemes covering 247 villages have been

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completed and work on 155 schemes covering 457 villages is in progress. 102 schemes covering 271 villages have already been sanctioned and 858 schemes covering the remaining villages are under preparation. These schemes will be completed in a phased programme.

In urban areas, the scale of financial assistance for water supply schemes of the 'C' class Municipal Councils having population up-to 20,000 has been liberalised since last year and the 'A' and 'B' class municipalities have now been permitted to pay their share of the cost of their schemes in 3 instalments instead of one. The problem of water supply in Greater Bombay is being handled on a high priority basis. Work on the Upper Vaitarna Project and on the Bhatsai Dam which are designed to augment the Water Supply to Bombay City is being vigorously pursued.

Social Services

For other social services like education, health, housing and backward class welfare I have provided for the essential requirements of continuing schemes and for correcting gross deficiencies wherever possible. It is inevitable that in a production-oriented programme which has to be drawn up under constraints of resources, expansion of social services becomes difficult. Nevertheless, social stability is vital for sustained growth and to this end adequate provisions are being made for initiating the process of reorientation of the educational system and its linkage with employment, building up of healthy attitudes towards social and national integration and for the family planning programme, so that the tempo of development is not retarded.

General Education

Government has undertaken different measures for consolidation and improvement of the existing educational institutions. The rules for grant-in-aid to private secondary schools, technical high schools and primary training colleges have been liberalised, thus enabling them to effect improvements and provide a better standard of education. School complexes linking secondary schools to primary schools have been organised in eight districts from the different divisions of the State as an experimental measure. The ultimate objective is to provide a meaningful link between different stages of education. The existing one year training course for primary teachers has been replaced by a more intensive two year course so as to turn out better qualified teachers. The provision for grants to Zilla Parishads for construction of primary school buildings has been enhanced to enable them to complete the various school buildings on which work has already com[illegible] Similarly, a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been in[illegible] for construction of hostels for students in rural [illegible] In the Konkan region 6 primary schools run by the Z[illegible] Parishads and three private high schools will be [illegible] to enable them to provide facilities for education [illegible] fisheries. Government has decided that the Bo[illegible] Municipal Corporation should be paid grants for [illegible] V, VI and VII standards attached to the Secon[illegible] Schools run by it on the same basis as that appl[illegible] to other private Secondary Schools. This in[illegible] an additional grant of Rs. 20·88 lakhs to the Bo[illegible] Municipal Corporation during the current year. P[illegible] sion for this amount will be made later by a Su[illegible] mentary Demand. Rs. 12 lakhs have been prov[illegible] for grants to Universities for development of camp[illegible] Government has also set up a Bureau of Govern[illegible] Examinations for proper conduct of various exam[illegible] tions.

Technical Education

In view of the present uncertain position of emp[illegible] ment amongst engineers the existing facilities for de[illegible] and diploma courses in engineering have not been ex[illegible] ded but steps have been taken to consolidate and imp[illegible] the existing engineering colleges, polytechnics and in[illegible] trial training institutes by providing them with addi[illegible] staff, equipment and buildings in which they [illegible] deficient. A provision of Rs. 3·47 lakhs is made [illegible] the establishment of an industrial training school for [illegible] benefit of weavers and 2 lakhs for a food[illegible] polytechnic in Nagpur. A three year certificate co[illegible] for operators in chemical industry has been start[illegible] Bombay by the A. H. Wadia Trust. Provision [illegible] been made for a grant-in-aid to this institute.

Libraries

The Maharashtra State Libraries Act, 1967 w[illegible] seeks to rationalise the library services in the State. [illegible] come into force from May 1968 and a separate directo[illegible] has been constituted for effective implementa[illegible] of the Act. The State Library Council has also [illegible] constituted.

Public Health

Provisions have been made for 150 additional beds [illegible] the R. A. Podar Ayurvedic Hospital at Bombay for [illegible] E. N. T. and Opthalmalogy wards, for 35 additio[illegible] beds at the Nagpur Ayurvedic Hospital and for staff [illegible] the 150 bedded hospital which will start functioning [illegible] Nagpur under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme [illegible]

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E. S. I. Scheme will be extended to Nasik and Ahmednagar. The rural and urban family planning ...es will be upgraded and strengthened and two ...nal Family Planning Bureaus will be established, ...t Nagpur and the other at Poona each bureau ...in charge of two administrative divisions of the

...ward Class Welfare and Social Welfare

...e special educational concessions awarded to the ...ward classes in the form of payment of examination ...other fees and scholarships, provision of hostel ...s and residential schools have been continued and ...ded to cover a larger number of students. The ...mmes for economic betterment and social integra... have also been continued. The welfare programmes ...other weaker sections of the community who, because ...ir social and physical handicaps, are in need of ...al care and protection, have been accelerated. The ...s to voluntary agencies have been liberalised in ...n cases having regard to their financial difficulties.

...rces Mobilisation

...I have mentioned earlier, the position regarding ...resources may be materially affected by the ...mendations of the Fifth Finance Commission ...e Government of India's decisions thereon and we ...that they will result in a betterment of our financial ...on. The Additional Budget shows a surplus of ...0 lakhs only. But, as against this, out of the total ...ed Plan outlay of Rs. 114 crores, an amount of ...5.66 crores is not included in the Additional Budget ...is to be provided by supplementary demands in the ...rse of the year. Moreover, as the House is aware, ...proposed Fourth Five-Year Plan requires a large ...y for which the internal resources of our State and ...Central assistance will not be sufficient, and hence ...essary to mobilise additional resources by way ...ases in taxation. I propose to make a begin... in this direction right from the current year.

...e meeting of the Regional Council for Sales Tax, ...n Zone, it was decided to bring the rates of sales ...n certain goods to 12 per cent. in all the neighbour... States. Accordingly, I propose to increase the rate ...s tax from 11 to 12 per cent. on the following ...:—

...) Motor vehicles including motor cars, motor ...cycles, motor cycles, motor cycle combinations, ...motor scooters, motorettes, motor omnibuses, motor ...and motor lorries and chassis of motor vehicles ...excluding tractors, whether on wheels or tracts.

(2) Components and spare parts of motor vehicles specified in the above entry and other articles (including rubber and other tyres and tubes and batteries) adapted for use as parts and accessories of such vehicle not being such articles as are ordinarily also used otherwise than as such parts and accessories.

(3) Clocks, time-pieces and watches and parts thereof,

and from 10 to 12 per cent. on the following items :—

(4) Photographic and other cameras and enlargers, lenses, paper, films and plates required for use therewith and spare parts and accessories thereof.

(5) Arms including rifles, revolvers, pistols and ammunition therefor and spare parts thereof.

(6) Binoculars, telescopes, opera glasses and spare parts thereof.

(7) Cigarette cases and lighters.

(8) Cinematographic equipment including cameras, projectors and sound recording and reproducing equipment, lenses and films (other than the films declared tax-free under entry 18-A, in Schedule A to the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959) required for use therewith and spare parts and accessories thereof.

(9) Dictaphone and other similar apparatus for recording sound and spare parts and accessories thereof.

(10) Gramophones of every description (other than those specified in entry 62 or 65 of Schedule C to the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959) and component parts thereof and gramophone records (not being liguaphone language records, that is to say gramophone records for teaching languages).

(11) Sound transmitting equipment including telephones, loudspeakers, and electrically operated gramaphone record changers and spare parts of such equipment (but excluding sound amplifying apparatus carried on the person and adapted for use as a hearing aid).

(12) Tabulating, calculating, cash registering, indexing, card punching, franking and addressing machines and spare parts of such machines.

(13) Typewriting and duplicating machines and teleprinters and tape recorders including tape for use in connection therewith and spare parts thereof.

From these increases in sales tax the additional yield is expected to be Rs. 90 lakhs in a full year or Rs. 45 lakhs during the remaining period of the current financial year.

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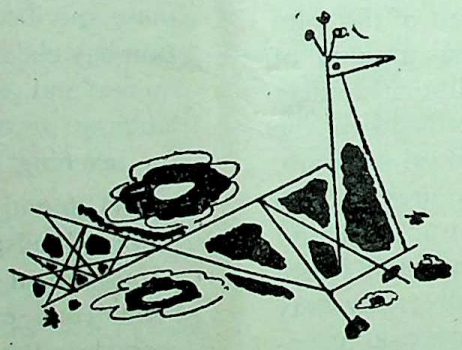
I also propose to increase the rate of Sales Tax on Aviation Spirit from 5 paise per litre to 7 paise per litre. This increase is expected to yield Rs. 30 lakhs in a full year or about Rs. 15 lakhs for the remaining part of the current financial year.

It is proposed to increase the tax on passengers carried by road in stage carriages which are not exclusively plying within municipal limits from 20 per cent. to 22 per cent. The yield is expected to be Rs. 98 lakhs for the full year or about Rs. 49 lakhs for the rest of the current financial year.

We have carefully selected measures which will not throw any burden on the common man. As regards the tax on passenger fares, I consider that the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation is in a position to meet this increase without increasing the fares. Hence the burden will not fall on the travelling public.

These taxation proposals are estimated to yield about Rs. 2·18 crores in a full year or Rs. 1·09 crores in the remaining period of the current financial year.

We have before us an ambitious programme of development. We have to make efforts at resource mobilisation commensurate with the tasks of development set before us. I am confident that in this endeavour Government can count upon the full co-operation of and participation by all sections of this House.



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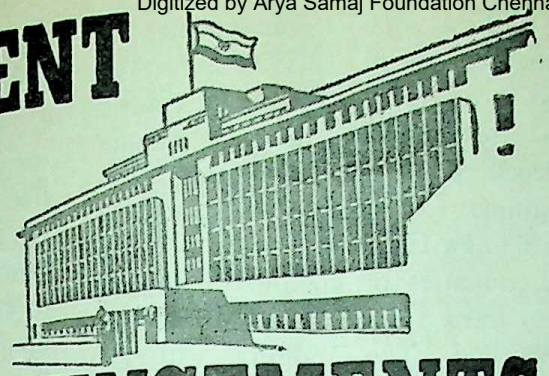
OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



al Plan of Agricultural Produc-

bout 48 lakh hectares (120 h acres) are proposed to be ght under the intensive cultiva- by using hybrid seed and high ing varieties in Maharashtra e during the current agricul- l year, the annual programme which has been finalised by rnment. Out of these, 10·93 hectares (27 lakh acres) will be r hybrid jowar; 4·86 lakh res (12 lakh acres) under d bajri; 2·45 lakh hectares lakh acres) under high yielding ; 1·42 lakh hectares (3·50 acres) under high yielding wheat; 23,471 hectares (58,000 acres) r hybrid maize. Besides, 28·33 hectares (70 lakh acres) will be ed under the local improved es of crops.

e annual plan also includes the ultural development scheme. ch as 12,140 hectares (30,000 will be brought under cashew and 2,308 hectares (5,700 under mango plantation in District of Thana, Kolaba, ri and Kolhapur, during ar.

gcane will be taken in 584 hectares (2,58,550 acres) r the State.

e animal husbandry rogramme, which has been allotted a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs, pertains mostly to the State Sector Schemes and consists mainly of construction works. Under the district level scheme, 40 veterinary aid centres will be established.

The plan also provided for construction of 30,000 new wells and repairs to 10,000 wells, besides the installation of 30,000 pumping sets.

The district-wise targets of the various schemes have been worked out.

Distribution of Irrigation Waters

The State Government has announced certain concessions to Harijans and Backward Class people in respect of the distribution of irrigation waters.

Accordingly, wherever irrigation waters are yet to be distributed or are available for distribution, five per cent of them will be reserved for Harijans and Backward Class people and supplied them on priority basis.

The present condition for supplying waters to individual cultivators for sugarcane crop covering the maximum area of two acres (0·8 hectares) and the minimum 20 gunthas (0·2 hectares) will be extended to Harijans and Backward Class cultivators. So also five per cent of the area of the approved crop pattern will be reserved for them.

Research Bodies Transferred to Krishi Vidyapeeth

The research schemes and institutions hitherto being working under the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments of the Government of Maharashtra have been transferred to the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth, with effect from June 3. The existing officers and the staff serving in these schemes and institutions have also been allocated to the Vidyapeeth under certain terms and conditions, according to which the officers and staff would be on deputation for a period of two years.

On the coming into force of the Maharashtra Agricultural University (Krishi Vidyapeeth) Act last year, the control and management of the agricultural colleges at Poona, Dhulia, Parbhani, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Nagpur and Akola and Government veterinary colleges at Bombay and Nagpur have already been transferred to the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Applied Nutrition Programmes for 19 More Blocks

The Applied Nutrition Programme is to be introduced in 19 new blocks in Maharashtra State during the current year. At present the programme is in operation in as many as 59 blocks.

The objectives of the nutrition programme initiated by the Government are to ensure normal growth during the formative years and a basic minimum expectancy of life for all individuals in the country; to increase the resistance to diseases of the people in general and especially the vulnerable groups by adequate consumption of protective

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food and to that end to promote the economic local production of larger quantities of such foods ; and to create health and nutrition consciousness amongst the people through dissemination of facts and information about protective foods, current culinary procedures and to generally improve the standard of health and hygiene in the rural areas through the peoples' own conscious efforts.

19 blocks in which the programme is to be introduced this year are:

Mokhada (Thana district) ; Mahad (Kolaba district) ; Malegaon (Nasik district) ; Taloda (Dhulia district) ; Bhusawal (Jalgaon district) ; Khed (Poona district) ; Man (Satara district) ; Shirala (Sangli district) ; Barshi-Takli (Akola district); Silod (Aurangabad district) ; Jintur (Parbhani district) ; Ashti (Bhir district) ; Kinwat (Nanded district) ; Ahmedpur (Osmanabad district) ; Shindkhed-Raja (Buldana district); Nandgaon-Khandeshwar (Amravati district) ; Deoli (Wardha district); Bhiwapur (Nagpur district) and Aheri (Chanda district).

The plan of operations, which has been formulated for the programme, consists of three parts, namely :—

(1) increased agricultural production, including poultry, fish, milk and vegetables ; (2) training and orientation of the people through courses conducted at selected institutions as well as demonstration of processing, cooking, etc. of model diets : and (3) including people to take to such diets through a planned programme of feeding members of vulnerable groups in the selected villages through the applied nutrition programme demonstration centre (common kitchen).

With a view to educating the functionaries in various aspect of the programme the Government has formulated a training scheme according to which training programme for various functionaries in the new 19 blocks as well as such functionaries of the old 56 blocks who have not been trained will be organised. The training will be organised at the selected Gramsevak and Gramsevika training centres.

Scheme to Encourage Study of Vedas

The Government of Maharashtra is taking up a programme for encouraging the study of Vedas and their preservation by recitation.

The programme is based on the suggestions made by Maha-Mahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, who has gone into the question of the present lack of enthusiasm on the part of students for the study of Vedas and their preservation by recitation.

There will be four units, one each in the four regions of the State, where Vedas would be taught to two students by one Ghanapathi teacher. The next batch of students will be admitted only after these students complete their studies.

The teacher will be paid Rs. 300 per month and the students Rs. 100 per month each (Rs. 75 for lodging and boarding and Rs. 25 as scholarship).

The students and the teachers as well as the location of the four units will be selected on the recommendation of the Maharashtra State Sanskrit Standing Committee. The Committee will also advise Government on other relevant matters.

The entire expenditure on the programme for the current year will be borne by the Government of India.

Felling of Hirda and Teak Trees

The Government of Maharashtra has allowed its Revenue Officers more time to decide applications for permission for the felling of Hirda and Teak trees in the forest areas. Hitherto, they were expected to take a decision on such applications in 40 days. But, in future they will have to do so within 90 days.

More time has been given to the Revenue Officers because it takes some time to verify the number of trees existing in the land from which the applicants desire to fell the trees. They are also required to consult the Forest Officers to consider whether or not the trees are silviculturally mature for cutting. For completing all this procedure, a period of 40 days is not considered sufficient.

For this purpose, the Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation) Act, 1964, which provides for regulating the felling of certain trees for the purpose of preservation thereof, and for the protection of soil against erosion has been suitably amended. The Amendment Act has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of April 14, 1969.

Marketing Federation to Purchase Hybrid Maize Seed

The Government of Maharashtra has now directed that all the certified seeds of hybrid maize produced in kharif 1968 by the seed growers specifically sponsored by the Zilla Parishad or by the Department of Agriculture should be purchased by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation.

According to the earlier orders, the Federation was to purchase such quantities of seed as indicated by the Director of Agriculture and seed

LOK RAJYA

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...ucers were free to dispose of ...remaining seed of hybrid maize.

...pur Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya

The Chitrakala Mahavidyalaya ...ege of Fine Art) at Nagpur, ...ch is affiliated to the Nagpur ...versity, offers a five-year degree ...rse leading to the Degree of ...helor of Fine Art (Drawing and ...ting or Commercial Art).

This course was a three-year ...loma course till July, 1968, ...ing instruction in drawing and ...ting, commercial art and ...tography. However, consider... the difficulties of the students ...rding the status of the diploma State Government and the ...pur University upgraded the course to a degree course. the formation of the Directorate Art, the old institute has been ...rded to the Chitrakala Maha...lya.

Details and the prospectus of the ...ree course can be had from the ...cipal, Chitrakala Mahavidya... Nagpur.

...erous Stipend Scheme to ...duates in Teaching Profession

In order to attract graduates with ...e minimum merit to the profes... of secondary teachers, the ...rnment of Maharashtra will be ...g generous stipends in future graduate secondary teachers ...ergoing training at the different ...ges of education in the State. ...refore, 75 per cent of the candi... admitted in the colleges will ...e getting stipends at the rate of ...75 per month. These stipends are ...subject to the fulfilment of any ...ition of minimum merit. They purposeful and are meant to ...e as an incentive to attract ...duates, with some minimum merit the profession of secondary ...chers.

...1, 1969

The stipends will be awarded from the academic year 1969-70 onwards to the trainees admitted in each college of education in the following order of preference: (*a*) graduates in Science, Arts, Commerce and Agriculture who have passed their degree examination in First or Second class; and (*b*) Science and Arts graduates, who have secured a pass class in their degree examination but who have obtained at least 40 per cent marks in any of the following subjects, viz., Mathematics Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Biology, Geography, History and English at the examination.

A graduate teacher-trainee who is awarded a stipend will have to execute a bond to serve as a secondary teacher for a period of at least five years in a recognised secondary school in the State.

Secondary teachers deputed for training by the Zilla Parishads or other local bodies and also Government secondary teachers are eligible for stipends. But the private teacher-trainee candidates and deputed teacher trainee candidates who join the B.Ed. course during the ensuing academic year or who may join the course in future, but who do not fulfil the above mentioned minimum qualifications are not eligible for any stipend.

The Government has, however, restricted the concession granted to the management of non-Government secondary schools in getting their secondary teachers trained. Uptil now, whenever the management used to depute the untrained teachers for training, the expenditure incurred by them on such deputation (i.e. on payment of full salary and allowances to deputed teacher during the deputation period, stipend or lump sum help, payment of fees of the training course on behalf of the teachers, payment of travelling allowance for undergoing training) was held admissible for maintenance grant. The Government has now decided that expenditure incurred by them on teachers, who have joined the service on or after July 16, 1969 should not be held admissible for maintenance grant. But the expenditure incurred by the management in the case of training teachers who are in service on or before July 15, 1969 will be held admissible for the maintenance grant. This facility will be available for a period of 5 years i.e., up to end of financial year 1973-74 and teachers concerned will have to give an undertaking to work as a secondary teacher in any recognised secondary school for a period of five years.

Tree Plantation Programme in Greater Bombay

The Municipal Corporation is taking up a tree-plantation programme in Greater Bombay with the co-operation of various social, educational and other organisations. For this year's programme the State Government will be supplying, free of charge, 60 truckloads of manure from the Aarey Colony.

The Sheriff of Bombay, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, had formed a committee some time back to consider the question of indiscriminate cutting of trees owing to the increased building activity, widening of roads, etc., in the city and to recommend a systematic tree-planting programme. The committee recently submitted its report to the Mayor of Bombay for implementation.

Accordingly, the Gardens and Parks Department of the Corporation has already arranged for the planting of about 5,000 saplings of various types at different places in the city. An additional 2,000 plants are to be planted in June-July this year. The State Forest Department

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will supply about 2,000 ready plants from its nursery.

The programme envisages the preparation of about 15,000 plants for planting in June-July, 1970. The plants will be prepared at the Municipal Garden nurseries as well as in the nurseries of the Government Forest Department, the Aarey Colony, the Atomic Energy Establishment, etc.

The programme is to be implemented with the co-operation of the people, various social, educational and other organisations. The trees will be planted at different places in the Municipal wards, housing colonies, schools and colleges, clubs and gymkhanas to restore the old beauty of the city.

The committee has recommended suitable budgetary provision by the Corporation for maintenance of the plants for a period of one year including arrangements for a watering. The committee has also stressed the need for arousing public consciousness and interest in the tree plantation work.

Speedy Resettlement of Project-affected Persons

Steps are being taken to speed up the work of resettlement of the persons displaced or to be displaced by the various irrigation and power projects in Maharashtra. For the purpose, an additional staff is appointed, which includes four Assistant Commissioners for Resettlement. Simultaneously, the post of Assistant Director of Resettlement at the headquarters has been upgraded to that of Deputy Director of Resettlement.

The need for speeding up the resettlement work was heightened with the clearance and eventual undertaking of the construction work of a large number of irrigation and power project, resulting in manifold increase in the number of displaced persons. There is also persistent demand from all sections of the people to plan resettlement of such displaced persons well in advance in a satisfactory manner.

Coordinated Prohibition Policy

The Government of Maharashtra has urged upon all its employees to make a success of the recently announced coordinated prohibition policy by setting an example for others by their exemplary behaviour. All Government Servants should scrupulously follow the rules governing the alcoholic drinks or drugs in force in the State or those in force in other States where they may be required to go in the course of their duty.

Government servants, who hold permits for possession or drinking of alcoholic drinks or drugs, should exercise utmost care in seeing that their capacity to do the work is not affected in the least by consumption of alcoholic drinks or drugs. Further, they should note that permit holders are allowed to drink alcohol at private places or in permit rooms and not in public places. They should not appear in public places while under the influence of alcohol and should not develop drinking as a habit.

The Government has issued necessary instructions to all heads of departments and offices to bring the above directive to the notice of the employees working under them.

Recruitment of Physically Handicapped Persons to Government Service

The Government of Maharashtra has decided not to restrict the absorption of the physically handicapped persons in Government to certain specified categories of posts in class III and IV as hitherto, but to absorb such persons to any categories of posts if they are suitably qualified and have the capacity to perform the duties.

Special medical boards have been constituted to assess the residual physical capabilities of the physically handicapped persons and to certify whether such persons would be in a position to do the specific duties of the posts to which they may be considered. The highest priority will be given to the physically handicapped persons in the matter of recruitment as per the recommendations of these special medical boards constituted for this purpose.

The upper age limit has been relaxed up to 45 years for recruitment of the physically handicapped persons.

Sale of Publications of Publicity Directorate

Sale of all priced publications produced by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay has been stopped and transferred to the Manager, Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay-4. Hereafter, all enquiries in this connection may, therefore, be addressed to the above officer.

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Revised Pay-scales for Primary Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has prescribed the revised scales of pay for primary school teachers in the employ of the (i) Zilla Parishads (ii) Municipal School Boards (iii) Nagpur Municipal Corporation and (iv) Municipal Councils in the Vidarbha region with effect from April 1, 1966.

Teachers of Different Categories

Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or other equivalent examination but who are not trained—Rs. 90—2—98—3—110.

Teachers who passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or other equivalent examination but who are not trained—Rs. 105—4—125.

Teachers who have passed either the Primary School Certificate Examination or Secondary School Certificate Examination or any other equivalent examination and who are treated as experienced teachers in accordance with the orders issued earlier—Rs. 90—2—98—3—116—3—128—4—160.

(A) Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or an equivalent examination and also the Primary School Teachers' Certificate Examination (two years course). (B) Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or an equivalent examination and who have secured training certificate prior to 1958 according to the old or new course. (C) Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or other equivalent examination and who are treated as deemed trained teachers. (D) Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or other equivalent examination and who are treated as trained in accordance with the orders issued earlier. (E) Teachers who have passed the Primary School Examination Certificate or other equivalent examination and who were treated as trained by the Ex-Governments of M. P. and Hyderabad prior to 1st November 1956—Rs. 110—3—122—4—150—E.B.—4—170—5—185.

(A) Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and also the Junior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination after 1958. (B) Teachers who have passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination or other equivalent examination and the old one year's training course. (C) Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and the two years' training course, if any. (D) Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and who are treated as deemed trained. (E) Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and who are treated as trained. (F) Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and who were treated as trained by the Ex-Governments of M. P. and Hyderabad prior to 1st November 1956—Rs. 115—4—135—5—160—E.B.—5—210.

Teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination and who have passed the Senior Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination—Rs. 120—4—140—5—165—E. B.—5—190—6—220.

Head Masters (for primary schools teaching upto Std. VII and having 300 or more pupils on roll)—Rs. 145—5—175—6—187—E.B.—6—205—9—250.

Special Teachers

(A) Hindi Teachers who have passed the Primary School Certificate Examination or have acquired the prescribed minimum qualifications in Hindi but who are untrained—Rs. 90—2—98—3—110. (B) Hindi teachers who have passed the S. S. C. Examination or have acquired the prescribed equivalent qualifications in Hindi but who are untrained—Rs. 105—4—125. (C) Hindi teachers who have passed the P. S. C. Examination or who have secured prescribed qualifications in Hindi and who are trained—Rs. 110—3—122—4—150—E. B.—4—170—5—185. (D) Hindi teachers who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other equivalent examination or who have secured prescribed equivalent qualifications in Hindi and who are trainded—Rs. 115—4—135—5—160—E.B.—5—210.

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All other special teachers, that is, Drawing, Music, Sewing, etc. teachers—Rs. 90—2—98—3—116—E.B.—3—128—4—160.

All primary school teachers in the employ of the Zilla Parishads, Municipal School Boards, Nagpur Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Councils in the Vidarbha region, would be held eligible for dearness allowance at the same rates at which Government servants of the corresponding pay-scales are held eligible, from time to time.

House Rent and Compensatory Allowances

These teachers would also be held eligible for house rent and compensatory local allowances only at places at which these allowances are payable to Government servants in accordance with the orders in force and at the same rates at which these allowances are admissible to Government servants from time to time in the corresponding pay-scales and on the same conditions on which these allowances are admissible to Government servants.

The primary teacher will have an option either to come to the revised scale of pay with effect from 1st April 1966 or to retain the existing scale of pay of the post held by him until the date on which he earns his next or any subsequent increment in the existing scale or until he vacates his post or ceases to draw pay in the post.

Option

The option should be exercised in writing so as to reach the appropriate authority, within six months from the date of issue of these orders provided that where a teacher is under suspension on April 1, 1966, the option may be exercised within four months from the date of his return to duty.

If the declaration regarding the option is not received within the stipulated time the teacher shall be deemed to have elected the revised scale of pay with effect from April 1, 1966. The option once exercised shall be final.

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राष्ट्रीय जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांना स्पर्श करणारे महात्मा गांधींचे संकलित वाङ्मय म्हणजे भावी पिढ्यांना मार्गदर्शक चिरंतन दीपस्तंभ ! या दीपस्तंभाच्या प्रकाशात तुम्ही-आम्ही तेजोमय होऊ या.

महात्मा गांधींचे संकलित वाङ्मय

आतापर्यंत खालील बारा खंड प्रसिद्ध झाले आहेत

		जुन्या किंमती	शताब्दी-निमित्त नवीन किंमती	रजिस्टर टपाल खर्च
		रु. पै.	रु. पै.	रु. पै.
खंड १ ला (३५० पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·००	३·००	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	३·००	१·५०	
खंड २ रा (३७५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	३·५०	१·७५	
खंड ३ रा (४१५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·००	३·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·००	२·५०	
खंड ४ था (६३३ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·००	३·००	२·३०
	साधी बांधणी	५·००	२·५०	
खंड ५ वा (८०५ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·००	३·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	
खंड ६ वा (६८८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	
खंड ७ वा (६९६ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	५·५०	२·७५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	३·७५	१·८०	
खंड ८ वा (७०२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड ९ वा (८०८ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड १० वा (७३३ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	९·००	४·५०	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	
खंड १२ वा (८८२ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	७·५०	३·७५	३·९०
	साधी बांधणी	४·५०	२·२५	
खंड १३ वा (७८४ पृष्ठे)	कापडी बांधणी	६·५०	३·२५	३·१०
	साधी बांधणी	४·००	२·००	

शताब्दीनिमित्त खास सवलत

महात्मा गांधींच्या संकलित वाङ्मयाच्या खंडांचा प्रसार व्हावा यासाठी शताब्दी-निमित्त किंमतीमध्ये खास सवलत देण्यात येत आहे. पुस्तक विक्रेते यांना विक्रीवर ३३ टक्के सूट देण्यात येईल.

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पैसे टपालखर्चासहित आगाऊ पाठवावेत.

(व्ही. पी. ची पद्धत नाही)

टि.पू.—तीन किंवा अधिक खंड पोस्ट पार्सलने पाठविण्यापेक्षा एस. टी. किंवा रेल्वे पार्सलने पाठविणे अधिक सोयिस्कर व कमी खर्चाचे आहे. ज्यांना अशा रीतीने खंड हवे असतील त्यांनी टपालखर्च आगाऊ पाठवू नये. त्यांनी ही पार्सले स्थानिक रेल्वे किंवा एस. टी. स्थानकावर पार्सलखर्च भरून सोडवावीत.

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Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay.

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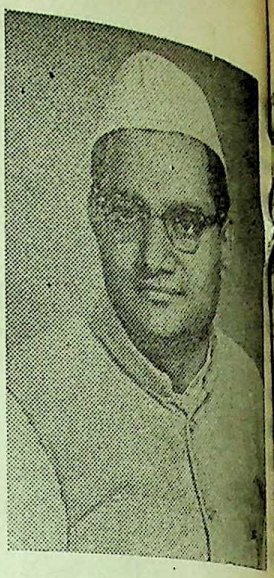
Maharashtra Urdu Secondary Schools Conference

Minister's Assurance To the Heads and Managements of the Secondary Schools



By
Shri M. D. CHAUDHARI,
Minister for Education.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education while inaugurating the Maharashtra Urdu Secondary Schools Conference at Kaisarbaug, Bombay on June 7, said that the different proposals in the draft White Paper have been intensively discussed by the Heads and Managements of Urdu Secondary Schools at different places throughout Maharashtra and that, this State Level Conference was held as a culmination of the discussions held at various local levels. He assured the Heads and Managements of the Schools that the recommendations which would be made after considering the different issues threadbare, would be given full consideration by the Government before finalising its policy of educational reconstruction for the coming decade lor two.

THE main purpose of publishing the draft White Paper was to ascertain the views of the educasionists as also of the interested members of the public on the lines on which the future educational policy of the State should be framed and the manner in which the educational system should be reformed and reconstructed in the years to come.

Creation of Strong Democratic Society

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the significance of educational development at this crucial stage in our national life. We have to create an integrated and strong democratic society based on justice, liberty and equality and dignity of the individual. We must ensure rapid economic growth with a view to reducing poverty and disparity of incomes and providing minimum standard of living for all. We have also to meet side by side several challenges that face us at present ; the challenge to our freedom and integrity as a nation, the challenge of our population growing at an enormous rate bringing in its wake the problems such as scarcity of food ; and the challenge of the various divisive forces to the social and political unity. If these challenges are to be met and our aspirations in the social and economic field are to be realised, our effort must be concentrated on the speedy improvement of our human resource because the future of the country depends upon the competence, quality, dedication and character of our people. This in its turn, depends upon the education that we provide to the millions of our young children.

New and Reformed Education System

It is accepted by all that the present educational system which is more or less a legacy of the past will have to be thoroughly reformed and reconstructed and must be replaced by a system which is in consonance with the hopes, aspirations and current needs of free India. It is the outline of such a new and reformed educational system that the draft White Paper had tried to place before the public at large to elicit their views and reactions.

Purpose Fulfilled

I personally feel that the purpose with which the draft White Paper was published has more or less been fulfilled. In that it focussed, for the first time, the attention of the public on the

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important issues in the education and brought forth numerous response of views and

We are now engaged in taking a systematic stock of views and reactions and using our considered thought we will propose to finalise as possible our future educa-policy.

curriculum

as the three language for-originally devised in the year the Central Advisory Board and later on simplified by the Conference of Ministers held in 1961, and requires, so far as our State concerned, the study of mother or regional language, Hindi English or any other modern language at the school has been in vogue in one form or in the State. Of course, no uniformity in the different of the State in regard to the of languages to be learnt at different stages. For in Western Maharashtra, Lower Primary Standards Standards I to IV, besides the mother tongue, the learning language i.e., Marathi is in Standards III and IV regional language schools. Vidarbha Region, however, regional language, i.e., is not compulsory in I to IV. In the Marathwada, the study of Hindi is in Standards III and IV students whose mother Hindi or Urdu. Besides, of Marathi, Telgu or also essential for those mother tongue is Hindi or Similarly, so far as Upper Standards are concerned, study of English is optional Western Maharashtra Region, Vidarbha Region study of compulsory in what are

known as Indian English Middle Schools. In Marathwada Region also, study of English is compulsory from Standard V onwards.

Thus, though the study of mother tongue is compulsory at the Primary stage in all the regions of the State there is considerable divergence in respect of languages other than mother tongue to be learnt by the students at the primary stage in these 3 different regions with the result that there is no uniformity as regards the language load on the students at the primary stage in these regions. Needless to say, there is an urgent need of bringing about uniformity in this respect as early as possible and steps have already been initiated with this end in view by sanctioning a uniform curriculum for Standards I to VII in all Primary Schools in the State, which is being progressively introduced from last year.

Prime Considerations

It is obvious that while deciding the language policy, the prime considerations that need to be borne in mind are : firstly, the need of the child to learn different languages both from the point of view of his intellectual and cultural development and economic prospects ; secondly, the capacity of the child to learn different subjects including languages which implies careful consideration of the language load *vis-a-vis* the load of other essential subjects and; thirdly, the need to promote National Integration and a sense of National Unity. If these broad considerations were to be borne in mind it would be obvious that study of mother tongue, especially at the school stage, acquired prime significance. The study of the regional language especially for those whose mother tongue is other than regional language also acquires significance from the point of view of social integration and the future economic and other prospects of the children whose mother tongue is other than the regional language.

As Hindi is the official language of the Union and is expected in due course of time to be the link language of the country its ultimate importance in the language curriculum need not be overemphasised. English will continue to enjoy a high status so long as it remains the principal medium of education at the University stage and the language of Administration at the Centre. Even after the regional languages become media of higher education in the universities, knowledge of English will be a valuable asset for the students. A demand is being increasingly voiced from many quarters that the study of English should be made compulsory from standard V onwards not only because it is an important library language but also because neglect of English will be detrimental to the prospects of young persons from this State of competing successfully for the various All India and Central Services so long as the competitive Examinations are conducted through English. From the point of view of intellectual and cultural development, the study of Sanskrit and other classical languages also commends itself, particularly at the Secondary stage. All these considerations which are often found conflicting with one another while deciding the question of reasonable language load on the child at different stages of education, need to be carefully considered.

Three Language Formula

The Education Commission appointed by the Government of India has recommended a modified or graduated three language formula. This formula envisages study of mother tongue or

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regional language on a compulsory basis at the lower primary stage; study of two languages, *viz.*, mother tongue or regional language and Hindi or English on a compulsory basis at the upper primary stage; and study of three languages *viz.*, mother tongue or regional language, Hindi and English at the secondary stage. The language policy enunciated in the draft White Paper is more or less similar to what has been recommended by the Education Commission.

Encourage Study of Marathi

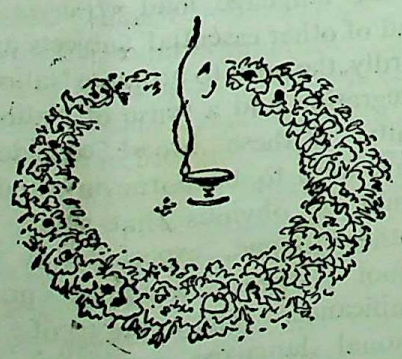
Marathi is the official language of the State and it has always been the policy of the State Government to encourage the study of Marathi amongst those whose mother tongue is not Marathi. Efforts are being made to develop Marathi as a medium of instruction at the higher stage of education especially with a view to making it a proper vehicle for science and technology. The crucial question, however, is whether the learning of Marathi should be made compulsory for those whose mother tongue is not Marathi and if so, at what stage. This question needs to be considered from all angles. First of all, there is the question of language load itself. The next question is what the Education Commission has observed in this regard. The Education Commission has observed that the basic issue we have to face in primary education is to teach mother tongue well and eradicate illiteracy, and the learning of additional language is a costly and difficult load which our education system is illequiped to bear.

The Points to be Considered

Even in the industrially advanced countries the whole course of primary education used to be based on a study of one language only. It is only when their education developed and economy became affluent that they introduced a second language at the primary stage. The question therefore, is whether we should have self-imposition of a heavy language load or whether we should leave it to the enlightened self-interest of the students and their parents to decide whether they would like to learn the regional language and to provide for facilities of learning the regional language on an optional basis for all those who want to learn it at their own volition. It would also be worthwhile considering whether, from the of view of facilitating the learn Marathi, instead of making study of Marathi compulsory students whose mother tongue Marathi, acquisition of kno of Marathi could not be fost opening of parallel divisions other media of instruction Marathi medium schools and promoting closer social co between students with d mother tongues.

Facilities at Primary and Secondary Stage

So far as making facilities ble to those whose mother ton not Marathi but who want their education through m tongue, it has been made fir again clear that the Governm committed to a policy of m facilities available at primary secondary stages to all the m language groups to learn th their own mother tongue. Go ment has always con and will sympathetically co all applications received from tary agencies to open sec schools through minority lan media and to fulfil the ne minority language pupils.



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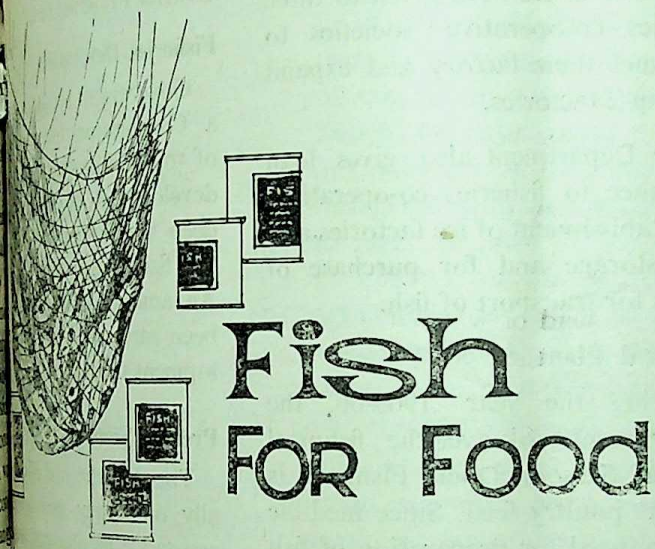
...tra has a coast-line of ... km. The sea-board extends ... coast-line of four districts ... Greater Bombay, Kolaba ...giri. There is a good scope ...fisheries also with 3,500 km. ... and 93,078 hectares of ...l waters. The Government ...g all out efforts for the ...ment of both marine and ...fisheries, which has acquired ...portance in the context of ...g for increasing production of ...general.



...h production in Mahara-...tra which was 1.70 lakh ...1969-61 has been raised to ... tonnes which can be ...d to the increased mechani-...f fishing crafts coupled with ...n the part of fishermen, and ...l and financial assistance ...the Fisheries Department. ...the original 3rd Plan allo-...f Rs. 178.32 lakhs, the ...Department implemented ...s costing Rs. 267 lakhs ...ly i.e. about 150 ...of the original plan allo-...The total size of the State ...of the Fisheries Depart-...1969-70 is Rs. 70 lakhs.

The Department of Fisheries, since its inception as an independent Directorate in 1954, has been making planned efforts to organise and develop the industry on sound scientific basis, not only to increase the much needed fish production, but also to elevate the socio-economic conditions of the poor and illiterate average fishermen who form the backbone of the industry.

With this aim in view, namely the all-round development of the industry and the amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the community, the department drew up schemes for development of our fisheries. These schemes can be broadly classified as follows.

Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts

Mechanisation of fishing crafts has the greatest importance in the overall development programme of Fisheries. The Maharashtra State has been in the vanguard in this respect in the entire country. Out of 6,000 mechanised crafts in India more than 2,000 function in Maharashtra State only. The marine engines and mechanical devices for fishing such as winches, gurdies, etc., are given to fishermen on subsidised basis and the scheme has evoked good response from fishermen. A total provision of Rs. 21.93 lakhs is being made in the budget for mechanisation of fishing crafts and improvement to fishing boats during 1969-70.

Important Landmark

An important landmark during the year 1967-68 was the co-operativisation of fisheries schemes by linking up production with marketing and channelising finance through co-operative banks. Instead of assistance being released directly to fishermen or their groups, it will now be released to co-operative societies in the shape of non-redeemable share capital and loan. The co-operative banks will provide between 40 to 50 per cent of the required finance. This will give the fishing industry a co-operative base and at the same time enable Government to finance larger programmes of mechanisation, ice plants, etc.

With the introduction of mechanisation, it also became necessary to provide training facilities to fishermen in the operation of modern fishing gear and methods and maintenance of marine diesel engines. Fisheries training centres have, therefore, been established at Versova, Bassein, Alibag and Ratnagiri. At each of these centres 40 fisher youths are trained. The period of training is 6 months and trainees get a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. In addition to these training courses, a short term training course of 3 months' duration at Satpati and refresher training-course of one month's duration in each district are conducted for the benefit of fishermen working on mechanised boats. In order to induce fishermen to take to mechanisation, Government also subsidises the sale of high speed diesel oil used by fishermen for running their mechanised crafts.

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It will thus be seen that Government is making all possible efforts to increase the pace of mechanisation of fishing crafts in the State by providing financial, technical and training facilities.

Assistance for Purchase of Fishery Requisites

The Fisheries Department also extends assistance by way of loans and subsidies to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites, like nylon hemp-twine, cotton-twine, fish hooks, etc. As the fishermen from inland areas find it difficult to invest in nylon and cotton twine, a scheme for supplying these requisites in kind against loan and subsidy has been introduced in respect of inland fisheries.

Inland Fisheries

The Department has been making intensive efforts to exploit fully the scope for development of inland fisheries. In the absence of fry (fish seed) of fish in our rivers, the Department had to undertake a scheme for supply of fish seed for being stocked in impounded waters. During the Third Five Year Plan period, a target of 3.20 crores of fry had been set for stocking inland waters. This target was, however, exceeded as about 5.98 crores of fry were stocked in the Third Plan period. The target set for 1969-70 in this regard is 1.5 crores of fry. In order to intensify this activity, the Department has launched a new scheme "Fish Seed Production Project" under which fish nursery units are established for production of fish seed for culture in ponds and reservoirs in Maharashtra State. This is expected to reduce our dependence upon other State like West Bengal for our requirement of fish seed. During 1969-70, nurseries for production of fish seed will be developed over an area of 9 hectares (20 acres) so as to attain a production of spawn numbering 4 crores.

Preservation, Transport And Marketing

Fish being a highly perishable commodity, arrangements need to be made for proper preservation and quick transport and marketing thereof. The Fisheries Department has been very active on this front also. The ice factory at Ratnagiri went into production during 1965-66 and another ice factory has been constructed at Alibag. During 1968-69, financial assistance under new pattern has been given to three fisheries co-operative societies to construct their factory and expand existing 2 factories.

The Department also gives loan assistance to fisheries co-operatives for establishment of ice factories and cold storage and for purchase of trucks for transport of fish.

Fishmeal Plant

During the year 1965-66, the Government took over the fishmeal plant at Sassoon Dock. Fishmeal is used as poultry feed. Since inedible fish are used for preparation of fish meal, this scheme helps fishermen to get some income for their otherwise uneconomic catches in trawl fishing.

Fish Canning

A full scale fish canning plant has been established at Malvan for commercial canning of mackerel, sardines and prawns. Canning of other fish is also being done according to their availability. The plant was put into commission in December 1964.

Fish Harbours

All surveys of fishing harbours have been completed by the survey unit and work of improving some harbours already taken in [illegible] This scheme will enable the D[illegible] ment to put through quick[illegible] schemes for providing proper [illegible] gational and landing facilit[illegible] fishermen. Development of [illegible] minor and major fishing po[illegible] now a centrally sponsored s[illegible]

Fish Stalls

Twelve fish stalls had been [illegible] blished in the city to make fre[illegible] available outside market limits [illegible] acquaint the public with pr[illegible] of fish on weight basis. With [illegible] from 1st August 1967, the [illegible] have been transferred to the T[illegible] District Fisheries Federation.

Fisheries Development Corporat[illegible]

Government proposes to est[illegible] a Corporation for implem[illegible] of this Government programme [illegible] development of fisheries incl[illegible] deep sea fishing and market[illegible] the fish caught under this sch[illegible] An amount of Rs. 2.36 lakhs [illegible] been earmarked in this year's d[illegible] lopment programme.

Present Status

The departmental efforts—es[illegible] ally on survey mechanization [illegible] assistance in obtaining new fi[illegible] requisites have helped the fish[illegible] not only to maintain but al[illegible] increase their fishing efforts, [illegible] of rising prices of raw material [illegible] machinery. Government has t[illegible] adequate care to train the fi[illegible] youths in engine maintenance, [illegible] gation and modern mechan[illegible] methods of fishing by open[illegible] training centres in each mari[illegible] district and by inducing them [illegible] attend the centres by giving th[illegible] monthly stipends. Fisheries sch[illegible] are also opened for their prim[illegible] education. Higher professional tr[illegible] ing is given in the institutions co[illegible] ducted by the Central Governm[illegible]

(continued on page 3[illegible])

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Assembly Proceedings

On June 23, after the question hour, the Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri V. B. Hiray presented to the House the notification regarding the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad District Service (Conditions) (Amendment) Act, 1969 and the notification of Bomaby Village Panchayat Grant of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1969.

Thereafter, the discussion started on Shri L. B. Mankar's calling attention notice which was about the primary teachers' revised pay scales which the Government could not bring into force. As a result the primary teachers have given the notice of strike.

While making a statement on this matter the Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari said that the Government had undertaken the task of revising the primary teachers' pay scales in 1969, and it was considering their demands which were received frequently through different organisations.

On June 24, after the question hour, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri V. B. Hiray, presented before the House the annual reports of the Bhandara Zilla Parishad, for 1962-63 to 1965-66 and the reports of the Yeotmal Zilla Parishad for 1962-63 to 1964-65, on behalf of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, L. B. Mankar, Rambhau Mhalgi critised the Government for making delay in presenting the above reports to the House.

Shri Mhalgi put a resolution of breach of right regarding the changes in Government holidays, declared

by the Government of Maharashtra, on May 23, 1969.

Sarvashri Mhalgi, Hashu Advani and V. R. Kaldate, raised a point that why did the Government declare these changes without bringing the matter before the Assembly Session?

Shri Bharde, Chairman of the Assembly, declared that it was not a breach of right but at the same time he agreed that it was essential to bring this matter before the House for discussion.

Electricity Rates

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, told the House that the decision of the Chairman of the House was accepted. Later, Shri F. M. Pinto raised a discussion in the House on the decision of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board to raise the rates of the electricity, its effects on the industries and agriculture in the State, which would be burdensome on the consumers also, and the policy of the Government about this matter.

Commencing the discussion, Shri Pinto said that this increase in the rates was not justifiable and it would have adverse effects on the industries, and in this slack period it would be a burden on the industries.

Shri Homi Talyarkhan supported the raising of the electricity rates. He stated that as the financial position of the electricity Board was unsatisfactory, there was no other way than to increase the rates. Inspite of many difficulties the Board was working properly, he stated.

Shri Pandit Dharma Patil also supported the increase in electricity rates while Shri Hashu Advani and Shri Mhalgi opposed it.

Replying to the discussion Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, said that the electricity rates were not raised by the Electricity Board to raise the total income. The electricity rates of the Koyna-Tata Greed were more than that of the Tarapur and with an intention to balance the difference, the elecrticity Board has raised the charges of electricity. And this was justifiable from the point of view of the duty of the Board and its development in the future. He gave the information that the power consumed during the year 1960-61 was 345 million unit, and the same in the year 1967-68 was 3429 million units. From this it is seen that the demand for power is increasing. The people residing in Marathwada and Vidarbha region would not be affected by this increase in electricity rates and the programme of agriculture also would not be affected but the industries would have to suffer a little. There will be no changes in the prices of the goods. On the other hand, as the power from Tarapur would be available, it would be beneficial for the industrial development.

Later the incomplete Proceedings of the previous day were continued.

While continuing the talk Shri J. S. Chandak put a resolution that the Maharashtra Co-operative Association and Bombay Land Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1969, should be withdrawn as no advice of the representatives of the farmers was taken while handing over the responsibility of recovering the debts to the Land Development Banks.

Shri P. R. Sanap opposed the Bill and stated that this was brought by the Government because it could not recover the debts.

Shri R. J. Deotale, Shri K. M. Patil, also participated in the discussion.

Replying to the descussion Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that while handing

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over the job of recovering the debts to the Land Development Banks, the Government had changed the machinery only. He also denied the charge of the Opposition that the farmers were unable to return debts. After the job is taken over by the Land Development Banks the rate of interest would be 4½ per cent and the other expenses would be borne by the Government itself, so there would not be any burden on the farmers, he stated.

After the speech of the Deputy Minister, the Bill was passed in the House.

Later Shri Hashu Advani put a resolution before the House that the Bombay Regional Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1969, should not be accepted.

Commencing the discussion on the above resolution, Shri Advani said that the right to vote to some of the citizens of the Sholapur was denied because of the fault on the part of the Government. And in this connection, the High Court had given a notice to hold the elections of the Sholapur Municipal Corporation.

Shri Shyamkant More supported the resolution and opined that it was a serious matter to omit the names of the voters from the list of voters and to deny them the right to vote.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, replied to the discussion, on behalf of the Minister for Urban Development, Shri P. G. Kher.

The Minister accepted the fact that some of the names of the voters were not included in the list of the voters prepared for the Municipal elections in Sholapur, but it would not be proper to say that the Government do not understand the importance of the right to vote. It would not be proper to hold the whole Government responsible for the fault of a single worker in the Municipal Corporation. The Sholapur election was already over and the selection of the Mayor was done. In such a situation if we have to accept the resolution of Shri Advani, the Government would have to spend money unnecessarily he said. The Government did not want to postpone the elections. In order to carry out the election programme without any difficulty, the time-limit of the administrator was extended through the ordinance. So he requested Shri Advani to withdraw the resolution. Shri Advani withdrew the same and was accepted by the House. Thus it was taken for granted that the Bombay Regional Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1969, was passed by the Legislative Council.

Narmada River Water Dispute

Shri F. M. Pinto tabled a calling attention notice in connection with the Narmada river water dispute and the State Government's policy in regard to the stand taken by Madhya Pradesh Government, on June 25.

Making a statement in response to the motion, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, told the House that the Government was confident that the dispute could be settled by mutual negotiations. The views of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments were the same on this point and, therefore, the Government did not think that any complications had arisen about the problem. It was the policy of the Government that the matter should be referred to a tribunal only if it could not be settled by mutual negotiations.

Strike by High Court Employees

Sarvashri Hashu Advani, Navin Shah, G. N. Banatwala, S. N. Deshmukh and V. R. Kaldate, moved a calling attention motion regarding the recommendations made by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court on the pay scales of gazetted officers of the High Court, the token strike of the officers on June 23, 1969 and Government did not take any decision in the matter and the Government's policy about the strike.

Satisfactory Solution will be Found

In response, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Law and Judiciary, told the House that a proposal regarding the pay scales based on the recommendations of the Badkas Pay Commission were sent to the High Court on June 19, 1969 but the proposals were rejected by it the very next day. Shri Wankhede said that on the day of the strike, i.e. June 23, he called on the Chief Justice and explained to him the implications of the mofussil scale. The High Court is considering the clarification given by him and that he was confident that a satisfactory solution to the problem would be found in the near future. He denied that there was delay on the part of the Government in taking a decision about the pay scales.

Budget Discussion

The general discussion on the budget estimates commenced on June 25.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, who initiated the discussion, severely criticised the budget. He said that this year's budget was not different from those presented during the last 12 years. The State Government should point out as to what had been the impact of last three Five-Year Plans on the

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man. The standard of of the common man had not d. The people in rural areas capacity to spend more but d to spend more for their This had been proved by the s given by Government.

Basic Problems

ing the green revolution, Dhulup said that the green would not take place by raising slogans. Those who these slogans should not rely rains but they should try to nature by increasing irri- facilities and solving the problems of agriculture.

Tenancy legislation was enact- its implementation was not done. Attempts were made the tenants and no protec- was given to the tenants when attempts were being made. portion of excess land dis- to the landless under the ing legislation was very The Krishna and Godavari water disputes had still re- unsolved, Shri Dhulup said. said that farmers were not a fair price for their produce.

starting the lottery scheme, ernment had made the fatalist instead of seeking co-operation for the building activities. The ment was exploiting the of poor people through ery scheme, he said and that the conditions of farm workers and the educated were very unsatisfac-

Neglect Konkan

R. Sawant welcomed the He, however, said more should be paid to Konkan construction of bridges as, compared to other

regions, very few such works had been undertaken in Konkan.

Benefits for Few

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya, who criticised the budget, said that very few had derived the benefits of the green revolution. He asked if the green revolution had taken place why the prices of foodgrains and snacks were rising. There was nothing significant in the budget about handloom workers and closed mills. He expressed dissatisfaction that provision for primary education and hospitals had been reduced this year but provision for police department had been enhanced.

Budget Defended

Shri Pandit Dharma Patil strongly defended the budget. He said that Maharashtra Government had done concrete work for the welfare of the farmers and they had now sufficient self-confidence and they also supported the Government. He, however, expressed his dissatisfaction over the growing number of educated unemployed.

Shri N. R. Kale regretted that Government had not done anything for the inspection of land and for providing guidance to agriculturists.

Shri R. V. Bhelose complimented the Finance Minister on his presentation of a tax free budget. But he expressed dissatisfaction that there was nothing concrete in the budget for the development of the Konkan region.

Shri P. R. Sanap also criticised the budget. He said that there was no mention in the budget that the Plan would be implemented after treating district as a unit. He blamed the Government for not solving the drinking water problem of Konkan.

Plea for Upper Tapi Project

Shri J. T. Mahajan welcomed the budget. He referred to the progress made in the educational field on account of the new grant-in-code and the benefits derived by Government employees following the acceptance of pay scales recommended by the Badkas Pay Commission. He suggested that Government should take into consideration the importance of the Upper Tapi Project.

Centre Dealing with Boundary Dispute

In response to a calling attention notice tabled by Shri F. M. Pinto on June 26, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, told the House that there was no question of taking any measures in respect of the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute as the Union Government was dealing with it now. In a statement made on the subject, Shri Naik said that from time to time, the House has been kept informed about the steps taken by Government to solve the boundary dispute. The House and Government had also rejected the report of the Mahajan Commission and as a result of this the Central Government was dealing with the problem. The House was aware of the fact that the matter was under the Central Government's consideration.

Satyagrahis Arrested and Released

Shri V. R. Kaldate called the attention of the Chief Minister to the satyagraha launched on June 16, 1969, in connection with the border dispute and the action taken by Government in that respect.

In response, Chief Minister Naik told the House, in a statement, that there were about 6,000 satyagrahis in the morcha out of whom about 5,000 defied the police ban near Kalaghoda and offered satyagraha. They were arrested but soon after all the satyagrahis were released.

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Budget Discussion

The House resumed discussion on the budget on June 26.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Shyamkant More expressed dissatisfaction about the budget which he said had not made any provision for the scarcity and backward areas of the State. He criticised the Government for starting no industry other than the dairy project and also for lifting rationing at some places. The budget proved that the State Government had no faith in planning. On account of the inadequate and poor budget the situation would become more explosive, he warned.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that that there was no co-ordination in the budget. He regretted that the State Government had launched the Lottery Scheme in the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary year. He complimented the Government on making a provision of Rs. 1 crore for the development of Film Industry. He called upon Government to pay more attention to Marathi Film Industry and demanded that Marathi Films should be exempted from entertainment duty.

Shri F. M. Pinto criticised Government for not making any provision in the budget for the development of Bombay which was a very important city in India. He demanded that more funds should be provided for the development of Bombay. He expressed his dissatisfaction for the proposed levy on motor spare parts and said that the burden would be transferred to the common man.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar welcomed the budget. He said that the food position in the State was much better than what it was in the past. The Government had also handled the scarcity situation very carefully. It was on account of the efforts made by the Maharashtra Government that the farmer in Maharashtra was enthusiastically making his entry in the industrial field. He suggested to Government that small machinery useful for agricultural purposes should be made available to farmers.

Shri Krishna Desai stated that the budget was an indication of Government's going into liquidation. Although textile industry was an important industry of Maharashtra, there was nothing concrete about it in the budget. The standard of living of the worker was going down day by day and they were given meagre wages. He called upon the Government to set up a committee to go into the wage structure of the workers.

Among those who participated in the budget discussion were Sarvashri M. D. Magar, L. B. Mankar, Madhukar Ghate, V. R. Patil, J. S. Chandak, K. N. Ghatge, B. K. Deshmukh and Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Earlier, Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Privileges Committee, presented to the House the committee's report about the so called breach of privilege committed by Shri Jambuvantrao Dhote during the Governor's Address on February 7, 1968.

Strike of Medicos

Shri Hashu Advani's adjourment motion regarding refusal to admit emergency cases by hospitals on account of the strike of housemen and registrars was not admitted by the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, who ruled that the strike could not form a subject matter of an adjournment motion, on June 27.

Making a statement in this connection, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, told the House that although the position had become difficult on account of the moves of honoraries, there was no cause for anxiety. Steps were being taken to provide necessary help for treating emergency cases. If necessary, arrangements would be made to bring doctors from the districts to Bombay for the purpose. Even then, Dr. Zakaria said, every effort was being made to find a mutually agreeable solution and if there were signs of finding such a solution he would inform the House about it. He pointed out that it was not true that all work in Government Hospitals had come to a standstill. The full-time doctors in Government Hospitals were working round the clock and providing necessary treatment to the patients.

New Industries Allowed in Conforming Zones

Later, Sarvashri Hashu Advani and Dr. M. B. Popat called the attention of the Minister for Industries to the possibility of aggravating the water supply, housing, transport and such other problems of Bombay City, as a result of the State Government's new policy to encourage industrialists to start new industries and encourage the existing industries.

Industrial Policy Relaxed

In response, Shri R. A. Pa[illegible] Minister for Industries, told the House that the Government was [illegible] permitting starting of new industries and expansion of existing industries in the Bombay-Thana Zone since 1965 in order to avoid concentration of industries in the area and to ensure balanced industrial development of all regions of the State. Similarly Government had announced several concessions for setting up industries outside the Bombay-Thana and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Zones from 1964 onwards.

Even so, Shri Patil said, the Government had relaxed its policy in respect of engineering industry [illegible]

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of recession in the industry
ensure that unemployment
in the industry was

the relaxed rules, it would
for the industrialists to
textile mills and set up freely
small scale industrial units in
forming zones, especially in
Bombay. Besides, the
in the non-conforming
would be allowed to shift to
zones if they so desired
sufficient land would be given in
forming zone and permission
the industry would also
The Government would
relax to some extent the
tions on the construction of
industrial estates on certain
tions.

Minister stated that at present
blems of water supply, hous-
transport, etc., would not be
on account of Govern-
new policy. He pointed out
revised policy had been
to meet the emergent situa-
it could be changed accord-
the changing conditions.

ment of Rationing Staff

Patil V. R. Patil and G. A.
which tabled a calling attention
about the unemployment
faced by the employees
rationing department as a
lifting of statutory ration-
Government in cities other
Bombay.

taken to provide jobs

a statement in response,
G. Vartak, Minister for
Civil Supplies, said it was
say that all the employees
rendered jobless as a result
of rationing. According to
estimates, the number of
who would be retrenched
Nagpur and Poona

would be 70, 170 and 300 respectively between August 1, 1969 and September 1, 1969.

The Government had taken steps to provide alternate employment to the retrenched persons. Efforts were being made to absorb them in the offices of Ware Housing Corporation, Agriculture University, etc., Similarly, instructions had been given to the employment exchanges to give priority to the retrenched persons. Besides, orders had also been issued to all Government officers to absorb retrenched employees in the vacancies caused in the offices without taking any interview within a period of one year from the date of their retrenchment.

Budget Discussion

The budget discussion was resumed. Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan who had not concluded his comments on the budget, on June 25, said that although rains came as late as September last year affecting the crops, about 30 lakhs acres of land was brought under hybrid and high yielding varieties. It indicated that farmers were adopting modern techniques of farming. He said that in Bombay a large area was occupied by railway lines and yards. He suggested that this land should be utilised for constructing skyscrapers. He demanded that octroi should be abolished.

Criticising the budget, Shri A. R. Gavhane said that it would not suffice if merely emphasis was laid on agriculture. Small agriculturists should be freed from the burden of loans and they should be given interest—free loans. Marshalling figures, he told the House how the implementation of the Tenancy Act had failed in Marathwada. He disapproved the lottery scheme.

Smt. Pratibha Tidke welcomed the budget. She advised the critics of green revolution to look at it with a clear and unprejudiced mind. Even after allotting 44 per cent of the State s budget for agriculture, if the critics felt that green revolution was a tall talk, it was not the fault of either the Chief Minister or the Finance Minister, it was blindness on the part of the opposition. She made a plea for reserving seats for ladies in co-operative societies.

Shri N. V. Ugle criticised the taxation proposals. He made a plea for enhancing the provision for the scarcity areas and the need for percolation tanks.

Non-official Business

When Shri G. F. Mahajan started speaking, the budget discussion for the day was stopped and non-official business was taken up.

The following non-official Bills were introduced in the House : (1) the Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 1969—by Shri F. M. Pinto ; (2) the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969—by Shri R. P. Valvi ; (3) the Maharashtra Legislature Members' (Protection from legal proceedings) Bill, 1969—by Shri Navnit Shah ; (4) the Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control (Amendment) Bill, 1969—by Shri M. B. Sangvikar ; (5) The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1969—by Shri S. G. Gholap ; and (6) the Maharashtra Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill 1969—by Shri Hashu Advani.

Later, Shri Navnit Shah moved the Maharashtra Public Men Inquiries Bill, 1969 for consideration. Moving the Bill, Shri Shah, said that a permanent machinery to go into the complaints about the character and misconduct of elected representatives occupying high posts should

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be set up as, in a decentralised democracy, these men must be above suspicion. If such a machinery was set up, several people would lodge complaints and it would create confidence among the people and help the healthy growth of democracy.

Shri V. R. Kaldate and Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya supported the Bill. Shri S. N. Deshmukh and Shri V. G. Shivdare opposed it.

Replying to the debate, Chief Minister V. P. Naik said that he agreed that there should be a machinery for removing any suspicions, but it should not further deteriorate the conditions. If there was always an atmosphere of suspicion around the administrator, nobody would take any decision at all. Existence of such a machinery was not proper in a democracy. It was not a policy of the Government to shield corruption. A Bill providing for appointment of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta was already under consideration of the Lok Sabha. When that Bill was passed by the Parliament the Maharashtra Government would follow suit, Shri Naik said. He requested the mover to withdraw his Bill.

Thereupon, Shri Navnit Shah withdrew the Bill, with the permission of the House, saying that the Government was in agreement with the object of the Bill.

Another non-official Bill, namely the Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1968 moved by Shri M. B. Sangvikar was withdrawn by him after the Chief Minister's reply. The object of the Bill was to treat offences such as beating by lathis, shoes, cane, etc. as cognizable offences.

Moving the Bill, Shri Sangvikar said that such offences were considerable and the person who was hurt was unable to incur expenditure on litigation, etc. It was necessary to give protection to the subjects by making such offences cognizable.

Shri Shyamkant More opposed the Bill and Shri K. N. Ghatge supported it.

Replying to the discussion, the Chief Minister said that if these offences were made cognizable, the burden of work would unnecessarily increase. He said that he was not opposed to the Bill in principle but pointed out that such a legislation was not practicable. He requested Shri Sangvikar to withdraw the Bill. The Bill was accordingly withdrawn by the mover.

Text Books Problem

On June 30, Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate and A. N. Namjoshi tabled a calling attention notice in respect of the old text books which were printed and sold as new text books prescribed in the revised syllabus and consequent discontent among the poor and middle class students.

Minister Explains

In response, Shri M.D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, made a statement in which he said that as the sanction for text books was upto the end of the year 1968-69, the Text Books Bureau had invited text books from writers and publishers for the next year. The Bureau sanctioned 611 books and out of these books prices were fixed in respect of 563 books and 407 text books out of these 563 were the same as those sanctioned earlier or slightly revised. Eighty-two books were revised considerably and printed again and only 74 books were altogether new.

The Minister said that prices of 248 books out of 407 were more or less the same, increase if any being from one to four paise. In the case of remaining 159 books prices were increased reasonably from five paise to one rupee. From this it would be seen that prices of majority of books which were re-printed had not increased, Shri Chaudhari said. He added that the publishers had been consistently demanding increase in prices of text books taking into consideration the rise in cost of paper, printing, etc. The Bureau had to take into consideration the position while sanctioning the prices of the text books but it had also to consider the question of increasing prices from the point of view of students. But the demand of publishers could not be set aside as long as it was reasonable.

The Minister pointed out that there was nothing objectionable if the publishers printed the old but revised text books with the new sanction number and made them available for sale at the price sanctioned by the Bureau.

The students were at liberty to use the old text books which were slightly revised after making necessary changes in their old copy.

Budget Discussion

The Budget discussion was resumed. Participating in the discussion, Shri G. F. Mahajan expressed the doubt whether S.T. passengers would have to indirectly pay the taxes levied on S.T. He criticised that essential amenities to passengers were not available on many S.T. stands even now.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil said that Maharashtra was in the forefront in the matter of levying taxes compared to other States in the country it lagged behind in respect

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ment plans. The Maha- Government should study other States were raising without resorting to taxa- he suggested. As there was ency in planning, the national was being squandered although huge amounts were spent on development plans, impact was not being felt. He lined that even ordinary, ems were not looked into in time.

M. N. Gogate called upon Government to constitute an rural development board for with a provision of Rs. 5 He requested the Govern- to take up construction of ri-Uran Bridge immediately further relax the prohibition

S. N. Deshmukh said that the ems of rural masses had not solved by the budget pro- The Government should measures to minimise the ween rural and urban areas.

ng those who participated debate on budget were Ram Mahadik, S. B. T. K. Kolekar, Hussain M. R. Ghate, L. R. Hatan- Y. Patil, S. R. Raut and Alone.

s Withdraw Strike

the budget discussion was ess, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, for Public Health, an- that the housemen and of Government hospitals drawn their strike. He the following statement in nection :

happy to announce to the that the representatives of housemen and Registrars, both Government and the Bombay

Municipal Corporation Hospitals, who have been on strike since 13th June 1969, came to the Council Hall this afternoon and informed the Chief Minister and myself that they have withdrawn their strike. They have asked all the Resident Medical Staff throughout the State to resume work with immediate effect.

This meeting took place in the Chamber of the Chief Minister and among those who were present on the occasion were the Mayor and the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, the President of the Honoraries Association in Government Hospitals, made the happy announcement. He also informed the Chief Minister that all the Honoraries would be resuming duties with immediate effect.

For the last 10 days, as the House is aware, I have been holding continuous discussions, sometime for hours together, with the representatives of both the Resident Medical Staff and the Honoraries Association, trying my best to understand their problems and making them realise the difficulties of the Government. All these talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and on all sides there was the eagerness to end the plight of the poor suffering patients.

I am glad to announce that the Government has decided to remove the disparity between the stipends paid at present to the Resident Medical Staff in the Government Hospitals and to those in the Hospitals of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

It was also urged before me that while all M.B.B.S. Doctors serving with the Government, either in a temporary or permanent capacity, including the bonded candidates, are paid a Non-Practising Allowance, where practice is not allowed, the Resident Medical Staff in Government hospitals is denied this privilege. Government has, therefore, decided to grant a Non-Practising Allowance to the Resident Medical Staff in Government Hospitals according to rules at 25 per cent. of their stipend.

In order to help the implementation of the various assurances that I have given to the State Legislature in regard to the basic amenities and facilities to the Resident Medical Staff in Government Hospitals, Government has decided to constitute an Implementation Committee for Government Hospitals in Bombay with the Surgeon General as the Chairman and consisting of the Dean, the Superintendents concerned, the Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Medical Department, two representatives of the Honoraries and two representatives of the Resident Medical Staff. This Committee is to act in consultation with the Boards of Visitors of the different Hospitals, in particular, their respective chairmen. The Committee may also review from time to time the problems and difficulties of the Resident Medical Staff in the Government Hospitals and to suggest the Board and the Government ways and means to redress their grievances.

Action on similar lines for the Teaching Hospitals in Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad is also being taken.

(continued on page 31)

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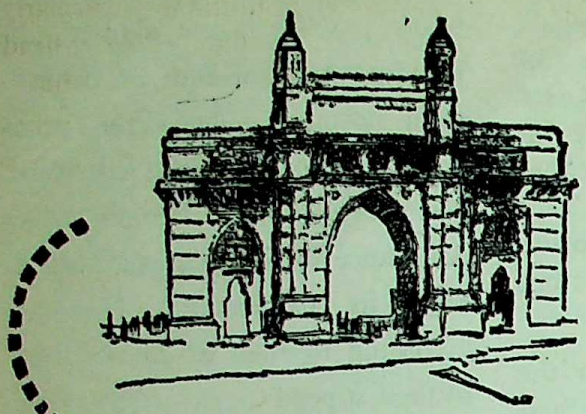

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE World Bank Team on agriculture credit led by Mr. P. Curbois, met the officials of the Maharashtra Government and the Land Mortgage Banks at a meeting at Sachivalaya on June 26. The discussions centered around agricultural finance for boosting up food production in the State.

Shri N. G. Abhyankar, Secretary to Government and Development Commissioner was the leader of the Maharashtra officials' team.

World Bank Team meets Chief Minister

The World Bank Farm Credit Team led by Mr. Curbois called on Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on June 30.

Mr. Curbois apprised the Chief Minister of the impressions of the team about the possible collaboration of the World Bank in the State's agricultural schemes.

The Chief Minister emphasised the need for equipment and machinery required to hasten the completion of the Ayakat Development programme in the major irrigation project areas so that irrigation can be fully utilised.

Union Minister Apprised of Problems of Konkan

A joint meeting of the State Board of Communications and State Port Advisory Committee and M.L.A's.andM.L.C's. of the Konkan region was convened at the Council Hall on June 27 to acquaint the Union Minister of State for Shipping and Transport, Shri Raghuramaiah of the special problems of the Konkan region.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Maharashtra's Minister for Buildings and Communications, who welcomed the Union Minister, said that the special problems of the Konkan region which should be tackled on priority basis included lack of proper means of communications, development of minor ports and better coastal services.

Shri Vairale pointed out that development of a net-work of communications was a vital need in successfully carrying out the green revolution which had started in the State. In this connection the linking of rural areas by roads with the other parts of the State was of paramount importance. He suggested that construction of new National Highways should be taken up so as

The members of the World Bank Team on Agriculture called on the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at "Varsha" on June 30.

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facilitate the flow of inter-State traffic. He mentioned in this regard the agreement reached between the Chief Ministers of Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra earlier.

The State Minister further stressed the need for making available better industrial services to the people. He said that due importance should be given to the passenger traffic as against cargo transport.

The other points mentioned by several other members, who participated in the meeting, were conversion of west coast road into a National Highway, development of the Neva Sheva dredging at the ports, nationalisation of launch services and maintenance of ports, etc.

Shri Raghuramaiah in his reply, said that the Union Government was fully interested in the development of all parts of the country, including the backward regions. He said that the Union Government could not afford to neglect the development of backward regions, because they formed the part of the country.

The Union Minister said that the Government was quite aware of the difficulties of the people in the Konkan region and assured that it would do its best that was possible to mitigate the hardships of the people with the limited resources available.

Referring to problem of increase in shipping rates, the Minister said that the problem would be tackled in meeting with the representatives of the State Government and the Shipping Companies.

He assured that the development of Neva Sheva would not be given up under any circumstances.

Shri V. B. Hirey, Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Electricity, proposed a vote of thanks.

American students meet Education Minister

A group of undergraduate students from the U.S.A., who are on their six-month study tour of India, called on Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, at Sachivalaya on June 26. These students would be stationed at two different places in two groups, one at Poona and the other at Madurai in Tamilnadu, in order to get fitst hand knowledge of the student life in the country.

Addressing the students, the Education Minister said that the educational pattern, as it prevailed in the country even today, was by and large based on the same lines on which it was designed by the Britishers with a view to meeting their administrative requirements. After attainment of freedom efforts had been made to reorientate the whole educational system in order to meet the needs and aspirations of the people.

Shri Chaudhari said that it was the aim of the Government to make education people oriented and take educational institutions particularly universities, to the people instead of bringing the people to them.

Shri D. B. Karnik of the Democratic Research Centre of Bombay accompanied the group.

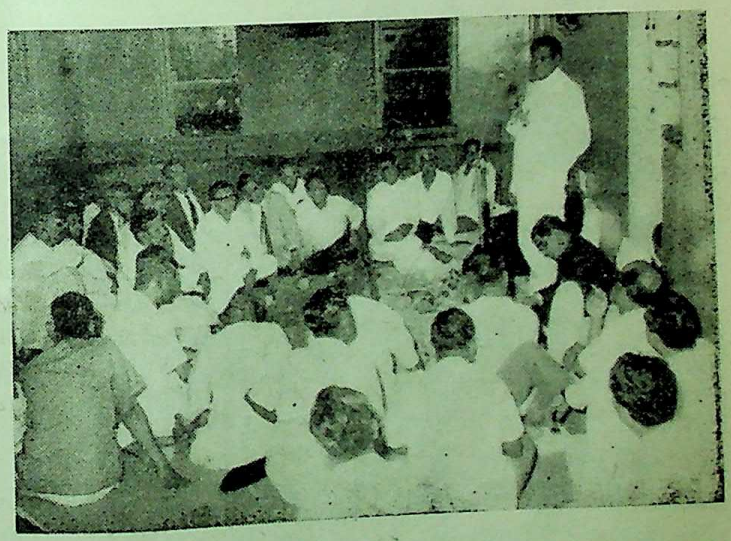
Civic Tree Planting Campaign Inaugurated

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, inaugurated the Civic Tree Planting Campaign at Birla Kreeda Kendra, on July 1.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Kher said that trees were the necessities of human life and as such every care should be taken to nurse them properly. In a city like Bombay, every citizen should adopt a tree to take care of, he added.

Referring to the forest area in the State, the Minister said that all possible efforts were being made to increase forestry as it helped, in a way to increase agricultural production.

The Minister congratulated the Corporation on starting an ambitious campaign of planting 5,000 saplings



The Union Minister of State for Shipping and Transport, Shri K. Raghuramaiah, is seen addressing the members of the State Board of Communications, the State Advisory Committee and M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. from Konkan region at Council Hall on June 27. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, is also seen in the picture.

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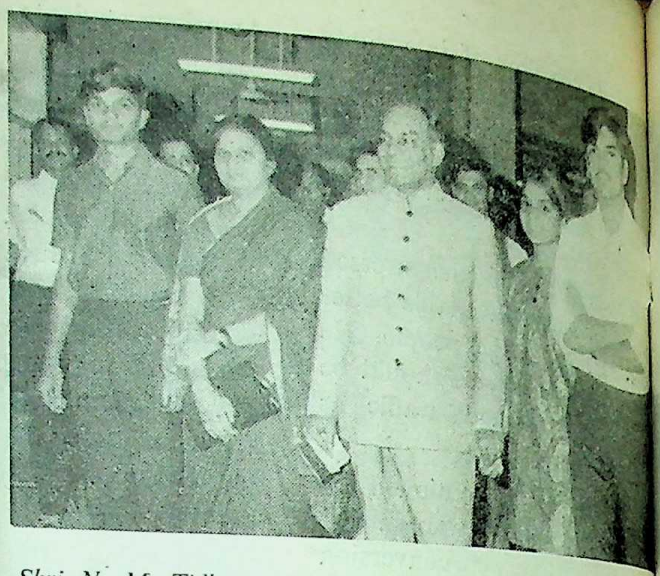
to mark the beginning of the Civic Tree Plantation Programme of the year.

Shri Jamiatram K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, presiding over the function, thanked the State Government on its co-operation in the campaign.

Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, also spoke.

Earlier, Shri Ahmed Zakaria, Chairman, Market and Gardens Committee of the Corporation, welcomed the guests.

Shri J. B. D'Souza, Municipal Commissioner, proposed a vote of thanks.



Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, returned to Bombay from Geneva, on June 28. He had gone to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. In the picture taken at the Santacruz Airport, Shri Tidke is seen with the members of his family.

Shastri Seva Niketan's Work

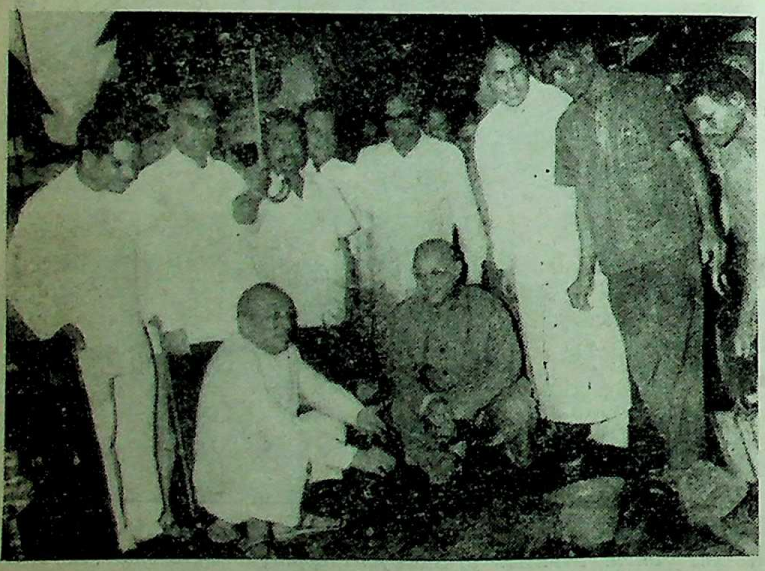
The constructive work undertaken by the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Seva Niketan would receive all possible assistance in Maharashtra, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, while speaking at a cultural meet organised by the Shastri National Youth Centre in honour of Smt. Lalitadevi Shastri at the Birla Kreeda Kendra, on July 4.

Shri Naik said that the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, by his dedication and selfless service to the people, had become one with the country. The country would cherish his memory for years to come. He expressed the hope that the Shastri Seva Niketan would translate into reality the ideals which were dear to the heart of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Smt. Lalitadevi Shastri in her speech said that in the present difficult circumstances it was necessary to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and undertake constructive work. She said that the Shastri Seva Niketan proposed to establish ideal villages in which the people would be self-reliant.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, was also present on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri Onkarlal Sharma welcomed the gathering and Shri D. S. Mittle proposed a vote of thanks.



Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, inaugurated the Civic Tree Planting Campaign at Birla Kreeda Kendra, Chowpatty on July 1. Picture shows the Minister planting the sapling.

Chief Minister's Appeal for Generous Donations

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, appealed to the people of the State to donate generously to the Lal Bahadur Shastri Seva Niketan, which is planning to undertake some constructive activities in Maharashtra. The appeal reads :

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The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik and the Minister for Public Health, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, are seen discussing with the representatives of Resident Medical Officers in Bombay at the Council Hall on June 30 after the strike was called off.

I am happy to know that with tireless efforts of Smt. Lalita-Shastri, its president and other officers and workers, the Lal Bahadur Shastri Seva Niketan is making rapid progress to achieve its objectives. The Niketan proposes to establish ideal villages in which people will be self-reliant. The institution has, at present, adopted the Manda, near Allahabad. A number of home industries are being started for women. Efforts are also being made for ameliorating the condition of the people of backward classes.

"The institution now proposes to undertake some programmes in Maharashtra for which the Shastri Rashtriya Yuwak Kendra is striving its best.

"The institution is dedicated to translating the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in reality, for which the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri strived hard throughout his life time.

"I appeal to the people of Maharashtra to donate generously, in cash and kind, to this institution for bringing the dream of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in reality."

World Jamboree in Bombay in 1970

The sixth All-India Bharat Scouts and Guides' Jamboree to be held in Bombay in December 1970 will be a unique event as it will almost be a world Jamboree wherein over 15,000 scouts and guides not only from all over the country but also from abroad will participate and help promote better understanding through community living, observed Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and President of the newly formed Jamboree Council at its first meeting held at Sachivalaya on July 2.

The reception in honour of Shri K. Raghuramaiah, the Union Minister of State for Shipping and Transport was given by Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications on June 27. Smt. Vairale is also seen in the picture (Extreme Right).

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Chief Minister V. P. Naik was felicitated on his 56th birthday at a special function organised by the Vasantrao Naik Birthday Celebration Committee and Committee of Hosts representing various Social, Cultural and Educational Institutions of Bombay at Bhulabhai Desai Auditorium, in Bombay on July 1.

The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari addressing the group of American students at Sachivalaya on June 26.

Chief Minister V. P. Naik was the chief guest at the "Maid of Cotton" function organised by the National Association for Blind on June 27.

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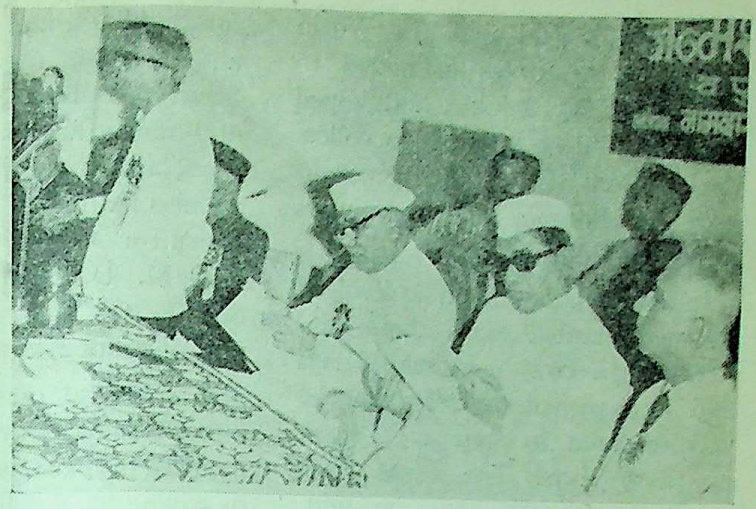

Shri Dhananjaya Keer, is seen addressing at a function held to celebrate the birth centenary of the well-known Social Worker, the late Shri R. B. Bole at Kitte Bhandari Hall in Bombay on June 29. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister and Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue are also seen in the Picture

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, presided over the meeting of the Chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Maharashtra State Gandhi Birthday Centenary Committee, at Sachivalaya on July 3.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is seen addressing, at an inaugural function of the Kohinoor Technical Institute in the Chhabildas High School of Bombay on July 6. The Minister inaugurated the institute.

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Shri Naik said that the World Jamboree meet was estimated to cost about Rs. 8 lakhs and hoped that it would be possible to collect the amount from the generous people of Bombay who had always responded to good causes.

In a reminiscent mood he divulged the well-guarded secret about himself, being a scout in his school days and also recited the song that he was required to sing as a scout in those days. The times had, however, changed now, he said, and the scope of education imparted to these boys and girls had also widened.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and President of the Maharashtra Bharat Scouts and Guides, described the Scout movement as more than an educational activity. He lauded the yeoman's service rendered by the movement particularly to the youngsters. Shri M. D. Chaudhari said that there were over 77,000 scouts and guides in Maharashtra, as against the total strength of 6,68,000 in the whole country.

Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Education Department and Secretary General of the Jamboree Council, said that India was the only country in the world where joint Jamborees of boys and girls were held since long.

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, is the Honorary Chief patron of the Council and Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, is the president. Smt. Tara Cherian, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, Shr, R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Tourism, the Mayor and the Sheriff of Bombay, Vice-Chancellors of Bombay and S. N. D. T. Universities, and the Milk Commissioner are also patrons of the Council. An Executive Committee headed by Shri M. D. Chaudhari and with Shri R. G. Salvi, as the Secretary was appointed at the meeting.

In response to an open appeal, Shri Krishna Dayal Malecha announced his patronage at the meeting by paying Rs. 1,000 which happened to be one of the four methods of becoming a member of the Council.

Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

The programme for the celebrations of the Mahatma Gandhi birthday Centenary as recommended by the All-India Gandhi Centenary Celebrations Committee, with the necessary adaptations in the State, was generally discussed at a meeting of the chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Maharashtra State Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee and representatives of the State-level organisations working in the field of Gandhian thought.

Shri M.D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, presided over the meeting, which was attended, among others, by Shri V.S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik Minister for Prohibition, Shri Sundar rao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Shri Vasantdada Patil and Shri A.K. Hafizka.

It was also decided at the meeting to finalise the programme for ten fortnights covering different activities dear to Gandhiji in consultation with the representatives of the various organizations already working in the respective fields. After the programme is so finalised, will be placed before the Sc Committee.

It was decided to prepare booklet giving talking-points on t items of the various programm observed during the months October to February, divided i 10 different fortnights. Th talking-points, it was thought, wo be useful for the workers to imp ment the programme all over t State with a uniform pattern.

Senapati Bapat Memorial Committee meets

A meeting of the Senapati Bapa Memorial Committee was held und the chairmanship of Shri V.P. Na Chief Minister of Maharashtra, his office at the Maharashtra Leg lative Assembly on June 30. Sh P.K. Sawant, Minister for Agric ture, was also present.

The Committee decided to org nise a cultural programme August 15 next to collect funds f the Senapati Bapat Memorial which eminent poets and singe will participate and recite poe and songs on Senapati Bapat. Th Secretary of the Publicity Co mittee, Shri R.E. Mohadikar sta that with a view to erecting a fi size statue of Senapati Bapat bef the Modak Bungalow, near Shiv Park the Bombay Municipal Co poration has asked for mod from the sculptors. He said th the statue would be installed u November 28, 1969, the secon death anniversary of Senapati Bapa

So far an amount of 70,000 h been collected in the Committee funds and for the commemorati volume on Senapati Bapat adverti ments with Rs. 73,000 have bee collected.

LOK RAJ

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State Advisory Council of Industries Meets

The State Advisory Council of Industries, at its meeting held on July 2 at Sachivalaya, decided to appoint a Sub-Committee to study the mechanical requirements of agriculture such as manufacture of power pillers, machinery for sinking tubes, bunding, soil conservation.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, Shri Vasantrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Industries and the officers of the concerned departments were present.

While considering the proposal for encouraging join-stock companies to take to agriculture and agro-industries, the Chief Minister pointed out that it was not the State Government's policy to encourage joint-stock companies to take to agriculture as it would obviously conflict with the provisions of the Tenancy Act. He also pointed out that the policy of Government was to encourage the processing of agricultural produce through industries set up by co-operation of producers, the agriculturists.

The Council accepted the recommendation that the public sector corporations of the State should sell their non-ferrous metal scrap at a reasonably negotiated price to the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.

In view of the shortage of water for industrial consumption, the Secondary Industries Department, explained Government plans for ensuring sufficient supply of water to Bombay City and in particular the areas of Vaitarana, Bhatsai and Barvi Dams.

The Council also agreed to prepare a Master Plan to deal with partial or total failure of water and power supply in the city.

Farmers in Maharashtra are Fertiliser Conscious

As various fertilisers were now available in the open market because of the change in the policy of the Government of India, it was felt necessary to switch over from the system presently obtaining in our State regarding supplies of fertilisers to wholesalers on consignment basis to a system of such supplies against cost. Accordingly, from October 30, 1969 the whlolesalers in the State would have to take at least 25 per cent of their supplies against cash payment. A suggestion to this effect was unanimously accepted at the meeting of the Fertiliser Advisory Committee held at Sachivalaya on June 21.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, presided. Those wholesalers taking more than 25 per cent of their supplies against cash would be allowed, it was agreed, some rebate on such purchases with a view to provide them some incentive. All other terms and conditionr in this regard would, however, remain unchanged.

While welcoming the contemplated change, the Minister said that the average farmer, particularly the progressive class, in the State had by now become fertiliser-conscious and hence his needs must be fulfilled.

Help for Flood-striken people of Gujarat and Maharashtra

Cheques amounting to Rs. 1,30,400 and Rs. 34,600 for relief of the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively, were presented to the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Maharashtra at a special function, organised at the Municipal Corporation Hall under presidentship of Shri Jamiatram K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, on July 8.

The amounts were given from the Mayor's Funds Committee which has so far collected Rs. 2,98,000. Earlier, the Committee had given Rs. 1,00,000 to the Gujarat State and Rs. 25,000 to Maharashtra for undertaking flood relief work.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that the citizens of Bombay had always come forward with necessary help at the time of national and natural calamities. He said that he had every hope that the same tradition would be kept up by them in future also.

Shri Hitendra Desai, Chief Minister of Gujarat, accepting cheque, said that the financial assistance provided by the people of Bombay to the flood-stricken people of Gujarat was a help from one brother to another brother. He said that the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra were one family and both of them had always come forward for each other's help at the time of need. He said that Gujarat always expected the people of Maharashtra first to come forward for its help.

Earlier, Shri Jamiatram K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, welcomed the Chief Minister and Dr. Ravindra Kulkarni, former Mayor of Bombay, proposed a vote of thanks.

Creditable performance at Geneva

The State Labour Minister, Shri N. M. Tidke's work as chairman of the Minimum Wages Committee, appointed by the International Labour Organisation, at its recent session held in Geneva has won credit for himself and the country he represented, according to the reports reaching India.

The Minimum Wages Committee was considered an important arm of the international organisation

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and its 144 members represented various Governments, employees and employers.

Many important, delicate and controversial points came up for discussion in the form of amendments to the main proposals. The situation called for patience, tact and thorough grasp of the subject on the part of the chairman.

Shri Tidke's manner of handling the subject, his knowledge of trade union movement and patience won admiration from all sections of the committee. His tactful handling of the proceedings avoided many a controversial and embarrassing situation and took out heat from the discussions.

The reports said that Shri Tidke's hard work, patience, tolerance, tact and ability to understand other's view point won praise not only for himself but also for the country he represented.

A Book Review

Bhartruhariyam

It is very rare these days that an author chooses to write a play in Sanskrit, for the obvious reason that chances of its being staged are very little. Shri V. D. Gangal, who is a sansktit scholar, therefore deserves to be complimented on venturing to write a Sanskrit play on the life of the well-known Sanskrit poet Bhartruhari, which he seems to have done both for the delight of writing and amateur stage.

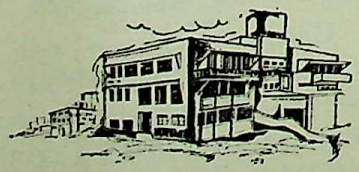
Bhartruhari's poetical works include hundred verses on each of the three fundamental aspects of human life viz. morality (*neeti*), renunciation (*vairagya*) and amour (*shringar*). It is indeed curious to see that Bhartruhari after writing 'the hundred verses on the human morals should have turned to the themes of renunciation and amour. Shri Gangal in this biographical play has tried to resolve this enigma in Bhartruhari's literary career.

The play begins with the King Bhartruhari's expedition of the Kingdom of Kosal. In this expedition he comes across a beautiful damsel, Vipasha, which gives a complete turn to his life. He falls in love with Vipasha, but when he learns that Vipasha's love was only a ruse he loses all interest in the worldly life. This metamorphosis on the part of the poet is further sustained by the story of the Immortal Fruit.

The form or the structure of Shri Gangal's play is aptly in line with the classical Sanskrit drama. The dialogues are interspersed with songs and the language Shri Gangal uses is at once simple, rich and facile. The use of Bhartruhari's own verses in the dialogue has certainly helped to bring out vividly the psychological reactions of the poet to the different vicissitudes in his eventful life. In the depiction of characters also, Shri Gangal has done commendably well.

The play was staged by the Brahman Sabha of Bombay and was well received. Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, has written a foreword to the play, also in Sanskrit.

('*Bhartruhariyam*' by Shri V. D. Gangal published by the Somaiya Publications Private Limited, Bombay-14.)



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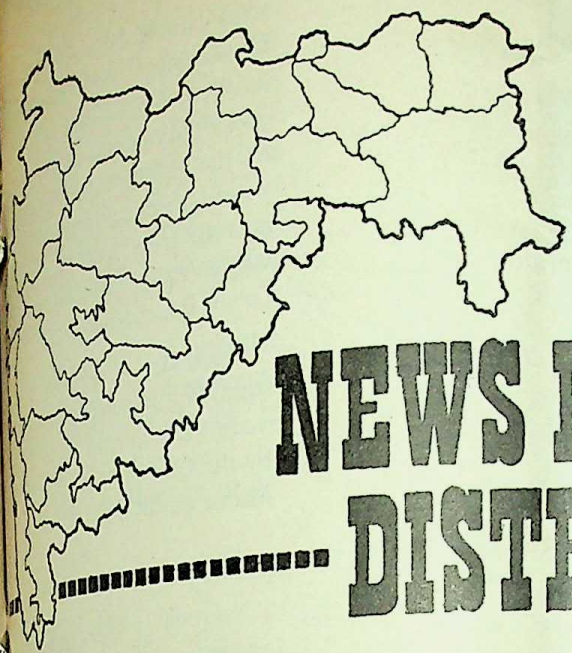


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

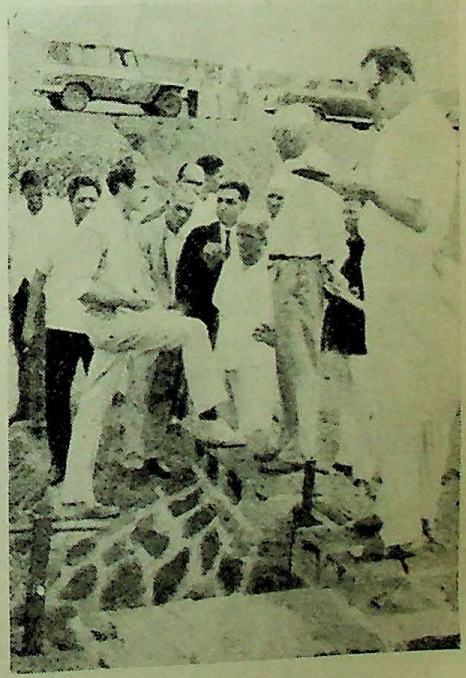
...servance of Vanamahotsava

THE twentieth Vanamahotsava celebrations have commenced throughout Maharashtra State. The celebrations this time have not been limited to any particular period of the but they are to continue during the entire mansoon season. Special emphasis, however, has been attached to three occasions, namely, the Tilak Week, from August 1 to the Independance Day on August 15 and Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2.

With a view to achieveing the results, efforts are being made to seek full co-operation of the masses in propagating that our lives largely depend on trees for food, water and other. Full co-operation is also being sought from educational institutions and associations of the country.

The Block Development Officers and the Gram Sevaks in the villages have been entrusted with a special responsibility for the Vanamahotsava celebrations. They have been asked not only to propogate the message to grow more trees but also to set

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Karad Co-operative Sale-Purchase Society was held recently. Picture shows Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, addressing on the occasion.



The members of the World Bank Team who recently visited Nasik district are seen discussing with the officials about the Irrigation Scheme of Chitegaon at the time of its inspection work.

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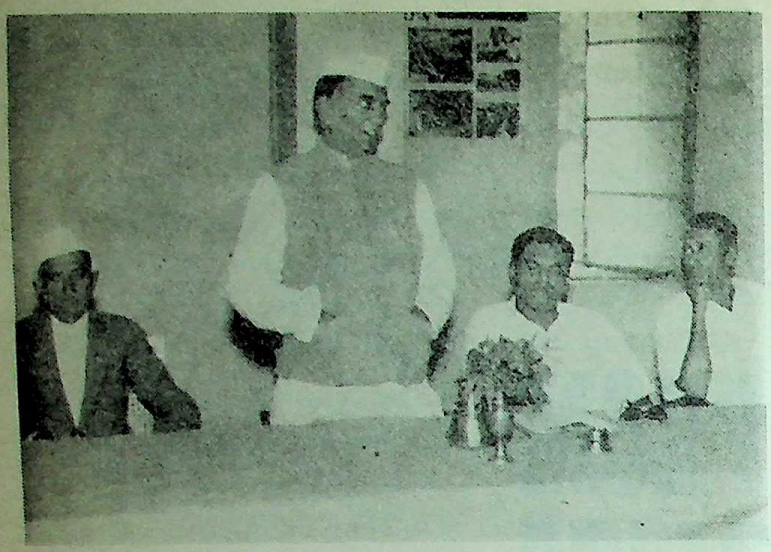
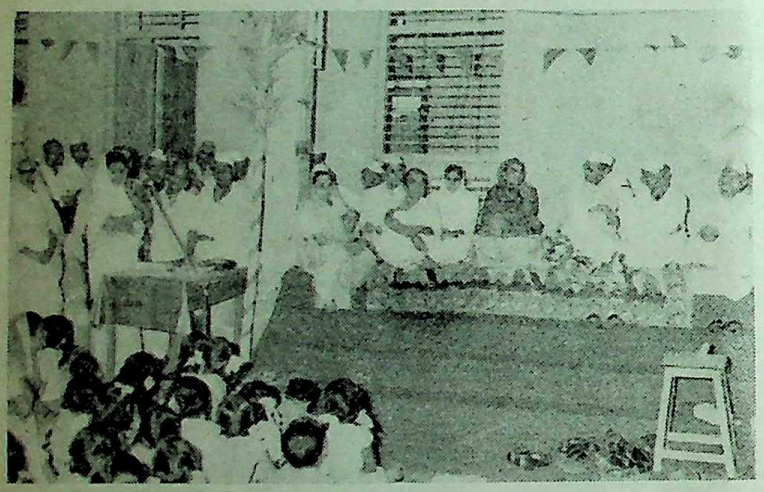


Shri V. S. Page, the Chairman of the Legislative Council, who inaugurated the first Session of the Nasik District Library Association recently at Nasik is seen addressing. Also seen in the picture are Shri V. R. Kaldate, M.L.A., Shri D. S. Patil, Chairman, Zilla Parishad and Shri Vasantrao Upadheye, the president of the Library Association.



Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, inaugurated the Indira Gandhi Hostel for girls, run on behalf of the 'West-Khandesh Bhagini Seva Mandal' on June 16, at Dhulia.

an example for the people by planting trees themselves. Wide publicity has been planned during the Mahotsava celebrations by exhibiting posters, distributing pamphlets and other literature and through meetings. The people are being impressed upon that preservation of trees planted during the celebration period is more important than planting the trees, since a plant allowed to die as a result of neglect, is a national waste.

With a view to ensuring protection of plants from cattle, plantations are being raised in the areas like compounds of schools, colleges, Government offices and other public buildings, village waste lands, owned by the Government or public bodies and treeless areas in the Government forests. Principals of respective schools and colleges and concerned Government and public officials have been entrusted with the responsibility of rearing and protection of the trees planted in their compounds. Similar responsibility in respect of trees planted in the village waste lands has been put on the Gram Panchayats.

Necessary arrangements for supplying seedings during the Vanmahotsava period have been made by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Distribution of Hybrid Seeds

Yeotmal Zilla Parishad has opened 132 distribution centres in the district under its hybrid and high yielding foodcrops production drive to ensure timely and speedy supply of seed and inputs to the cultivators. The distribution of seeds and the required inputs is proceeding apace.

Stocks of about 6,000 quintals of hybrid jowar seed and 1,700 quintals of hybrid bajra seed have been built up by the Zilla Parishad in the distribution centres.

According to the estimates of the Parishad's Agriculture Department 42,000 quintals of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers would be required during the current year to meet the needs of the cultivators. About 33,000 quintals of chemical fertilizers have already been transported into the district, so far.

The Zilla Parishad has also taken steps to keep the stocks of about two lakh litres of endrine ready for facilitating the spraying operations to prevent the occurrence of various pests on the hybrid crops.

Meanwhile, measures to make available financial assistance through different agencies for the hybrid and high yielding varieties production

LOK RAJYA

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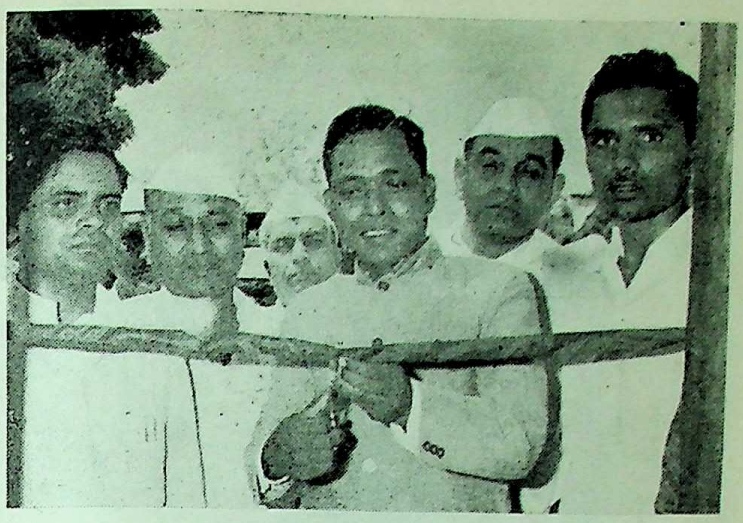
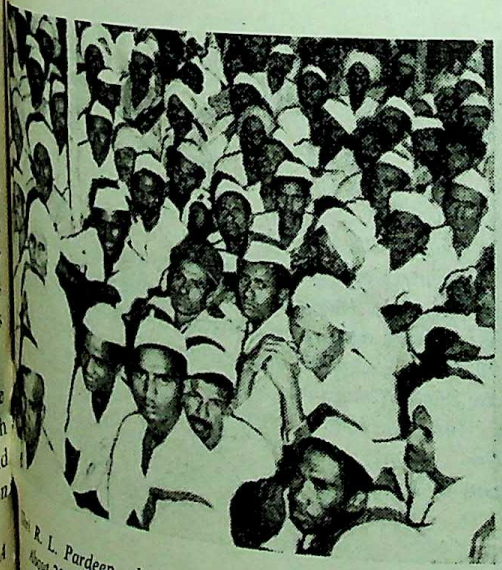
mpaign were considered at a eeting held recently under the airmanship of the District ollector, Shri A. M. Deosthali, ri Sadashivrao Thakare, Zilla rishad President, Shri Vinod ayar, Chief Executive Officer and her officials and non-officials tended the meeting.

The District Central Co-operative ank is reported to have extended istance to the tune of Rs. 20·18 khs to the cultivators for the brid food crops production drive.



Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, is seen cutting the tape to inaugurate Vasantrao Naik High School at Shahada in Dhulia district. Others seen in the picture are Shri Premchand Jadhav, Deputy Chairman of the Zilla Parishad, Shri G. S. Padvi and Shri G. D. Mali.

Smt. Tara Cherian, inaugurated the Primary Health Centre at Dhebewadi in Satara District on June 22, 1969.



Shri R. L. Pardeep, district officer from Jalgaon District is seen explaining the Government's policy of land distribution to the farmers. About 200 hectares of land was distributed among the 50 landless farm-labourers in the area of the Tornale, Deulgaon, Phattepur, Pimpalgaon-Pimpri, Godri, Madri and Palaskhede-Kakar in the Jamner Taluka of the district.

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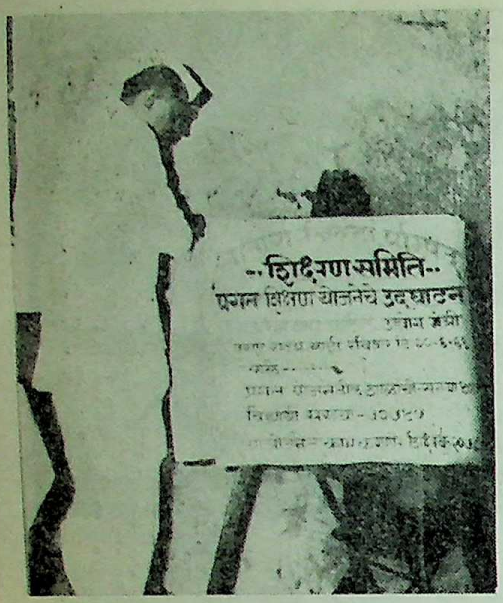
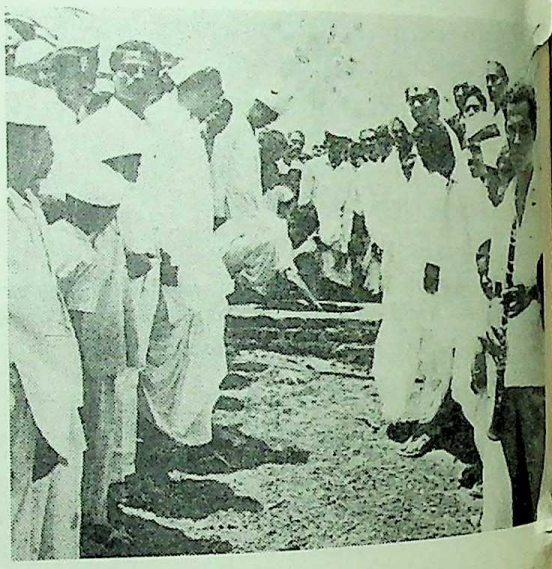


Maharashtra's Minister for Industries, Shri R. A. Patil is seen inaugurating the 'Progressive Education Scheme' at Karad in Satara District.



Shri Dadasaheb Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Transport, inaugurated the 'Vasant Irrigation Scheme' in Bichud. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is also seen in the picture.

The Thana Zilla Parishad has taken up the programme of spraying insecticide on paddy saplings. An area of 36,000 acres in Thana district will be covered and later the healthy paddy saplings will be resown in an area of about 1,25,000 acres. Seen in the picture which was taken at Gohe in Wada Taluka are Shri P. S. Deshmukh, President of the Zilla Parishad, Shri V. H. Mujumdar, Chief Executive Officer and Shri R. R. Gholap, Sabhapati of Krishi Samiti.

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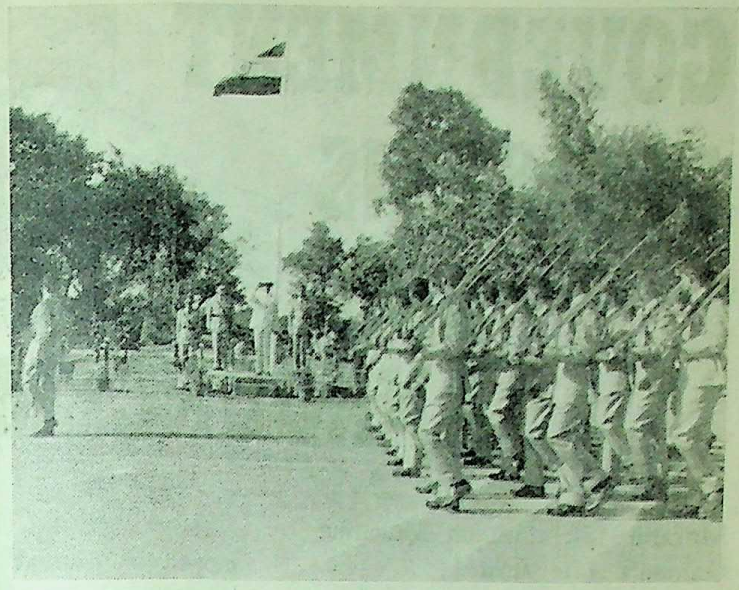
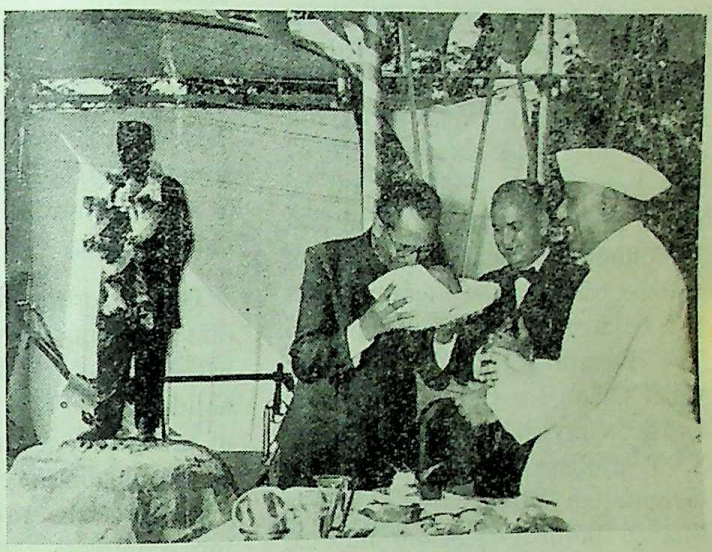
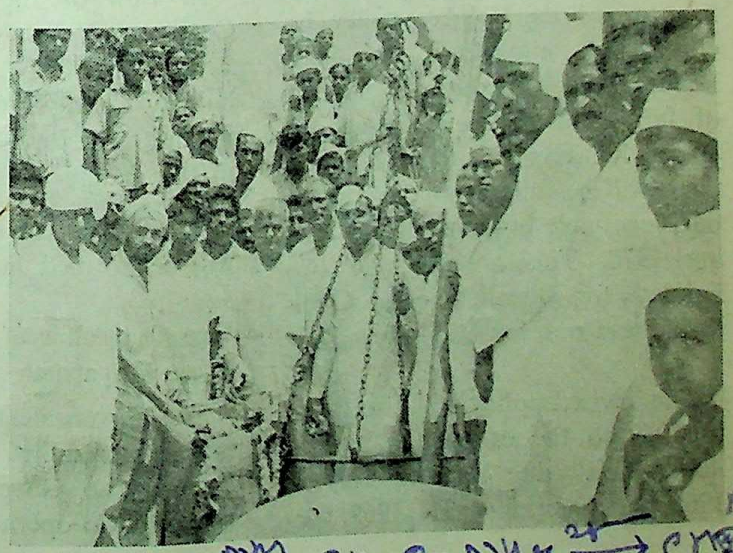


The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, is seen taking the salute at the march past of cadet sub-inspectors at the time of passing out parade at the Police Training School at Nasik.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, has inaugurated the 'Agricultural Engineering Faculty at the Maharashtra Krishi Vidyapeeth', Poona, on July 5 is seen here addressing.



The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, who unveiled the statue of the late Shri Laxmanrao Kirloskar at Kirloskarwadi is seen here welcoming the sculptor who made the statue.



A levy-day was celebrated at Nagansur in Akkalkot Taluka in Sholapur District, when 650 sacks of Jowar were given to the Government as levy, under the Chairmanship of Shri C. D. Singh, the Assistant District Officer.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marathi Literature on Mahatma Gandhi's Life Invited

The Maharashtra State Gandhi Centenary Committee invites literature in Marathi in the form of ballads, devotional songs, bhajans, bharuds, one-act plays, operas, etc. on the life, work and message of Mahatma Gandhi which can be useful to Kalapathaks and cultural institutions. A suitable honorarium will be paid for the literature that will be accepted by the Committee. The literature should reach the Chief Officer for Cultural Activities and Secretary, Recreation Committee S. T. College Hostel Compound, Gymnasium Road, Near Rang Bhavan Bombay-2, before July 21, 1969.

Holiday Policy Revised

The Government of Maharashtra has revised its Holiday policy by eliminating altogether the half-holidays and increasing the number of full holidays. Now, instead of 10 full holidays and 10 half holidays there will be full 16 holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act during 1970. This will include two holidays for Diwali, one for Gudi-Padva and one for Parsi New Year Day.

This revised policy will also apply to 1969 to the extent the revised holidays fall due between July 1, 1969 and December 31, 1969.

In taking this decision, the Government was guided by twofold considerations. On the one hand, the Government believed that the number of public holidays in India was too large and should be reduced. On the other hand, Government was anxious to remove hardship to any sections of public services or to any community in defining its holiday policy.

The Government has also decided that the six Jayantis which were half-holidays in 1969 will not be holidays in 1970, but the memory of the great national leaders would be commemorated in the same manner as the procedure followed for commemorating the Death Anniversary of the Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In view of the special Gandhi Centenary Year, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti would be, however, a full holiday during 1969 but Gandhiji's Jayanti will be celebrated in 1970 in the manner mentioned above.

The full list of holidays for 1970 will be notified in due course.

Vice Chancellor of Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri L. N. Bongirwar, Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Co-operation Department, as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth for a period of five years.

Discontinuance of S.T.C., T.D., Dip. T. and Dip. Ed.

The Government of Maharashtra has clarified that the proposed discontinuance of S. T. C., T.D., Dip. T. (One Year) and Dip. Ed. (One Year) as training qualification with effect from October 1, 1970 does not affect the teachers with these qualifications who are already in service in secondary schools or those who may enter service till September 30, 1970. They will be treated as trained.

In pursuance of the decision to introduce the new 2-Year Diploma in Education training course for S.S.C. passed teachers teaching standards one to seven (whether standards five to seven form part of a fulfledged primary school or are attached to a secondary school), the Government had announced that candidates with S.S.C. *plus* S.T.C. or T. D. or Dip. T. (One Year) or Dip. Ed. (One Year) qualification, if recruited on or after October 1, 1970, would not be considered as trained.

It has come to the notice of the Government that a misunderstanding has arisen about the interpretation of the above orders and some managements of non-Government secondary schools are terminating the services of the teachers with these qualifications on the ground of their untrained status. The orders are not retrospective and would come in to force only from October 1, 1970.

Ex-State Diplomas Recognised

The Government of Maharashtra has recognised the Diploma of Licentiate in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the Technical Diploma Examination Board, Madras; the Diploma in Mechanical

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Maharashtra State to participate in Tehran Fair

The Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra will participating in the Tehran Fair that to be held from October 5 to next.

The object of this participation is to avail the opportunity to give wide publicity to the exportable products from Maharashtra State in the Indian Pavilion at the Fair. Interested exporters are advised to contact the Export Promotion Cell of the Directorate of Industries, Sachivalaya Annexe, (Room No. 220), Bombay, at the earliest convenience as the last date for shipment is July 1969.

The Government of India attaches considerable importance to the participation in the Tehran Fair as it is of special significance to India's commercial and economic relations not with Iran but with the whole of Asia. Considering the key position held by India in this region, it is considered that participation in the Fair on an adequate scale qualitatively and quantitatively would be of great benefit. India's participation in the Fair is expected to bring out increased trade possibilities not only with Iran but also with the adjoining countries of Asia and the Far-east.

July 15, 1969

State Board for Archives and Archaeology—Reconstituted

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the Maharashtra State Board for Archives and Archaeology under the presidentship of the Secretary to the Government, Education and Social Welfare Department.

The other members of the Board are : Dr. A. G. Pawar, Kolhapur; Dr. V. B. Kolte, Nagpur; Shri Devisingh Chauhan, Bombay; Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. D. V. Potdar, Poona; Dr. H. D. Sankalia, Poona; Officer-in-charge, Gazeteers Department, Bombay; Shri K. P. Nadkarni, Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department; Director of Art, Bombay and Director of Archives and Archaeology (member-Secretary) and Deputy Director of Archaeology, and Assistant Director of Archives (assistant secretaries).

The term of the members of the reconstituted Board will be three years.

Seminar reading programme

The Department of Field Services, New Delhi, has continued the seminar reading programme this year also.

The purpose of this programme is to stimulate teachers and headmasters to write about the experience they have gained and the knowledge they have acquired through experimentation and study about educational problems.

All headmasters and teachers can participate in the programme. The papers should be of 2,000 to 2,500 words and presented by any single individual in any modern Indian language or in English.

The papers, to be submitted in quadruplet, should reach the Principal and Director, Extension Services Department, Secondary Training College, Bombay 1, by October 31, 1969.

The selected papers will be awarded prizes of Rs. 750, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250.

Bal Bhavan as Memorial to Gandhiji

A Bal Bhavan on modern lines, to be named as Mahatma Gandhi Bal Bhavan, will be started near Vikhroli for the benefit of the children of underprivileged classes, during the Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary year. The memorial is intended to be the symbol of Gandhiji's love for children.

Students in the girls' secondary schools in Bombay will donate a paisa a day during the centenary year to raise funds for the memorial. The contributions will be collected in 'Shatabdi Patras' (pots).

The decisions were taken at a meeting of the women and children sub-committee of the Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations Committee, on July 5. Smt. Sushila Desai, Chairman of the Committee presided. Over 100 head mistresses of girls' secondary schools also attended the meeting.

The proposed Children's Centre will consist of a small children's theatre where cultural programmes will be staged and art of dramatics will also be tought to the children; a library consisting of books, periodicals, journals, magazines etc. of interest to children in different languages; a toy museum; a small art gallery and hobby rooms for teaching various handicrafts to children.

The committee has appealed to other students, teachers, parents and members of public to contribute in cash or kind for this project.

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Private practice by full-time Government Medical Officers

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to go into the question of private practice by full-time Government Medical Officers. The Commission has prepared a questionnaire to elicit views on various matters connected with the problem. The Commission will be glad to welcome views of the members of public interested in the question.

Copies of the questionnaire are available with the Commission of Inquiry Office, Surgeon General's Office, Government Dental College Building, St. George's Hospital Compound, P. D'Mello Road, Bombay-1.

Members of the public interested in the problem are advised to obtain copies of the questionnaire from the above address and return them with their opinion on the various points contained in the questionnaire within a period of three weeks from the date of taking forms from the Commission of Inquiry Office.

Assistance for promotion of Sanskrit

The Union Ministry of Education has invited applications from voluntary Sanskrit organisations, institutions and Pathashalas for financial assistance during 1969-70.

Assistance will be given to voluntary Sanskrit Organisations for promotion of Sanskrit and to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.

Publications relating to Sanskrit and publication of critical editions of rare manuscripts and preparation of catalogues of manuscripts will be provided financial assistance. Also books on Sanskrit will be purchased for free distribution to Sanskrit institutions or organisations.

Applications for assistance by Sanskrit organisations for promotion of Sanskrit are to be submitted through the State Government up to August 31, 1969. In all other cases applications are to be sent to the Union Ministry of Education direct.

The requisite application forms and rules and regulations can be had from the Section Officer, Sanskrit Unit, Ministry of Education, Room No. 330, 'C' Wing, Third Floor, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, specifically mentioning the scheme under which the assistance is sought.

Educational Concessions to Dependents of World War Military personnel

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to continue during the academic year 1969-70, the scheme granting educational concessions to the children and dependents of the soldiers who took part in the second World War.

FISH FOR FOOD (contd. from page 8)

and liberal financial assistance is given to the fishermen and their co-operative societies.

The Impact

As an impact of all these schemes, the socio-economic condition of the fishermen has improved. With an apex organisation, four district federations and 276 primary co-operative societies, the fishermen have been strengthening themselves and have recorded a good beginning in marketing their own produce and even in export trade. They can for education and other improvements in their own industry and have now been on much better footing than before 1951, when mechanization had just started in the State.

* * *

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(continued from page 18)

Assembly Proceedings

The Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay have urged the Chief Minister that they should try to bring the Resident Medical Staff in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on par in respect of pecuniary emoluments with those in the Government Hospitals.

Today I thank all sections of this House for the help and co-operation that I have received from them, in this situation and, in particular, all those leaders who joined me in appealing to the Resident Medical Staff to resume their duties.

Before the House rose for the day, it gave its concurrence to the amendment made by the Council to the Bombay City (Inami and Special Tenures) Abolition and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

After the question hour, Sarvashri J. M. Pinto, Hashu Advani, Kapur, Datta Samant, moved a calling attention motion about the outbreak of the Cholera and Typhoid and the preventive measures taken by the Government during the doctor's strike period.

Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, made a statement in connection with the above calling attention notice.

Deputy Minister's Statement

There are no Cholera cases in Greater Bombay. There has been no spurt in the incidence of Gastro-Enteritis and Typhoid in Greater Bombay. From 1st June to 29th June 1969, 1,298 cases of Gastro-Enteritis were admitted in the Kasturba Hospital for Infectious Diseases. Out of these, 34 were fatal. From 1st June 1969 to 15th June 1969, 23 cases and 10 deaths of Typhoid were registered.

From the results of water samples, it appears that the outbreak is due to contamination of water, as also on account of insanitary habits of the people, and slum conditions prevailing in many parts of Greater Bombay.

The following preventive measures are continued to control the diseases:

1. Anti-Cholera and T. A. B. Inoculation drive has been intensified. 3,92,202 persons have been inoculated against Cholera and Typhoid. Sufficient stock of Anti-Cholera and T. A. B. Vaccine is kept in reserve in ward offices and dispensaries. President, Indian Medical Association and the Executive Health Officer, who is also the Chairman, Public Health Committee of this Association have issued a joint appeal to the medical practitioners in Greater Bombay to co-operate with the Health authorities in immunizing maximum percentage of population in the shortest possible time. The medical practitioners are supplied vaccine free on requests.

2. Contacts are protected with tablets containing Berbering Hydrochloride, Sulphadimidine, and Iodochloro-Hydroquinoline. These medicines are kept in sufficient stock.

3. Inspection of food premises and destruction of food exposed to dirt and flies and unfit for human consumption.

4. Destruction of overripe, rotten, and decomposed fruits.

5. Stepping up of chlorination of water. The results of water samples collected from various parts of Greater Bombay and examined showed high percentage of water samples unfit for potable purposes.

6. Regular disinfection of open wells.

7. Disinfection of premises where cases of Gastro-Enteritis and enteric fever occur.

8. Intensification of anti-fly measures.

9. Speedy removal of garbage to prevent breeding of flies.

10. Press note has already been released for the information of the members of the public as to the precautions they should take as a preventive measure.

The doctors attached to the Municipal Medical Colleges are on strike. The doctors of the Kasturba Hospitals for Infectious Diseases in which, cases of Gastro-Enteritis and other infectious diseases are admitted and treated are not on strike. The medical staff of the Public Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay is also not on strike. The preventive and curative measures against infectious diseases are, therefore, not at all disturbed on account of the present strike of the doctors.

Budget-Estimates

Later the discussion on the budget estimate was continued in the House. It was the 5th day of the discussion.

Dr. Datta Samant said that, the daily income of the Tata and Birlas was increased by lakhs of Rs. and the common man's standard of living was becoming low day by day. He complained that the Government had spent only Rs. 50 crores during last 18 years. Comparatively it should have been reached upto Rs. 130 crores. He warned the Government that immediate attention should be paid to the development of Konkan region otherwise it would take no time to turn violent as Telangana.

Shri Kalikate said that the land revenue system should be abolished.

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The problem of drinking water supply should be solved by constructing small dams on the rivers, he suggested. Shri G. B. Burgute, and Shri K. M. Patil also participated in the discussion. Shri J. G. Ambekar said that the amount of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned to Marathwada Development Company was insufficient.

Shri Navneet Shah said that it had become a tradition that in every year's budget estimate the taxes should be raised, but the Government should also think of reducing the taxes he suggested. He also gave information that 20 districts in the state were undeveloped. A committee of the experts should be constituted to advice the Minister for Industries, he suggested.

Shri R. J. Deotale said that the Government should pay more attention towards the development of the Chanda District.

Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, E. P. Salve, B. S. Kore, R. M. Ghangare, Krishnarao Shringare, R. D. Patil and Shrimati Kar ande and Prabhatai Zadbuke participated in the discussion.

Sholapur Powerlooms in Trouble

On July 2, Sarvashri L. B. Mankar, S. P. Kapagate and G.B. Burgute tabled a calling attention notice in respect of the unemployment problem faced by about 20,000 workers in powerloom industry producing chhaddars in Sholapur following a decision taken by the owners of powerlooms to close their units from July 1, 1969 if the traders did not agree to the increased prices of chaddars.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, in response, made a detailed statement on the subject in which he said that the cost of yarn and dyes had gone up considerably in the course of last one year and therefore production of chaddars was not economically feasible to the owners as the price of chaddars had not been increased proportionately to the rise in cost of raw material. Because there was no demand for it in the market about 2 lakh chaddars were lying with the powerloom owners.

Shri Patil said that from available information it was learnt that powerlooms at present working in Sholapur were in the danger of being closed down for these reasons.

The Minister stated that it was the Centre's responsibility to keep a control on yarn and the Central Government and the Textile Commissioner were issuing orders in this respect from time to time. At present the yarn is decontrolled. The Sholapur District Powerlooms Co-operative Federation had submitted its memorandum to the Textile Commissioner who was considering it. The State Government would ask the Textile Commissioner whether anything could be done in the matter taking into consideration the difficult position and see what could be done.

Participating in the budget discussion, which was resumed, Shri Hashu Advani said that more amount was spent on non-plan items than development projects. It should be reduced.

Shri S. S. Patil said that it was necessary to meet the demands of underdeveloped regions to ensure balanced development of all regions. The provison made in the budget for school buildings was inadequate.

Shri B.S. Patil said that injustice was being done to Konkan in the matter of water supply, roads, distribution of loans, etc. The green revolution had not succeeded.

Among those who partici[illegible] in the debate were Sarvashri V. [illegible] Prabhugaonkar, R. B. M[illegible] T. D. Memjade, Suleman[illegible] Pathan, S.M. Patil, D. K. Rajar[illegible] T. S. Karkhanis and Chandraka[illegible] Patil.

Replying to the general discus[illegible] on the budget, Shri S.K. Wankh[illegible] Minister for Finance, said [illegible] while measuring the Sta[illegible] progress, the political and econo[illegible] obstacles which emerged after [illegible] creation of Maharashtra S[illegible] should be taken into accou[illegible] Since its creation, Maharashtra [illegible] facing three political problems i[illegible] Krishna-Godavari Water disput[illegible] Goa and the border issue and al[illegible] the economic problems such [illegible] undeveloped farming, 1/3 fam[illegible] area, irrigation, etc. The bud[illegible] had been prepared only af[illegible] taking into account all th[illegible] problems as well as the availabi[illegible] of financial resources.

Referring to Mr. Dhulu[illegible] charge that during the three pl[illegible] periods, no progress had been ma[illegible] from development point of vie[illegible] Shri Wankhede said that if Stat[illegible] progress was to be measured, th[illegible] it must be done on the basis o[illegible] State's production. He furthe[illegible] said that the State's total incom[illegible] in 1956-57 was Rs. 1,002 crore[illegible] which came to Rs. 1,562 crores [illegible] 1966-67. Industrial income increa[illegible] ed upto 91 per cent. as agains[illegible] the agricultural income of Rs [illegible] 22·7 per cent. Similarly per capit[illegible] income according to the fixed pric[illegible] increased to Rs. 352 from Rs. 292 [illegible] Food production increased to 7[illegible] lakh tons from 50 lakhs. Remark[illegible] able progress had been made in [illegible] rural electrification. In 1955-56, [illegible] there were 6,703 registered indus[illegible] trial establishments and now there [illegible] were over 9,186 establishments. The [illegible] sugarcane production had doubled.

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Taking into account these figures, was not correct to say that no gress had been made, he said.

Speaking on taxation, Shri Wankhede said that care had been taken to see that common man may not be burdened with taxes, and if the percentage of taxation in the total State's income was considered, then the per cent taxation was not a big amount according to the State's needs, he said.

Konkan Not Neglected

About regional imbalances, he said that the issue had been fully discussed. The discussion took place due to the insufficient information and mistaking the expenditure on district for those of regions. The members from Konkan had expressed their feelings in strong words, but the Government's intention had never been to neglect this problem, he added. He assured that the Government was equally conscious of the problem of Konkan railway. The people were creating such an atmosphere as if the Government had no regard for Konkan problems. He appealed not to create the same conditions in Maharashtra that in the country today due to separatist and destructive tendencies of people. Although progress had been made in Konkan as was done in Marathwada, yet people talked of accelerating the pace of the progress in Konkan. He, therefore, appealed that people should go to Konkan and work for progress instead of merely talking of progress. After decentralisation of industries, facilities were provided to Konkan also and during the plan period in Vidarbha, 1280 km. of roads and in Marathwada 1305 km. were built as against 2215 km. in Konkan. As many as 42 bridges were constructed in Konkan area.

Similarly, horticultural development scheme was prepared. The Government had also decided to establish a fisheries development board. It was, therefore, not correct to say that the Government was doing nothing for Konkan's progress, he said.

Shri Wankhede, while speaking on unemployment situation, said that the Page Scheme for providing employment opportunities in village areas would be implemented to solve the unemployment problem and a sum of Rs. 25 crores would be spent during the 4th Plan period.

Replying to the criticism regarding the green revolution, the Minister said that the term had not been used by the Government. But it was true that due to the various agricultural schemes a psychological revolution had taken place among the farmers, he said.

Shri Wankhede said in the end that while making progress if some schemes did not get priority it was not fair to express destructive and separatist views. He therefore appealed to all to foster the spirit of co-operation for the State's progress.

on July 3 after the question hour the Legislative Assembly passed the resolution condoling the death of ex-M. L. A. Shri Madhavrao Hegde.

Discussion on Demands

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, placed the demands of General Administration Department before the House.

Shri V. R. Kaldate presented the cut motion of one rupee before the House. The cut motion was as a protest against the Government's refusal of grant to the Chimur Village Panchayat which had refused to sign one English Form and had insisted to sign it in Marathi. Shri Kaldate demanded that the authorities who refused the grant should be punished in this connection.

The cut motion was supported by Shri Shyamkant More and Hashu Advani.

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, opposing the motion said that the Marathi translation of 7,000 forms is being done out of which 1,200 have been completed. He said that they had only English forms. It was not that they refused to give Marathi forms despite having them. So concerned officers were not at fault at all. He, however, agreed with Shri K. N. Dhulups, suggestion that priority should be given to Marathi forms in case of village areas. He assured the House that the steps will be taken in this regard. He supported Shri Shyamkant More's suggestion that the action should be taken against those who intentionally correspond in English. Despite Chief Minister's explanation Shri Kaldate was not saitisfied. So the cut motion was put to vote and rejected.

After that the departmental demands Shri K. N. Dhulup, the leader of the Opposition said that unless the officials respond to the public needs the administration would not be improved. He said that the corruption has spread to such an extent that the public though that unless they gave the bribe no work would be done.

Shri Shyamkant More said that the Chief Minister is over-burdened with departmental responsibilities. Even the Chief Secretary gets no time for important matters due to overwork. In support of his argument he referred to the Administrative Reforms Commissions' report. He also suggested the strong measures to curb the corruption.

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Shri V. S. Matkar criticised Government employees for wasting time. He suggested that concerned Ministers and Secretaries should pay surprise visits in their Departments to end this evil. He also requested Opposition Members to co-operate in the matters of curbing the corruption and eradicating the goondaism which are increasing in Bombay.

Shri B. K. Deshmukh suggested that inequality in the pay-scales of Government employees should be minimised. He also criticised saying that during the election period, Government employees instead of remaining impartial, involve themselves indirectly in election affairs. Unless this practice is stopped mismanagement will not end. Shri Pranlal Vora said that because Chief Minister is shouldered with heavy responsibilities of many departments, some of them should be lessened.

Shri N. V. Ugle said that accounts are not settled yet regarding the National Defence Funds from certain Zilla Parishads due to the mess. Action should be taken against those who had not submitted the accounts, he demanded. Shri Chandrakant Patil supported Shri Ugle's demand.

Shri G. Banatwala argued that in spite of the fact that Urdu is next to Marathi still Government publications like Lok Rajya are not published in Urdu. He demanded that such publications should be published in all the languages. He expressed regret saying that Government has not yet given any information regarding percentage of minority people in Government employments.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that demobilised defence personnel are altogether neglected by the Government. Although 50 per cent posts are reserved for them the Government has not implemented the scheme. He further criticised the Government for not appointing the commissioner despite the establishment of Vigilance Commission and also for the rehabilitation of those displaced due to the land acquisition and development projects.

On July 4, the discussion on demands under the head "General Administration Department" was resumed. Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that Former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Y. B. Chavan, had assured the people of clean, efficient and impartial administration on the part of the Government. But people's experience in this regard was no better yet.

Shri S. S. Bondre said that the criticism of the Opposition Members about the absorption of demobilised defence personnel in the State services was based on insufficient information. He then gave the information regarding various remedial measures which Government had undertaken in this regard.

Shri D. N. Samant said that public is gradually losing confidence in Government. He alleged the Government for showing partiality in the matter of appointing J. Ps. He suggested that the Government should publish biography of the late Shri P. K. Atre and should also erect his statue in Poona.

Shri V. R. Kaldate urged the Chief Minister to see that Government officials in the districts treat the people with courtesy.

While replying to the debate under the head "General Administration" the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik said that the Government had already advised the district officials to behave with people with courtesy. Necessary action would be taken in case there were any complaints. Referring to the criticism by Shri S. S. Bondre regarding the appointment of J. Ps. Shri Naik said that the J. Ps., were appointed so that they would be accessible to the people. He however refuted the allegation that the Government showed partiality in appointment of J. Ps.

Replying to the question of absorption of the demobilised defence personnel in State Services the Chief Minister said that 50 per cent seats were reserved for them according to the decision taken in 1965. But there after the emergency came into force and the first battalion of the emergency commissioned officers was released. Their absorption is made by the Public Service Commission.

Regarding Government Publications he said they would be published in Urdu and Hindi and if possible in Sindhi but nothing can be said at present about the time limit.

Referring to the rehabilitation of the project affected people he said that 50 per cent vacancies are allowed to be reserved for unskilled persons in industrial concerns as there are no skilled persons available among them.

The Chief Minister said that Maharashtra Government will continue its efforts to give the people a clean, impartial and efficient administration. He said he would not claim that there was no corruption in the administration but measures were being taken to eradicate it. He said the real test of administrative capacity was in the manner in which it faced an emergency during 1962 and 1965. The administration stood the real test during the recent drought and the Koyna earthquake.

After the Chief Minister's reply the House sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,42,90,300 under the head "General Administration Department."

LOK RAJYA

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On June 23, Shri J. G. Bhave put a resolution that to know the ...nt policy of the Government of Maharashtra about starting the new secondary schools, a discussion should be held in the House.

Shri Bhave demanded that there should be one school for the area having 5,000 population, instead of the present arrangement of one school for 8,000 population. Though the authority for giving permission to start new schools had been given to the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Education, they were not making use of the power, commented Shri Bhave. The schools in which the students study, should be on the walkable distance and from this point of view a master plan should be prepared, he suggested.

Shri Kamlakar Desai said that the State Government should once fix the principle for starting new schools. At present no fixed principle was there for giving permission to start new schools, and as a result 200 schools were working in the State, without getting any grant, he stated.

Shri Haris expressed that with the expansion of the education, its standard also should be raised. It should be carefully observed whether the teachers of the schools are carrying out their responsibilities properly, or not.

Shri Vithalrao Hande said that there was a great demand from the rural areas, for starting new schools. To meet these demands the Government should increase the amount to be spent on education.

He also suggested that the preference for starting new schools should be given in the areas of the Adivasis. If the permission for new schools is refused, the explanation for it should be given, he added.

Shri S. L. Ogale said that the Government should try to get co-operation from the people where new schools are to be opened. The Government should not neglect the recommendations of the Education Committee for opening schools in districts. The Government should also provide help to those who want to start schools by giving land or building, he suggested.

Shri Vamanrao Bapat criticised the practice of accepting donations from the guardians of the students, for giving admissions in secondary schools. The Government should give grants to the educational institutions, he added.

Shri M. N Anjikar suggested that the Government should form a Secondary Education Committee because to run the schools had become a business now-a-days.

Sarvashri Phalke, Mangudkar, Vaidya and Shrimati Shantabai Dani also participated in the discussion.

Education Minister's Statement

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, informed that about 1,200—1,300 applications for asking permission to open new Secondary Schools were being received, and Government was making efforts to open new schools wherever it was essential, but, he added that if the principles about it were to be applied strictly, it would become impossible to get expected progress in the field of education. About 200 new secondary schools are opened every year, in the Maharashtra State. Among these schools, about 99 per cent schools fulfill the necessary requirements, he informed the House.

Generally the recommendations of the Education Committees in the districts are not rejected and according to the State Government's policy to open 200 new Secondary Schools every year, approximately 10 schools are opened in each district. The powers for giving permission for opening new schools were given to the Deputy Directors of the Department of Education, they were supposed to exercise these powers. A provision was also there that an appeal could be made over the decision of the Deputy Directors. Explanations for rejecting the permission to open new schools also could be given the Minister stated.

The Government had fixed certain rules for opening schools. Before opening the school, the connected associations should be registered. This could be relaxed in certain cases, if necessary. The students

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should be available in sufficient number, in the area where the new school is supposed to be opened. This condition also can be relaxed in the area of the Adivasis and backward class people and also priority is given for opening schools in that area. The whole responsibility about the education is to be borne by the Zilla Parishads. Municipalities and the Municipal Corporations also are given priority regarding opening new secondary schools.

With an intention to give new turn to the development of the education, a survey was done in this connection in 1967 and its report will be published soon, for making it available to the public. After the question hour, the discussion on the budget estimates for 1969-70 was continued in the House.

On June 24, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, disallowed a notice to move an adjournment motion in the Council by Shri P. B. Vaidya to discuss the situation arising out of the strike by doctors in the Government Hospitals. The Chairman said that there was already a similar notice to discuss the issue in the Council.

About the power rates for Tarapur, Dr. V. R. Pandit had presented a calling attention notice before the House, to which the Deputy Minister for Electricity, Shri V. B. Hiray made a statement later.

Shri Waman Bapat said that rates of Power produced by Tarapur Station will be costlier than those from other Power Stations. Shri M. Haris asked whether the question of Bombay in this regard was separately considered. The Deputy Minister assured the House that efforts were being made in this regard.

Inami and Special Tennures System

Thereafter, the Revenue Minister, Shri D. S. Desai presented before the House the Bombay City (Inami and Special Tenures Abolition) Bill, 1969 and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Speaking on the occasion, the Revenue Minister said that as the inami and special tenures system has been abolished in various areas elsewhere and in Bombay too, it became necessary to abolish them. In 1957, a similar Code was introduced but considering the possible increase in land rates and the consequential effect on the industry, and various problems, the Government formed the Experts' Committee to tackle the issue. The present Bill, therefore, is based on the recommendations made by the Committee.

Regarding these Bills, Dr. V. R. Pandit suggested that the issue should be referred to the Select Committee.

Dr. Pandit's suggestion was supported by Shri Ram Jivan Chaudhari, Shri M. Haris, Shri V. P. Deshpande, Shri Prabhakar Vaidya and Shri Vaman Bapat. Shri Datta Tamhane and Shri Vitthalrao Hande said that as the Bill was already delayed it was not necessary to refer it to a Select Committee.

Replying to the debate Revenue Minister, Shri D. S. Desai said that the Bill being nearly twelve years old, had been discussed from all angles, so there was no necessity of referring the Bill to the Select Committee.

State Farming Corporation

The Revenue Minister, thereafter, placed the Maharashtra Agriculture Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 before the House. The aim of the Bill was to extend the period of the scheme which provided for the distribution of the surplus land belonging to State Farming Corporation to the small holders.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi, opposing the Bill said that by extending the time limit the problem will not be solved. It should be seen with practical view point. Shri B. K. Deshmukh also opposed the Bill.

Replying to the debate, Shri D. S. Desai said that after the formation of State Farming Corporation the sugarcane production, has improved. He said that the activities of the Corporation were always guided by the interests of small holders. He denied that State Farming Corporation was running in loss. After his reply, the Bill was passed by the House.

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Shri B. J. Khatal moved the Maharashtra Co-operatives and Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Amendment Bill, 1969. He hoped that the Bill which had technical aspects will be passed by the House. Shri D. N. Patil, Shri Shyamkant More, Shri N. V. Ugle, Shri B. J. Patil, Shri S. K. Athalye, Shri A. P. Salve, Shri N. R. Kale, Shri V. R. Kaldate, Shri B. K. Deshmukh opposed the Bill.

Among the supporters of the Bill were Shri K. B. Mhaske and Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar.

Thereafter the discussion started on Dr. V. R. Kaldate's calling attention notice, the subject being the Government's decision making the D. E. Course compulsory for the S.T.C. passed Secondary School Teachers, the consequential frustration among the teachers and the Government's remedial Scheme in this regard.

Shri Hashu Advani, Smt. Prabhatai Zhadbuke and Shri B. S. Patil also participated in the discussion.

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replying to the discussion, Shri D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that with a view to improve the standard of education Government constituted Training Education Committee in 1965, on those recommendations D. E. course was started from 1968-69 by Government. After considering as how long the qualification of T.C., T.D., Dip. T and Dip. E courses should continue, it was decided that those candidates who have any of the above confirmed qualifications and who are employed in the higher Secondary Schools on October 1, 1970, would not be considered as trained teachers. But candidates who are already in service having any of the above mentioned qualification or those who employed before 30th September 1970 will not be considered as trained.

Thereafter the Legislative Council passed the Maharashtra Agriculture Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1969. While placing the Bill before the House, Revenu Minister Shri D. S. Desai said that there was a controversy over the sugarcane price for a long time. The Bill therefore has been brought into end the controversy. According to the Bill, the decision of the three-member committee will be binding and the controversy will also be settled for ever. He therefore requested the House to accord its approval to the Bill.

Public Holidays

On June 25, Dr. V. R. Pandit, moved a resolution of breach of privilege on the Governments' decision about the public holidays.

Shri Datta Tamhane and Shri Vasantrao Pawar had also sent resolution on the same subject.

Shri V. S. Page, the Chairman of Legislative Council said that the Government should declare its policies before the House when the Legislative Assembly Session is in progress and it is not proper to declare directly in the newspapers. He also added that the members of the Assembly-Council should be alert about such resolutions.

Later a discussion was commenced on the Bombay City (Inami and Special Tenure Abolition and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code) (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Many suggestions were suggested over this Bill, and that of Shri V. R. Pandit was accepted and the others were either withdrawn or rejected.

The Chairman Shri V. S. Page gave the information that the provision must have made with the view that the house-rents were increased and if the more tax would be imposed no the buildings, the burden of it would be equally shared by the concerned landlords and the tenants.

Shri V. R. Pandit opined that this provision should be abolished as the tenants would not be able to share the burden.

Shri Waman Bapat expressed that the section itself of the Bill should be abolished. Sarvashri Prabhakar Vaidya, Datta Tamhane, M. Haris, Vishvanathrao Hande supported the suggestion of Shri Bapat.

The Revenue Minister Shri D. S. Desai told the House that the section of this Bill cannot be withdrawn.

On this, Shri Tamhane said that the House should present the statistics of how much of the burden of the tax would have to be shared on the tenants, and the discussion on this subject should be adjourned till such statistics is presented.

Shri D. S. Desai opposed this and the same was rejected.

The opposition member left the House for sometime to protest the rejection of the suggestion to send the Bill to the Select Committee.

Later Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture placed before the House, the Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969, suggesting the increase in the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Minister.

Sumptuary Allowance

The Deputy Minister stated that the such sumptuary allowance was being given to the Chief Minister to entertain the foreign dignitaries and the other honourable guests coming from the differemt parts of the Country. This allowance was Rs. 9,000 per annum in 1952, it was raised to Rs. 15,000 in 1956.

The cost of living was increasing day by day and the number of State guests visiting Bombay from foreign countries was also on the increase. The expences incurred on account of the light-refreshment given at the party on the Independence Day to the respectable citizens of Bombay were also included in this allowance. Therefore this Bill intends to raise the present sumptuary allowance of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari opposed the Bill asking that was it necessary to have so much pomp and show in Govenment administration when we are trying to put on ideal of plain living and high thinking, before the public. The amount of the sumptuary allowance could be raised upto Rs. 30,000 if necesary, he expressed. Moreover everybody had to face the problem of rising cost. Shrimati Athaide supported the Bill. She expressed that from the point of view of the rising cost, it was proper to raise the allowance.

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Shri Haris opposed the Bill and said that the allowance could be raised at the most by Rs. five to ten thousand to raise the sumptuary allowance to such an extent during the Gandhi Centenary Year, would result in unrest among the people.

He also suggested that the functions in the honour of the foreign dignitaries and to celebrate the Independence Day should be observed in simple way.

Shri Vinaykumar Parasher supported the Bill.

Shri V. G. Deshpande, opposing the Bill said that the Government which could not give to its employees and to the medicos at present on strike, reasonable salaries due to adverse financial position, demands increase in the sumptuary allowance is indicative of the Government's view point. The Government should explain to this House as to why it was essential to increase the sumptuary allowane on such a large scale.

Shri S. A. Shinde supported the Bill. He said an ordinary farmer in Maharashtra is able to take income worth lakhs of Rs. by cultivating high-yielding varieties of crop; therefore it is not proper to complain about the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Minister of the State, is increased.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya opposed the Bill.

The Proceedings for the day were adjourned while Shri Vaidya was expressing his views on the Bill.

On June 26, the discussion took place on 1969-70 budget.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Uttamrao Patil said that unless progress is made in the field of agriculture, the condition of the State would not improve. Still the production by hybrid cultivation has not become stable, nor is there any guarantee of water supply, he said.

It is therefore improper to say that green revolution has taken place. Despite the agriculture being the prime source of income no sufficient amount of income is procured for the Government revenue he added. He also suggested that concession should be given to poor farmers.

Shri Maheshwar Thakur welcomed the budget but he said that the price of the essential commoditie of life should be checked. He suggested that the unemployed educated youths should be provided the unemployent allowance. Bombay Municipal Corporation should be financially assisted in the field of education, he further suggested. He also said that efforts should be made for the progress of the backward Ratnagiri district.

Shri G. P. Pradhan described the budget as pessimistic. He suggested that industrial productive efficiency should be emphasized. About the Governments facilities in agriculture he said that these are available for wealthy farmers only, therefore the money earned by them should be appropriated for social purposes. He further suggested that Government should find out way to tackle the unemployment problem.

After welcoming the budget Shri P. Y. Phalke said that although it is unbelievalble that the green revolution has taken place yet it is undeniable that the Government has taken no steps in this regard.

Shri Datta Tamhane described the budget as unsatisfactory from the point of view of the common man. Although the amount of taxation per head in Maharashtra is far greater than that of per head in other States, yet.

The expenditure on the dev ment plans is disproportion less, he said. With the increase in Government machinery, the efficiency is inversely deteriorat he added.

Shri Vithalrao Hande said there was nothing novel about budget. He criticized the lo system saying that it makes people idle who depend too on luck.

Poona Sahakari Bhandar

Thereafter Shri Narubhau Lim held discussion on the issue of mismanagement in the Poo Sahakari Bhandar.

Replying to the discussion, Deputy Minister for Revenue Co-operation Shri Shankarrao Pa said the Government as informed such mismanagement in the ye 1964-65. The Bhandar was given warning in order to improve managements. When it was fear that Government's Capital amou ing to lakhs of rupees as well capital of various partners would lost, the Government undertoo remedial Scheme.

In the year 1966-67, the Bhand suffered the loss of Rs. 7 la The Bhandar's Reserved Fund appropriated for some other pu poses. The Bhandar was asked to close down for various reas such as the sales done to th customers on credit, no security was taken from the salesmen e The Deputy Minister said th inquiry in this matter is s going on. He assured the Hous that action will be taken concerned persons are found guilty

On June 27, Shri J. G. Bhav put before the House, the Bombay Corneal Crafting (Amendment) Bi 1969.

LOK RAJY

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He said that the discussion about the eye-bank in Bombay had been going on and it was in connection with the said discussion, the necessity to amend or to form new rules was felt, so that the above Bill had been presented in the House. He stated that since the eye-bank had been established in Bombay in 1957, about 2000 cases were operated. The eye donor had to come to Bombay, but the arrangements should be made to remove the cornea at the place where the donor stays, so new eye-banks should be established at the places as many as possible he suggested.

Dr. V. R. Pandit supported the Bill and said that every eye-specialist should be allowed to make such operation. He further said that if the Government could not accept the Bill, it should bring a new amended Bill before the House. The provision for removing cornea of the unclaimed dead body should also be there, he suggested.

Deputy Minister's Reply

While speaking on the above subject, Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, said that it would not be essential to pass this Bill, if the purpose of this Bill could be served without amending the original Bill. From this point of view the Government was going to sanction the permission to start eye-banks in the nine hospitals in Bombay, viz. K. E. M., J. J., Saint Georges, Nair, Haji Bachubhai, Sion Parsi General and the Bombay Hospital, the Deputy Minister, added.

About removing the cornea of the unclaimed dead body, she explained that two days after the death of the unclaimed person, the Hygeine Institution was allowed to remove the cornea from the eyes. To remove the cornea and to preserve it requires special method and so it is not possible to give permission to all the eye-specialists deal to operation on cornea. in this matter, Considering these points Shri J. G. Bhave should withdrew his Bill she requested.

Shri Bhave withdrew the Bill with the consent of the House.

On June 30, after the question hour, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister or Agriculture, tabled before the House a notification viz. The Bombay Sales Tax (Second Amendment), 1969 of 14th June 1969.

Budget

Later a general discussion on the budget estimates for 1969-70, was held in the House.

Shri Vithalrao Hande complained that the capacity of the public to pay more and more taxes was over, so the Government should stop imposing more taxes hereafter, he added.

He further said that the Tenancy Act was not properly implemented in the State. The Adivasis, Harijans were not provided with the sufficient land for cultivation.

Per acre crop-production in Maharashtra was comparatively less than that in the other States, so that the slogan of the green revolution is deceiving, he expressed.

Smt. Athaide said that we should not remain self-satisfied about the budget estimates. With the increase in per head income, the per head expenditure also had been increasing. There was no provision in the budget estimate for removing the social inequality and the poverty in the State, she said.

Shri H. S. Barmukh, complemented the Government for making special provision in the budget, for the Government employees, retired persons and for the film-industries. He also referred to the provision of Rs. 5 crores for giving grants to Zilla Parishads in rural areas and of Rs. 12 lakhs for the students, hostels in the rural areas.

Shri M. N. Anjikar expressed discontent over the provision made for the education. He suggested that if the standards V to VII would be attached to the secondary schools, the general standard of the education may improve. Teachers were not getting their salary in time. So to solve all these problems, an Autonomous body should be formed and the whole responsibility should be entrusted to it.

Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari said that though the crores of rupees had been spent on the development plans, the common man was not benefitted. He pointed out that no special provision for solving the unemployment problem was made in the budget estimates.

Shri V. R. Pandit also said that the per head tax imposed in the Maharashtra State was more than that in the other States of the country.

He added that the expenses on the administrative machinery should be lessened. The discontent among the police-force should also be removed, otherwise the situation would become dangerous, he said.

The municipalities in the State should be given enough financial aid, and also more attention should be paid on their administrative work. He also suggested that the special Konkan Vikas Mandal should be formed.

Shri S. A. Shinde said, we were proceeding towards becoming a welfare State. While speaking about the increase in revenue and the expenditure of the State, he expressed satisfaction over the fact that out of

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the total expenditure about 61 per cent money was being spent on the development work of the State. He supported the suggestion of Shri Anjikar of forming an Autonomous body for education.

Shri Narubhau Limaye expressed that the budget estimates were somewhat satisfactory from the common man's point of view.

Shri Baburao Jadhav complemented the Government of Maharashtra for securing the licences to start co-operative sugar factories in Marathwada.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria interrupted the above discussion and made a statement and declared that the Resident Medical doctor's strike in Bombay and elsewhere was called off.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria's Statement on Doctors' Strike

I am happy to announce to the House that the representatives of the Housemen and Registrars, both in the Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hospitals, who have been on strike since 13th June 1969, came to the Council Hall this afternoon and informed the Chief Minister and myself that they have withdrawn their strike. They have asked all the Resident Medical Staff throughout the State to resume work with immediate effect.

This meeting took place in the Chamber of the Chief Minister and among those who were present on the occasion were the Mayor and the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, the President of the Honoraries Association in Government Hospitals, made the happy announcement, He also informed the Chief Minister that all the Honoraries would be resuming duties with immediate effect.

For the last 10 days, as the House is aware, I have been holding continuous discussions, sometimes for hours together, with the representatives of the both the Resident Medical Staff and the Honoraries Association, trying my best to understand their problems and making them realise the difficulties of the Government. All these talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and on all sides there was the eagerness to end the plight of the poor suffering patients.

I am glad to announce that the Government has decided to remove the disparity between the stipends paid at present to the Resident Medical Staff in the Government Hospitals and to those in the Hospitals of the Bombay Municipal Corpotation.

It was also urged before me that while all MBBS Doctors serving with the Government, either in a temporary or permanent capacity, including the bonded candidates, are paid a non-practising allowance, where practice is not allowed, the Resident Medical Staff to Government hospitals is denied this privilege. Government has, therefore, decided to grant a Non-practising Allowance to the Resident Medical Staff in Government Hospitals according to rules at 25 per cent of their stipend.

In order to help the implementation of the various assurances that I have given to the State Legislature in regard to the basic amenities and facilities to the Resident Medical Staff in Government Hospitals, Government has decided to constitute an Implementation Committee for Government Hospitals in Bombay with the Surgeon General as the Chairman and consisting of the Dean, the Superintendent concerned, the Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Medical Department, two representatives of the Honoraries and two representatives of the Resident Medical Staff. This Committee is to act in consultation with the Boards of Visitors of the different Hospitals, in particular, their respective Chairmen. The Committee may also review from time to time the problems and difficulties of the Resident Medical Staff in the Government Hospitals and to suggest to the Board and the Government ways and means to redress their grievances.

Action in similar lines for the Teaching Hospitals in Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad is also being taken.

The Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay have assured the Chief Minister that they would try to bring the Resident Medical Staff in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on par in respect of total emoluments with those in the Government Hospitals.

May I thank all sections of this House for the help and co-operation that I have received from them, in this situation and, in particular, all those leaders who joined me in appealing to the Resident Medical Staff to resume their duties.

Different views on Budget

On July 1, after the question hour the discussion about the budget estimate was continued in the House, Shri V. G. Deshpande stated that this year's budget estimate was unsatisfactory. Agricultural production in the other States is 45 per cent of the total revenue, while in Maharashtra it is only 30 per cent. So we should not deceive ourselves by saying that we are in prosperous condition. In the field of industries we were lagging behind, he said.

Shri Dhanajirao Patil opined that the budget estimate was satisfactory.

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He also expressed that the efforts of the State Government to secure more money from the Centre were praiseworthy. He suggested that the work of the Navsa dam in the Jalgaon and Dhulia districts, should be completed as early as possible and the rates of the agricultural raw materials should be fixed. More provision should be made in the budget for the 'Page Scheme' he suggested. The Government should pay more attention to the new schemes like Co-operative Farming etc. he added.

Shri Haris expressed that there was nothing encouraging in this year's budget estimates. He opined that there was no necessity of imposing taxes in the new budget, when Revenue was going to increase by the several means like lottery and the relaxation of the prohibition policy in the State.

Shri Bhaurao Shende told the House that Fourth Five-Year Plan would come into force from the current year and Rs. 114 crores would be spent on the plan, in this year. He informed that the people in the Vidarbha region were discontented as the assurances given to them in connection with industrial development were not fulfilled. New development plans for the surrounding area of the Sevagram should be chalked out, he suggested.

Shri Kamlakar Desai said that it was not correct to say that Maharashtra had done much progress in the field of edueation.

Shri Manikrao Mangudkar expressed that more attention should be paid to the leather industry which could help us in getting foreign exchange on large scale. We should also make use of the by-products from the slaughter-houses.

He added that there were 300 colleges in the State. They were facing financial difficulties. A Collegiate Finance Corporation should be formed to solve these problems. He further added that the purchasing capacity of the common-man should be increased. Though the policies of the Government were good, the same were not implemented properly, he said.

Shri Damodar Rupvate, Shri Bajpeyi, Shri Coelho and Smt. Maniben Desai also participated in the discussion.

The discussion was interrupted when the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, made a statement and declared that the charges put on the students in connection with the Vidarbha Krishi Vidyapeeth agitation, were withdrawn.

On July 2, after the question hour a discussion on the budget estimates for 1969-70 was continued in the House.

Shri S. L. Ogale said that there was no clear picture about the development programmes of the State in the budget. The provisions made in this estimate for the Fourth Five-Year Plan was less than that for the previous one-year plans. The taxes imposed through this budget estimates were not essential he said. He also added that the taxes imposed on State Transport service would be incurred from the public and there would be discontent among them. Though the civil defence was our primary duty, the expenses for it should be borne by the Centre he said. He expressed dissatisfaction over the small-savings programme and said that the Finance Minister should pay more attention towards the same.

Speaking about the Pension-Scheme for the Secondary-School teachers, he said that the Provident Fund Scheme should not be abolished. Moreover 10 per cent. amount of their salaries should be taken away compulsorily. All the parts of the State should be equally developed, he said.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya expressed that the budget estimate was not chalked out on realistic basis. He also added that the lottery was not the new source of income. Prohibition policy should be abolished. As a means to increase the revenue he suggested that income tax should be imposed on the wealthy farmers who take advantage of the irrigation facilities provided by the Government. The transport-goods business should be taken over by the Government, he suggested.

Shri Zumberlal Kalantri welcomed the budget and expressed hope that as the income of the State Transport Corporation was increasing continuously the burden of the new taxes would not be imposed on the passengers.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat pointed out that the money spent on the non-development schemes was more than that spent on development schemes. The provision in the budget for the power-supply in rural area was insufficient, he said. Social Services were neglected in the budget. Employment should be provided to the workers of the cotton mills which were closed.

The efforts should be made to make the use of the waste-water of the Koyna dam. The Government should give special financial aid for the secondary education in Bombay Municipal Corporation, Shri Bapat suggested.

Shri Abad said that the power-supply was satisfactory in the rural area. Because of the several aids from the Government, farmers were producing more and more crop. Among the two proposed universities to be established during the period

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of the Fourth-Five Year Plan, one should be at Nasik, Shri Abad suggested.

Shri Madhav Limaye said that from the point of view of the Fourth-Five Year Plan this year's budget was disappointing.

The hopes and aspirations of the poor-people were not reflected in the budget estimates. Nothing favourable to the ordinary farmer, landless agrculture labourers, and Adivasis, was found in the budget, he stated.

Sarvashri Ram Meghe, N. B. Sapate, Sardar Pratapsingh and Shrimati Ashatai Tale also participated in the discussion.

Strike in High Court

On July 3, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Law, made a statement in the House, on the calling attention motion moved by Shri V. R. Pandit, Shri Wamanrao Bapat and Shri Prabhakar Vaidya about the strike of the Gazetted Officers of the Bombay High Court to get their demands fulfilled, and a one-day holiday taken by the class III and class IV workers of the Bombay and Nagpur Bench in support of the strike of the Gazetted Officers.

Shri Wankhede said that he regretted over the situation because the litigants had to suffer on the day of the strike High Court workers. He told the House that the Government had done everything possible, to solve this problem as early as possible. He added that they were going to meet soon in this connection and some proper way will be found out at that time.

Gastro-Enteritis in Greater Bombay

Later Shrimati Pratibha Patil made a statement in the House on the calling attention motion moved by Shri V. R. Pandit and Shri V. G. Deshpande about the out break of the gastro-enteritis in Bombay and in the other districts of Maharashtra and the safety measures applied by the Government. Shrimati Patil admitted that gastro-enteritis had spread in Bombay. She informed that between 1st June 1969 to 29th June 1969. 1,298 cases of gastro-enteritis were admitted in the Kasturba Hospital in Bombay, and out of all these cases, 34 cases proved to be fatal.

She explained that this was due to dirty water and because of the slums in Greater Bombay.

She furnished the detail information about the preventive measures to control this disease. She also added that preventives measure were being taken in the other districts of Maharashtra where this disease was spread.

Discussion on Budget

Later a general discussion on the budget of 1969-70 was started.

Shrimati Shantabai Dani expressed disappointment over the provision of Rs. 34 crores for the Government servants in the budget estimates. She opined that out of Rs. 35 crores, about of Rs. 25 crores would have been spent on the irrigation schemes, the agricultural production in the State would have increased on large extent.

She added that the Government should have paid more attention to the poor people in the State rather than to the Government servants.

Shri Haribhai Hatwar also participated in the discussion.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance said, in our State there were three problems of the political nature viz. Krishna-Godavari Water dispute, Goa, and border dispute and the other problems are about the developement and the Finance. He added that the rapid growth of the industries in our State resulted into the urbanisation on the large scale, in comparison with that in the other States of the country and as a result of it so many problems were arised.

The Minister said that the people think that though the State had gone through many development plans, no considerable development was there.

On July 4 discussions on non-official resolutions were held. The House accorded its approval to the Bombay City Inami and Special Tenure Abolition and Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Quarterly Grants to Secondary Schools

The quarterly grants to the secondary schools in Maharashtra, hitherto given in the middle of the quarter, will henceforth be granted at the end of the first month of the quarter.

This was stated in the Legislative Council by Shri M.D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, while replying to the discussion on a non-official resolution tabled by Shri H.S. Hatwar.

The Minister said that the orders to give the grant at the end of the first month of the quarter had already been issued and the teachers would be able to get their pay in the first week of the following month.

He added that to keep up the regularity in teachers' payment is the responsibility of the managements of the secondary schools. The Government's aim in giving grants is only to encourage secondary education through local efforts in rural areas.

The resolution was seconded by Shri N. B. Sapate, Shri S. L. Ogle.

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G.P. Pradhan and shri Prabha-
Vaidya. After the Minister's
the resolution was withdrawn.

for Primary Education

that there was discussion on
non-official resolution tabled
H.S. Barmukh seeking to
end to the Government to
hundred per cent grant to the
alities on the expenditure
by them on the primary
since the present 50
grant was insufficient and
bring the municipalities on
Zilla parishads in matter
ary education grant.

who seconded the res-
were Shri C.N. Bajpai,
K. Maheshwari and Shri

replying to it Shri M. D.
Minister for Education.

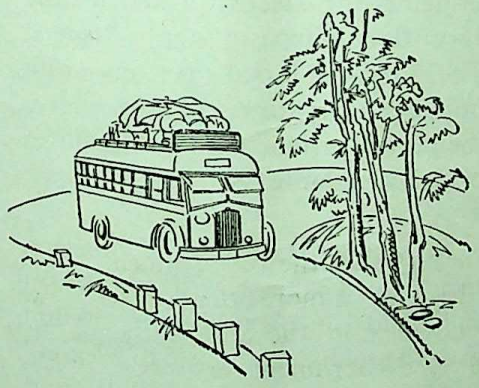
informed the House that the motive behind this resolution may not be improper but it is beyond Government's financial capacity to accept. In this connection the local bodies should also co-operate. He requested Shri Barmukh to withdraw the resolution taking into account the situation and the same was withdrawn accordingly.

Non-official Resolution

Shri S. A. Shinde moved a non-official resolution. It said that it was the responsibility of the Government to provide minimum wages to every landless labourer and Harijan. The resolution suggested The constitution of a11-man committee headed by the Chief Minister. He said when the unemployment is increasing in the State, efforts should be made to provide employment for landless labourers, Harijans and Adivasis. The resoluion was supported by shri Prabhakar Vaidya, Shri D.B. Navale, Shri D.R. Patil, Shri L.R. Abad, Shri Manikrao Mangudkar and Sardar Pratapsing.

While replying, Shri P. K Sawant Minister for Agriculture, said that there cannot be two opinions on this issue. Government has taken various steps in the matter. It has decided to extend the scheme of integrated rural development scheme to four districts in addition to the five in which it is proposed to be launched during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

The Minister requested Shri S. A. Shinde to withdraw his resolution. Accordingly it was withdrawn.



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Dhapewada Pipe Water Scheme

—A Saga of Perseverance and Self-help

GANDHIJI no doubt visualised village to be the nerve-centre of the larger administrative set-up. But to him the village primarily meant the one where the people would have the minimum necessary facilities to become self-sufficient. To him the primary needs of a village consisted of water supply, electricity and schools.

In Gandhi Centenary Year

The new pipe water scheme launched over recently in an obscure village of Dhapewada in Maharashtra is one such humble but concrete tribute paid by the people and the Government of Maharashtra to Gandhiji in this Gandhi centenary year.

Dhapewada is a small village with a population of 3,000 people in a cluster of a hundred villages in Nagpur district which have no drinking water facilities. The scheme has an interesting origin. Octagenerian Shivrampant Tidke, who retired as a teacher, could not but feel sorry at the plight of the villagers whose children he had made his life's mission to educate.

Life's Earnings Donated

Moved by this plight of the people, he donated his life's earnings of Rs. 15,000 for starting a water supply scheme. No genuine individual effort can ever go unsupported in an enlightened democratic set-up and the Maharashtra Government promptly announced its own share of Rs. 2·25 lakhs. But mere Government help also cannot give the people a sense of participation in the scheme. The Dhapewada Gram Panchayat, not to be left behind in this humanitarian venture, undertook to collect Rs. 10,000 from the villagers.

Maharashtra Government's Share

The grand sum of Rs. 2·5 lakhs, which thus symbolised the identity of aspirations between the people and the Government, fructified in bringing the filtered water to the very door step of the villagers. The 3,000 and odd persons who populate the village will now receive the per capita minimum of 15 gallons of drinking water per day.

No wonder then that the villagers, their faces beaming with enthusiasm and hands and feet keeping rhythm with the melodious music of 'lezim' and drums, came in multitudes and dressed in their best to witness the formal handing over of the first non-municipalised pipe w scheme by the State Finance M ter Shri S. K. Wankhede to Dharmik, the village Sarpan

A New Vision of Prosperous Vil

For to them it was not just pipe water. It was something m It symbolised earnest efforts Government to remove causes their perpetual backwarde It meant a new confidence to in schemes on voluntary basis the inculcating the virtues of s help. And finally it meant a vision of a prosperous village.

Rightly did Zilla Parishad Presi C. A. Kedar described the ev as a glorious day for the people Dhapewada. He even disclosed the unbounded mirth of those sent, that similar schemes are to launched in 17 more villages d the Gandhi centenary year.

The recent announcement of State Chief Minister that all vil with a population of over 400 be electrified in the next five y is evidently another step in direction.

The Dhapewada pipe w scheme is truly a saga of severance and self-help.

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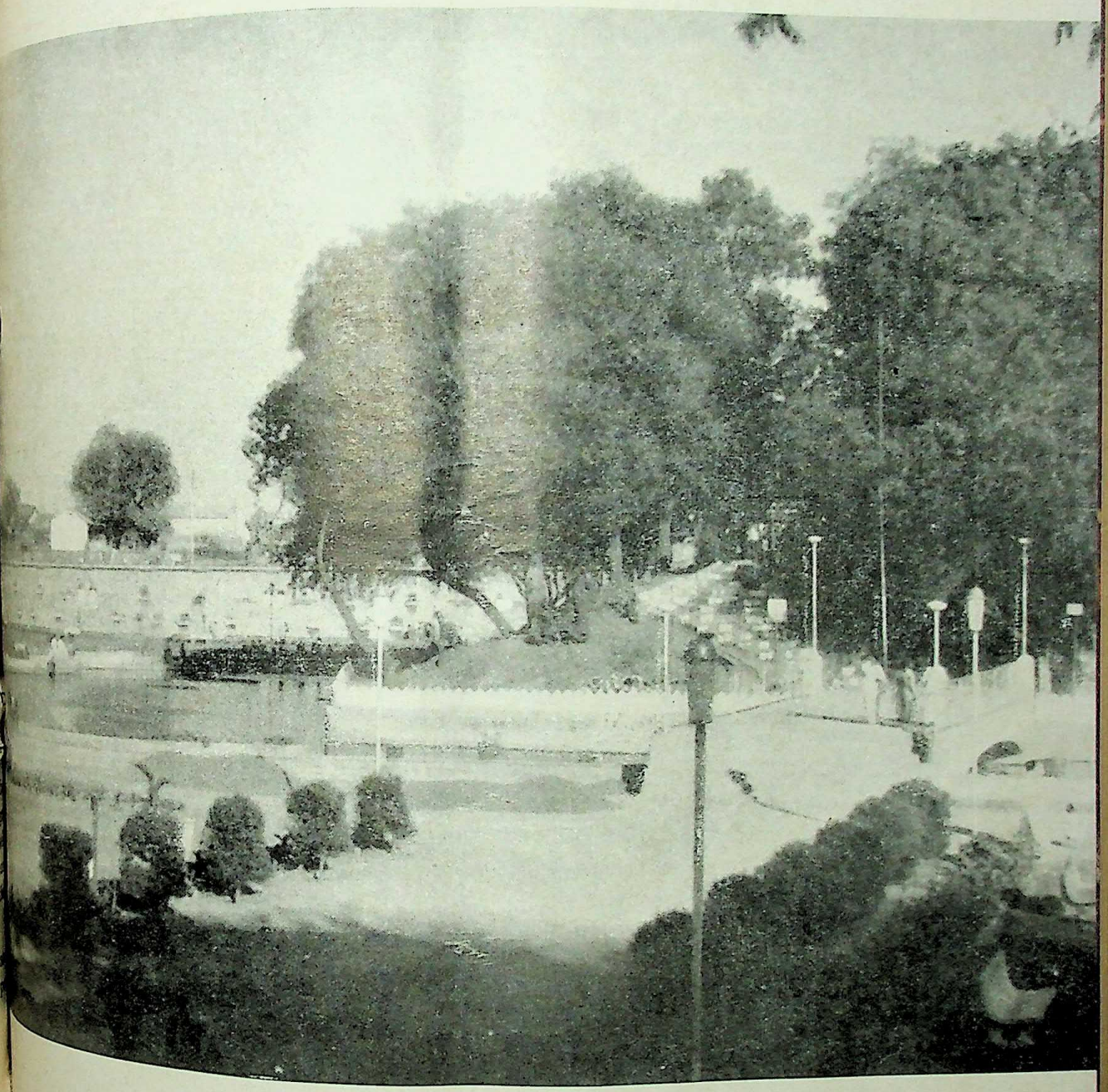

Sarasbaug —Poona

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Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay

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Vol. 25, No. 7

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

AUGUST 1, 1969

LOKRAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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OUR COVER

The Government of India has chosen the lion as the national animal.

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LOKMANYA Tilak

By

S. H. JHABVALA

THE political history of the world has been an ordered process since the great leaders decorated its pages with their in golden letters, both in the and in the West. One of these names is that of Lokmanya Gangadhar Tilak—a man who saw a day of rest but worked, and drudged for his country's and died when millions of his countrymen still heard ringing in ears his famous utterance the High Court of Bombay—Freedom is my birth-right and have it." When the above were heard outside the Court hundred thousand throats greeted saying "Long live Tilak," with the British". The had extended from Flora to Crawford Market. The breathed a sigh of relief about 6 hours of hard toil.

for Swaraj

Revolution is studded like the and the moon in the revolving Pernoud and Plassier in exciting book on "The Revolution." The West it with storm and fury. East caught up the storm but the fury nor the blood with the waters were drenched. — Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab,

Pal — Bepin Chandra Pal in Bengal and Bal — Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Bombay Presidency. We are out for Swaraj — The word first uttered by Dadabhai Naoroji in the Amritsar Sessions of the Congress and then caught up by whole India, as it were, Tilak and the other compatriots stretched their hands to shake with the British saying "Stay with us on terms of honour and equality (that was Dominion Status of 1917 as announced by Mr. Edwin Montague, Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons) failing which we shall fly out of tangent with Independence on our lips, out of the Imperial ring with means of resistance passive at first and active then, with 60 crores to drown the Empire into blood."

Policy of Responsive Co-operation

Tilak was not an enemy of the British, a friend neither. His policy was Responsive Co-operation. Clean in his conscience, cleaner in his character of life and cleanest in his dealings with all those he came in contact with, he knew the country wanted Swaraj with the British in the country and Responsive Co-operation was the only sound policy to pursue, so he wanted to carry the whole Congress with him at Surat where Surendranath Bannerjee, Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, Motilal Nehru, Ras Bihari Ghosh, Vishwaeshwar Aiyar and others sat on the dais and carried all the Congress with him not merely to speechify and pass time-worn Resolutions which were flung by Government into the waste-paper basket but to "act, act, in the living present, with God above and heart within", in the words of an American poet and revolutionary.

Tilak with his able team of N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhle and Khaparde from Nagpur, thunderingly succeeded in first pulling down the closed walled fortress of Moderatism since 1885 (birth of Congress) down till 1907 and first establishing Extremism in politics. Mind you, in nothing else. Born on 23rd July 1856, a Chitpawan Brahmin, at Ratnagiri, a stronghold of land-lords, he would have none of his Extremism in Society, nor labour nor even eating and drinking. He was the first Prohibitionist far before Gandhiji started it in India. Like Dadabhai, Wasudeo Hari, Goculdas Tejpal, Jagannath Shankar Sheth, Haji Cassum Murgay, all inspired by the great Lord Elphinstone, he was the first propagator of education in Maharashtra and aided out of his own earnings as a lawyer, Marathi Schools in Poona and Ratnagiri. When in 1789 (Louis XVI then ruled France) the Bastille fell (July), in October, the Paris mob marched on Paris, the States General executed the king and internal anarchy with the assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday took place, which all Tilak had read before he plunged into political warfare and sternly opposed anarchy in his country. How far-sighted and true-visioned

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Tilak was could be seen from the 1947 anarchy that prevailed in India from Punjab to Bengal and thence to Bangalore and Madras.

Hard Work-Motto of Life

How can we not say that Tilak's was a sharp-as-a-razor mind unlike all of his contemporaries in the political arena. Hard work was his motto so that he used to sleep only for 6 hours and toil for the remaining 18 hours a day, writing for his two journals, his books both in Sanskrit and in English, composing poems for Mandirs and even children's pamphlets in Marathi— all these, of course, revolutionary in spirit, for he was born when the Indian Mutineers tramped past his mother's house door.

In 1918 the Viceregal Council had appointed a Sedition Committee to investigate the cult of Indian unrest and found Tilak playing the front attack soldier, but not like Khudiram Bose of 1907 whose cult was individual murders. Bal Gangadhar denounces such a cult in an issue of the Mahrattah of 1921. Mahadev Govind Ranade who never failed to attend Tilak's Sanskrit Classes whenever he was in Poona admired his hold over Sanskrit and found many good points about Hindu Law so useful to Ranade. Dinshah Mulla had all his expert Volumes on Procedure, Customs and Manners, etc. about Hindus based on Tilak's original fundamentals. Once Dinshah Mulla, as Judge, had sought the evidence of Bal Gangadhar Tilak on a very delicate case about Hindu re-marriage of a rich widow. Justice Dinshah Davar had once a delicate issue of Parsee re-marriage and had to call Tilak to help him in deciding the case for the basis was the Hindu Law. What a mastermind in legal knowledge !

Regular Political Work

Tilak's regular political work began with his Plague campaign in 1897.

Dr. Haffkine came all along in open boats from Russia with Anti-Plague serum and Dr. D. N. Bahadurjee opened two hospitals and toiled day and night till he himself caught the disease and died. Tilak followed suit and opened a Plague hospital in the corner of his street. Government appointed a Plague Department which instructed British soldiers to inject Haffkine's serum into the arms and thighs of all—men, women and children. Tilak assisted in the job and asked people to support Government in their "laudable effort". The British Tommies did not know the manners and customs of the Hindus and went out of their way which roused the ire of Tilak and he violently attacked the British soldiers for alleged misconduct towards women and for bodily assaults on men.

Famine Relief Work

Misfortunes never come singly and just then a terrible famine visited the country sweeping countless numbers of people. Tilak opened Food Ashramas for women and children and also fair price shops for the middle classes. Scarcity of water added to the dreadful calamity. In the midst of these horrid conditions Government began to hold the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. Among other national leaders, Tilak wired to London to hold back the celebrations, but to no avail. Tilak then announced that there was no salvation for the Motherland except the ousting of the British from India. His frontal attack was first upon the bureaucracy that consisted both of the British and Indians. He was excitedly said at a Shivaji Memorial meeting. "Everything should be done to win Freedom. Get out of the well. Do not shout like frogs". Tilak now began to be admired even by the Moderates, and at the Amraoti Congress (1897) Surendranath Bannerjee, Dinshah Wachha and Pherozeshah Mehta spoke in very high terms about Tilak. Though Sir Valentine Chiroll in his book on "Indian Unrest" libellously attacked Tilak as a 'traitor' (for which afterwards Sir Valentine apologised) at his death he put him down as the Father of Indian Unrest. Gandhiji called him as the Father of New India after which Mrs. Annie Beasant and B. P. Wadia started a journal called "New India". Tilak roused a sleeping India into a morning of a brave fighting India. He was the first to start No-Rent Campaign, he was the first to start No-Tax Campaign, he was the first to start No-force, No-violence in the struggle for Freedom. He was sentenced to imprisonment. He was transported to Mandalay and he wrote there Geeta Rahasya and the Arctic Home in the Vedas which are charged to memory's golden pages.

"Everything is effaced from the pages of human history", he said, "but the name of Hari remains forever, and in His name I say I am innocent" before the Bombay High Court. Truly so; Lord Sandhurst gave his opinion that he found nothing like sedition in Tilak's speeches for which he was condemned. To-day on his death-anniversary we can best please his soul in heaven, by being individually as pure and clean in our behaviour as he was, and by devoting ourselves to the service of our country as he did. * *

LOK RAJYA

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Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, is seen receiving a report on unfair labour practices, from Justice V. A. Naik, Chairman of the Committee, at Sachivalaya on July 17. Other members of the Committee are also seen in the picture.

Recommendations of The Unfair Labour Practices Committee

Labour Minister's Statement

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, made a statement on the report of the committee on Unfair Labour Practices in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, on July 17. Shri Tidke, in his statement said that the unanimous report on such a vexed subject will be very useful to the Government to take appropriate measures to pave the way for maintainance of better industrial relations in the State. We publish here the text of Shri Tidke's statement.

THE Tripartite Committee on "Unfair Labour Practices" which was appointed by the Government of Maharashtra on 14th February 1968 under the Chairmanship of Justice V. A. Naik, President, Industrial Court, Bombay, for defining which activities on the part of the employers and workers and their organisations should be treated as unfair labour practices and suggesting remedial action against parties committing such practices, has submitted an unanimous report to Government on 17th July 1969.

The Committee has collected exhaustive data and has drawn on the available Indian and Foreign Literature on the subject. The Committee has observed that "the time has now come to systematize the law relating to unfair labour practices on sound and scientific lines and in the context of the conditions prevailing in this country." The Committee has, however, expressed its inability to define the expression "unfair labour practice" with logical precision for the reasons it covers a large category of cases under its umbrella and has observed that what is an unfair labour practice in one context and one set of circumstances may not amount to unfair labour practice in a different context and in different set of circumstances. The Committee has contended itself by illustrating exhaustively unfair labour practices under three Heads: (*i*) listing such practices on the part of the employers; (*ii*) listing such labour practices on the part of the Trade Unions and (*iii*) containing certain general practices which may not necessarily be connected with collective bargaining but which have come to light in the course of experience in industrial relations. These three lists are as follows:

Unfair Labour Practices shall mean and include the practices mentioned in the three Lists, I, II and III below:

LIST No. I

Unfair Labour Practices on the part of the employers

(1) To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to organise, form, join or assist a trade union and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of mutual aid or protection, that is to say:—

(*a*) threatening employees with discharge or dismissal, if they join a union;

(*b*) threatening a lock-out or closure, if a union should be organised;

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(*c*) granting wage increase at crucial periods of union organisation with a view to undermining the efforts of organisation;

(2) To dominate, interfere with, or contribute support financial or otherwise to any union, that is to say—

(*a*) an employer taking an active interest in organising a union of his employees; and

(*b*) an employer showing partiality or granting favour to one of several unions attempting to organise or to its members.

Note.—This will not affect rights and facilities if any, (arising out of the fact of recognition) of recognised unions.

(3) To establish employer sponsored unions.

(4) To encourage or discourage membership in any union by discriminating against any employee that is to say—

(*a*) discharging or punishing an employee because he urged other employees to join or organise a union;

(*b*) refusing to reinstate an employee because he took part in a lawful strike;

(*c*) Changing seniority rating because of union activities;

(*d*) refusing to promote employees to higher posts on account of their union activities;

(*e*) giving unmerited promotions to certain employees, with a view to sow discord amongst the other employees or to undermine the strength of their union;

(*f*) discharging office-bearers or active union members, on account of their union activities.

(5) To discharge or discriminate against any employee for filing charges or testifying against an employer in any enquiry or proceedings relating to any industrial disputes.

(6) To refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with the union certified as a collective bargaining agent.

(7) To coerce employees through administrative measures, with a view to secure their agreements to "voluntary" retirements.

LIST NO. II

Unfair Labour Practices on the part of the Trade Unions

(1) For the union to advise or actively support or to instigate an irregular strike or to participate in such strike.

Note.—'an irregular strike' means an illegal strike and includes a strike declared by a trade union in violation of its rules or in contravention of its conditions of recognition or in breach of the terms of a subsisting agreement, settlement or award.

(2) To coerce workers in the exercise of their right to self-organisation or to join unions or refrain from joining any union, that is to say—

(*a*) for a union or its members to picket in such a manner that non-striking workers are physically debarred from entering the work-place;

(*b*) to indulge in acts of force or violence or to hold out threats of intimidation in connection with a strike against non-striking workers or against managerial staff.

(3) To refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with the employer.

(4) To indulge in coercive activities against certification of a bargaining representative.

(5) To stage, encourage or in[illegible] gate such forms of coercive actio[illegible] as will-full 'go slow' or squatti[illegible] on the work premises after working hours or "Gherao" of any of the members of the managerial staff.

(6) To stage demonstrations at residence of the employers or managerial staff members.

LIST NO. III

General unfair labour practices

(1) To discharge or dis[illegible] employees:—

(*a*) by way of victimisation;

(*b*) not in good faith but in the colourable exercise of the employer's rights;

(*c*) by falsely implicating an employee in a criminal case on false evidence or on concocted evidence;

(*d*) for patently false reasons;

(*e*) on untrue or trumped up allegations of absence without leave;

(*f*) in utter disregard of the principles of natural justice in the conduct of domestic enquiry or with undue haste;

(*g*) for misconduct of a minor or technical character, without having any regard to the nature of the particular misconduct or the past record of the service of the employee so as to amount to shocking disproportionate punishment.

(*h*) to avoid payment of statutory dues.

(2) To abolish the work being done by the employees and to give such work to contractors as a measure of breaking a strike.

(3) To transfer an employee mala-fide from one place to another under the guise of following management policy.

(4) To insist upon individual employees, who were on legal strike to

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a good conduct-bond as a pre-
tion to allowing them to resume

To show favouritism or partia-
one set of workers, regardless

To employ employees as
", casuals or temporaries
continue them as such for
with the object of depriving
of the status and privileges of
nent workers.

To encroach upon contractual,
ory, or legal rights of the other
by either party.

—The word "employee"
in the List No. III above does
include an employee whose
are essentially managerial.

ittee's Recommendations

Committee has recommended
ment of a comprehensive legis-
for a two-fold purpose,
ly:—(*i*) granting recognition to
esentative Union, which should
ched with the authority of
ting rights; and (*ii*) providing
practices should be deemed
unfair labour practices. The
and obligations on the part
h employers and the Trade
are proposed to be defined.
ing to these recommenda-
a Trade Union having the
um prescribed percentage of
ership and commanding the
rt of the majority members
d have the right of being
ed as a sole bargaining agent.

The Committee has recommended that an autonomous body should be set up for according recognition to Unions and enforcing the provisions relating to unfair labour practices. That Body should be presided over by either a Sitting or a retired Judge of the High Court, with same powers as those of the Civil Courts in trying charges relating to unfair labour practices. The Presiding Authority should also have the powers of granting temporary injunctions in connection with unfair labour practices. He should also have powers to grant a direction to the offending party to maintain the statusquo pending the hearing of the case. The decision of the Presiding Authority should be final and binding on the parties. If a party does not comply with the order of the Presiding Authority within a specified time, he should be liable to be held in Contempt by the Presiding Authority with consequent penalties of fine and even imprisonment. The Presiding Authority may issue a Mandate or Direction calling upon the delinquent parties to "cease and desist" from unfair labour practices and to issue such further orders, as it deems appropriate. The Presiding Authority is also given the powers of ordering reinstatement of a discharged worker with back wages whenever found necessary. The Committee has recommended that the State Government should carry out amendments to the existing labour laws with a view to giving effect to its suggestions and that the State Government should also recommend to the Central Government to enact a special Central Law to achieve uniformity all over India.

The members of the Committee were (1) Shri Adam Adil, M.L.A., (2) Dr. K. S. Basu, (3) Shri S. W. Dhabe, (4) Shri George Fernandez, M.P., (5) Shri G. L. Gheewala, (6) Shri L. G. Joshi, (7) Shri V. B. Karnik, (8) Shri M. G., Kotwal, (9) Shri Raja Kulkarni, (10) Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, (11) Dr. Pranlal Patel, (12) Shri R. D. Pusalkar, (13) Shri B. N. Sathye, (14) Shri G. Sundaram, and (15) Shri N. M. Vakil.

Shri P. J. Ovid, Deputy Commissoner of Labour, Bombay was the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

The Report has been signed by 14 Members, who participated in the deliberations of the Committee.

The Government of Maharashtra expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Chairman, Members and the Member-Secretary of the Committee for doing a pioneering job and bringing out a well-considered and unamimous report on such a vexed subject as 'unfair labour practices'. The recommendation of the Committee will be very useful to the Government to take appropriate measures to pave the way for maintenance of better industrial relations in the State.

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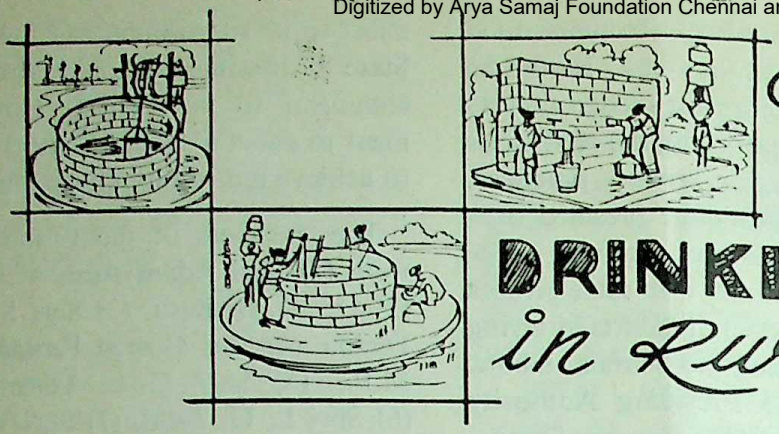

The Problem of DRINKING WATER SUPPLY in Rural Maharashtra

The beautiful Sanskrit word 'Jivan' signifies both life and water. Indeed the two words are synonymous as there is nothing so essential for the growth and preservation of life as safe and sufficient water supply nor is there anything so dangerous and risky as a contaminated source of water or paucity thereof.

With our teeming millions rising with a growth rate of 2·5 per cent. per annum, the traditional sources of drinking water supply mostly provided by charitable individuals or co-operative efforts of villages or of different village institutions, drinking water supply has always been marked by its absence or lack of assurance of safety. Surveys conducted in the post-independence era have revealed that out of 5·7 lakh rural villages in India, only one in every five enjoys good drinking water supply, while 1·5 lakh units have inadequate drinking water supply and another 1·5 lakh units do not have the hygienic water supply while the remaining 1·5 lakh units have no public drinking water supply at all. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan only 17,500 villages have been provided with piped water supply covering a population of only 1·5 crores of our rural section out of the 36 crores as per 1961 census. In the country 72 per cent villages suffer from partial scarcity of water during summer season and many of the areas do not have a sufficient and protected source of water.

Water Scarcity in Summer

As compared to this, the picture in Maharashtra is that as many as 33 per cent at least of the villages report scarcity of water particularly in the summer season and many of them do not have sufficient and safe supply of drinking water.

The latest survey that has been taken in Maharashtra has revealed that as many as 9,500 villages out of a little over 36,000 are found to have tapped either no surface source of water and/or safe source of water within the village limits yet. When further analysed, it is found that the problem could be solved in about 5,000 villages by taking simple measures of providing surface wells or by deepening of wells or by improving the old wells. The problem of the rest of the 4,500 villages would have to be tackled by piped water supply schemes which are going to be very costly.

By

Dr. A. U. SHAIKH,
I.A.S.
Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra,
Rural Development Department.

Importance of the Problem

The importance of the prob in Maharashtra can be realised w we look at the rainfall chart pres ing a picture that two-thirds of rural areas do not receive more 10″ to 20″ rainfall during the co of the year and, at least, one of three years happens to s down, at least, one-third of rural population with scarcity both water as well as food.

Considerable Fall in Death Rate

If we look at the epidemic map the country, we find that as many 11 out of 25 districts of the S including urban and rural areas reported to be endemic for chole while as many as 20 out of 25 d tricts are set down as endemic guinea-worm and at least three them including Nagpur, Chand the premier district viz., Gra Bombay, are dubbed as endemic filariasis and gastro-enteritis, It, therefore, rebounds to the mo improvements in health services the State that the death rate been falling considerably Independence, adding thereby, course, to the pressure of popu tion on our scarce means of food water.

Water Supply in Villages

The Government of India and the State Government have take up the question in right earne during the last ten years or so,

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was only during the Third Five-Plan that as many as 8,000 in Maharashtra were covered simple measures and given good . The problem has been high-d during the Fourth Five-Year period in that the State has ded a sum of Rs. 25 crores for ing water supplies both by e measures as well as by piped supply schemes, even in the and difficult villages. This is however, to say that we can forward to the completion of important work within the of the next 10 to 15 years, as cost of piped water supply s required to cover 4,500 in the saline, hilly and t regions of the State alone be not less than Rs. 58 crores the provision needed for ing water by simple measures e remaining 5,000 villages would nother Rs. 5 crores or so, at 's computation of cost of ials and wages.

for Supply of Drinking Water

Government of Maharashtra, the assistance of the Central ment have evolved a scheme rvey of the villages for supply king water and for technical of the rural as also of the areas by appointing a Chief er for this purpose, with 4 ending Engineers and 8 Engineers under them Deputy Engineers' with complementary staff out survey and execution of piped water supply schemes. , in rural areas, we are simple measures for provid-ace wells as also completing-of piped water supply scheme less than Rs. 1 lakh and for Zilla Parishads have been ance of Executive Engi-and Deputy Engineers. This ed in speeding up the

programme all over as the villagers and the village leadership are also vitally interested in co-operating with the State and the district authorities in the matter.

Basic Rural Amenities

We expect, therefore, that during the current year which is also blessed with the Gandhi Centenary celebrations during which special attention is being paid to basic rural amenities we would be able to complete, at least, 1,500 new wells by simple measures and also connect about 500 villages with piped water supply and maintain this rate of completion over the next four years.

Alternate Schemes of Water Supply

Fortunately, for us in the Agriculture, Irrigation and Urban Development Departments too, action is being taken to provide surface wells, tube wells, bandharas and lift irrigation installation and piped water so that many of the villages en-route or nearby which do not have public wells at all or have inadequate supply of water can depend upon the irrigation wells or these alternate schemes particularly during scarcity seasons for their needs of drinking water. Since the State has been, thanks to the help of the Land Mortgage Banks, constructing as many as 30,000 wells per year for irrigation purposes, the problem of drinking water in the agriculturally developed parts, at least, has been considerably eased. Besides, the contour bunding and minor irrigation programmes and particularly percolation tanks undertaken by the Zilla Parishads and the Government State Irrigation Department have also helped to raise the water table in the country side, to some extent, though in absolutely scarcity areas or precarious tracts and hilly Adivasi areas even these improvements have not relieved the problem of drinking water to anybody's satisfaction.

Activities of Community Development Blocks

One of the difficulties felt so far was that there were few good contractors or companies to undertake well-digging programme for the community, particularly, on the difficult and distant regions of the State. Government and the Zilla Parishads, therefore, have shouldered the responsibility of providing the required equipment and personnel themselves besides organising the collection of funds upto 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. as contributions from the people for the water programme. Under the self-help and *Shramdan* activities of the Community Development Blocks also too many wells have been completed.

Difficulty in securing foreign exchange machinery such as heavy rigs, etc. has also been felt so far. But this has been overcome by enterprising indigenous manufacturers who are now producing rigs, compressors, etc., without demanding any licence for foreign exchange.

Problem of Water Supply —Squarely in Hand

On the whole, therefore, the problem of supplying water in sufficient and safe measure to the rural and urban population of Maharashtra is squarely in hand and consciousness in preventing drainage water or any kind of contamination from mixing up with the water source has now dawned on the public mind and their institution. There is also now a realisation that the man-hours rather woman hours and energy that are wasted for drawing and hauling water to the village homes would be better

(*continued on page 10*)

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India Hails Lunar Landing

The successful landing of American Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edvin Aldrin on the Moon on July 21, 1969 and their safe return to earth later on July 24 will go down as the greatest and most exciting event in the history of mankind. India joined the rest of the world in congratulating the U. S. A. on their unique achievement of the Man-on-the-Moon Project.

Greatest Adventure

Shri Justice M. Hidayatullah, acting President of India, sent the following message of congratulations to President Nixon :

"On the successful completion of the greatest adventure in exploration by man, I send on behalf of the people of India and myself warm greetings and congratulations to the three brave astronauts who have created a landmark in the history of man, to the band of workers whose co-ordinate efforts made this possible, to the people of the United States of America and you. The achievement of the Man-on-the-Moon project completes the first chapter in the peaceful exploration and conquest of space and opens the door to further explorations."

Parliament Thrilled

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, sent the following message to President Nixon :

"All sections of Parliament join me in hailing the historic achievement of the United States and her astronauts. We are thrilled at this victory for mankind won by your country's triumph and spirit of adventure. May this event be a harbinger of peace ! My personal felicitations to you at this great moment."

P.M.'s Statement in Parliament

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, made the following statement in the Lok Sabha, on July 21, on the landing of the man on the moon:

" May I take a minute from our immediate national problems to share with the House my feeling of great excitement and refer to an historic cosmic event which has taken place today ? Even though the reception on the radio was not too clear, I stayed up till early hours of the morning to get the news of the landing on the moon. We are now able to see our world in greater perspective and to discover new beauty in it.

Warmest Congratulations

" On behalf of all Members of the House, I offer my warmest congratulations to astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin who have stepped on the moon and to Commander Collins and also to the remarkable team of technologists and thousands of their co-workers who are behind them.

" This is surely the greatest and most daring of scientific facts. It is a proud moment for the people of the United States and indeed for all mankind.

Heroes of Our Times

" The space travellers of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have been heroes of our times and the young everywhere are inspired by their example. In this moment of achievement our thoughts go out to the Government and the people of the United States and specially, if I might say, to the families of these courageous men."

The Problem of Drinking Water Supply in Rural Maharashtra

(*continued from page 9*)

utilised for agricultural and small-scale industries production so that national productivity and per capita income may go up.

With the electrification of the villages it has become possible for the villagers to pump out water and convey it nearer to the village homes by stand pipes. This would be facilitated as, in the course of the next 10 years, we expect to electrify 100 per cent of our villages in Maharashtra. This, perhaps, will also put a complete seal of success on the Government's programme by removing the grievances of our Harijan brethren that they are still discriminated against even in the matter of drawing water from public wells in a few places inspite of the constitutional and legal guarantees.

Encomiums for Maharashtra's Efforts

In the totality of assessment, therefore, Maharashtra's efforts to complete their drinking water supply programmes, have rightly received encomiums at the hands of top administrators and public leaders.

★ ★ ★

LOK RAJYA

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Song of August

After the drizzling June and wearisome month July,
Comes the historic August to give us a relieving sigh.
For, this is the month, when the old and young go gay,
With its festive merry air and many an eventful day.
On the premier of this month, we, our homage pay,
to Tilak's sacred memory who showed us the Freedom's way.
Blessed the Seventh date, that saw this Nation's might.
In its epic 42 battle, forcing the British to quit.
On the fateful fifteenth day, anew, our Nation was born,
Though on that darkest night, into two this Land was torn.
Following these national days, comes the Coconut day,
When we pray the Lord of Sea and launch our ships on bay.
The eve of this eventful month, is a dawn of a new Year,
To all the neighbouring Parsis, who worship the Sun and Fire.
So full with festive spirit and national pride each day,
This, the august August, that makes us proua and gay.

— A. V. JOSHI

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Bank Nationalisation Will Facilitate Achievement of People's Aspirations

Prime Minister Tells the Nation

The Prime Minister, Smt Indira Gandhi, in a talk broadcast from All India Radio, on July 19, told the nation the main purpose of nationalising the banks. Following is the text of Smt. Gandhi's talk :

Some of you have perhaps already heard that Government has nationalised, by an Ordinance, 14 of the biggest commercial banks incorporated in India. I should like to tell you how we propose to operate the nationalised banking system.

Control Over Commanding Heights of Economy

As early as December 1954, Parliament took the decision to frame our plans and policies within a socialist pattern of society. Control over the commanding heights of the economy is necessary, particularly in a poor country where it is extremely difficult to mobilize adequate resources for development, and to reduce the inequalities between different groups of regions. Ours is an ancient country but a young democracy, which has to remain ever vigilant to prevent the domination of the few over the social, economic or political systems. Banks play a vital role in the functioning of any economy. To those who have money to spare, banks are the custodians of their savings on which a good return can be earned by wise and efficient management. To the millions of small farmers, artisans and other self-employed persons, a bank can be a source of credit, which is the very basis for any effort to improve their meagre economic lot. Even established trade and industry, big or small, cannot function or expand without adequate bank credit on reasonable terms. For our growing number of educated young men and women, banks offer an apportunity for employment, which at the same time is an opportunity for service to society. To those who do not have business of their own, banks, like the postal system or the railways provide a facility for our daily life.

Larger Social Purpose

An institution, such as the banking system, which touches—and should touch—the lives of millions, has necessarily to be inspired by a larger social purpose and has to subserve national priorities and objectives. That is why there has been widespread demad that major banks should be not only socially controlled but publicly owned. It is not an accident that this has been the practice even in some countries which do not adhere to socialism. That is also why we nationalised, more than a decade ago, the life insurance business and the State Bank—or the Imperial Bank as it was then called. That is also why we have set up directly under the aegis of the State a number of financial institutions to provide medium or long-term credit to agriculture and industry. The step we have now taken is a continuation of the process which has long been under way. It is my earnest hope that it will mark a new and more vigorous phase in the implementation of our avowed plans and policies. But it is not the beginning of a new era of nationalisation. Nor is it an attempt to transfer resources which are already employed

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Major Scheduled Banks Nationalised

The Government of India, on July 19, issued an Ordinance nationalising fourteen major Indian scheduled banks in order to serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national priorities and objectives.

The names of the banks are : (1) Central Bank of India Ltd., (2) Bank of India Ltd., (3) Punjab National Bank Ltd., (4) Bank of Baroda Ltd., (5) United Commercial Bank Ltd., (6) Canara Bank Ltd., (7) United Bank of India Ltd., (8) Dena Bank Ltd., (9) Syndicate Bank Ltd., (10) Union Bank of India Ltd., (11) Allahabad Bank Ltd., (12) Indian Bank Ltd., (13) Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., and (14) Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.

Scope of Nationalisalion

The Ordinance excludes from the scope of nationalisation branches of banks incorporated outside India and Indian scheduled banks with deposits of less than Rs. 50 crores at the end of June, 1969.

The scheme of nationalisation envisaged in the Ordinance takes care to provide the necessary degree of continuity in the normal operations of each bank so that the relations of the depositors and borrowers with their banks are not disturbed.

The essential identity of each acquired bank will be preserved in the form of a new corporate body in which the business and undertaking of the acquired bank will vest. Each such new Corporation will be managed by a person appointed by the Central Government who will be designated as the custodian and will function as the Chief Executive Officer of the new bank. The Chariman of each acquired bank will be the Custodian of the corresponding new bank.

The Board of Directors of the acquired banks are dissolved but Government intends to appoint an Advisory Board for each of the acquired banks.

Employees of the acquired banks will automatically become employees of the new Corporation on their existing terms and conditions.

Compensation

Compensation will be paid to the shareholder of each acquired bank on the basis of the net value of assets less the liabilities. Provision is being made for the appointment of tribunal to which disputes regarding compensation will be referred for adjudication.

...tively to other sectors. The ...blems of growth, whether on ...ms or in factories, whether in ...backward regions or others only ...ively well developed, whether in ...ion to exports or growing self-...ce can be solved only in a ...ive manner, which looks essen-...the enlargement of resources and ...portunities rather than to redi-...tion for its own sake. Certainly, ...ic ownership of the major banks ...help to eliminate the use of ...credit for speculative and un-...ctive purposes, particularly to ...extent that it is encouraged at ...ent by the association of a few ...ing groups with some of our ...banks. I should like to assure ...ctions of industry and trade ...legitimte needs for credit will ...safeguarded. Indeed it shall be ...endeavour to ensure that bank ...expands on the basis of genuine ...ns in keeping with the growing ...ds of all productive sectors of ...economy.

...Objective

...time ago we had adopted ...control over banks. What ...ought to be achieved through ...present decision to nationalise ...major banks is to accelerate ...achievements of our objectives. ...purpose of expanding bank ...to priority areas which have ...been somewhat neglected ...the removal of control by a ...(2) provision of adequate credit ...agriculture and small industry ...exports, (3) the giving of a ...tional bent to bank manage-...(4) the encouragement of ...classes of entrepreneurs, (5) the ...of adequate training as ...reasonable terms of service ...bank staff-still remain and will ...for continuous efforts over a ...time. Nationalisation is neces-...for the speedy achievement ...objectives, but the measure by itself will not achieve these objectives.

Structural Changes

As far as possible, and certainly for some time to come, we propose to retain the separate identity and the present management of each bank. Therefore, when the banks reopen after the week-end your relations with the bank will remain the same as they were before nationalisation. This is true not only for those who bank in India but also for those who bank abroad, with the branches of the Indian banks which have now been taken over. In due course, structural and other

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changes may become necessary. These will be made in orderly fashion and after broad-based consultations and the most detailed expert examination. Most of you are perhaps aware that a banking Commission is examining this very problem of defining a structure for the banking system which would be more appropriate to the needs of the economy.

Determined Efforts to Mobilise Resources Needed

We are poised at present for substantial progress in agriculture and industry, in exports and in replacement of imports by domestic production. In order to exploit fully the opportunity which has been created by the enthusiasm and initiative of our farmers, workers and industrialists, by the industrial capacity already built up and the growing cadres of well trained managers and technicians, we must make a determined effort to mobilise resources and to deploy them wisely for productive uses. I have no doubt that the important step we have just taken, at the beginning of the new Plan period, will facilitate the achievement of the aspirations we all share for our great country.

Appeal

I appeal to all of you to help in the productive and purposeful implementation of this step. I appeal particularly to the managers and staff of the banks which have been nationalised to co-operate fully in the task of making the banking system serve our national objectives better. I am sure that the management and staff of these banks will make every effort to render prompt and courteous service to those whose well-earned savings are entrusted to their care.

In our internal as in foreign policy, we believe in acting according to our judgement and in keeping with our traditions and needs. There can be no question of aligning ourselves this way or that, whether internally or externally. We remain committed to the freedom and progress of the people of this great country.

Prime Minister's Statement in Lok Sabha

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, making a statement on bank nationalisation, on July 21, in Lok Sabha said :

An Ordinance was promulgated the day-before-yesterday, nationalising fourteen of the major commercial banks incorporated in India. With your permission, I should like to share with the House the considerations which weighed with Government in taking this momentous decision and the spirit in which they propose to implement it.

Public Ownership Essential

Nearly fifteen years ago, Parliament approved that we should set before ourselves the goal of a socialist pattern of society. Since then, Government have taken several measures towards the achievement of this goal. Public ownership and the control of the commanding heights of national economy and of its strategic sectors, are essential and important aspects of the new social order which we are trying to build in this country. We regard this as particularly necessary in a poor country which seeks to achieve speedy economic progress, consistent with social justice, in a democratic political system—one which is free from the domination of a few, and in which opportunities are open to all.

A Significant Step

Financial institutions are among the most important levers that any society has at its command, for the achievement of its social and economic objectives. It is in recognition of this fact that we nationalised life insurance business and the then Imperial Bank of India over a decade ago. Since then, we have also set up in the public sector, other institutions for the provision of medium or long-term finance to industry and agriculture. The nationalisation of major banks is a significant step in this process of public control over the principal institutions for the mobilisation of people's savings and canalising them towards productive purposes.

Economy Poised For Growth

After the serious difficulties which we have had to encounter in recent years, our economy is once again poised for fresh growth and development. There has been a notable break-through on the agricultural front, techonologically and otherwise. The increase in our exports has been impressive. There has been substantial progress in power supply and the development of transport as also the availability of trained manpower. Our industrial base has been strengthened and diversified. It is in this context that we launched the Fourth Plan earlier this year with confidence and determination.

Major Concern

The question which has been engaging our attention for some time is how best to impart an element of dynamism and new vigour into the process of our development so that the targets of the Fourth Plan, in the public and private sectors, cannot only be fulfilled but if possible, exceeded. Our major concern has been to accelerate the

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The Ordinance promulgated by
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account for more than 85 per-
of bank deposits in this country.
House will appreciate that
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sudden move which could only
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fact that speculation about
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an acute phase in the last few
ndered it all the more necess-
to act without any further loss
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val of Parliament, which will
ought through a Bill which
ernment propose to bring during
current session.

Foreign Banks

So far as foreign banks are concerned they provide, by and large, business of a specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, subject to the laws of the land, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. Our Indian banks also maintain their branches in many countries. It has been Government's general policy to confine the opening of new branches of foreign banks to major port towns, where their specialised services are needed. Having regard to all these factors, Government have decided to exclude branches of foreign banks incorporated outside India from the purview of the Ordinance.

As I stated the other day, this is not the beginning of a new era of nationalisation. Whatever the pattern of the economy, it is widely recognised that the operations of the banking system should be informed by a larger social purpose, and should be subject to close public regulation. Government have come to the conclusion that the desired regulation and the rate of progress consistent with the urgency of our problems could be secured only through nationalisation.

Assurance to Private Industry and Farmers

I should like to reiterate my assurance that even after nationalisation, the legitimate credit needs of private industry and trade, big or small, will be met. Indeed, it shall be our endeavour to ensure that the needs of productive sectors of the economy, and in particular those of farmers, small-scale industrialists and self-employed professional groups are met in an increasing measure. It will be one of the positive objectives of nationalised banks to actively foster the growth of new and progressive entrepreneurs, and to create fresh opportunities for hitherto neglected and, backward areas in different parts of the country. The banks will now be better placed to serve the farmer and to promote agricultural production and rural development generally. Public ownership will also help to curb the use of bank credit for speculative and other unproductive purpose. By severing the link between the major banks and the bigger industrial groups which have so far controlled them, government believe that the step they have taken will also bring about the right atmosphere for the development of adequate professional management in the banking field. Government attach the utmost importance to modern managerial techniques and practices.

Depositors Money—A Sacred Trust

The moneys which depositors entrust to the banks are in the nature of a sacred trust. The interests of the depositors of the banks which have been nationalised, will not only continue to be fully safeguarded but will now have the backing of the State itself. I should also make it clear that the emphasis on priority areas, new entrepreneurs and relatively backward areas, will not be at the expense of considerations of economic viability. Only thus can we fulfil our obligations to those who have entrusted their savings to us for the benefit of the community. But economic viability can still admit of much greater resourcefulness in lending to priority areas than has been the case so far. The general public already has the experience of the State Bank to show how public purpose and security, as

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well as good return to depositors, can be combined.

Adequate Protection To Bank Employees

The Ordinance has also provided for the adequate protection of the interests of employees of the banks concerned. They have now become empoyees of a publicly owned and socially responsible banking system. This also places on them special responsibility towards the community. The success of the programme of nationalisation will, in a large measure, depend upon the efficiency, the devotion and the dedication with which they perform their tasks, and the courtesy and consideration with which they treat the constituents of the bank. I hope that all individual employees of these banks and their associations will now help in the successful implementation of the step which has been taken.

Compensation

The Ordinance provides for a scheme of fair compensation for the take-over in accordance with a formula which Parliament approved recently, while enacting the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968. The Ordinance provides that compensation will be payable in the form of Government securities.

In order to cause the least possible dislocation in the working of the banks covered by the Ordinance, and to avoid inconvenience to the public, it is proposed, for the present, to retain the identity of each bank in the form of a new corporation. The Chief Executive of each bank is now the custodian of the unit concerned on behalf of the Central Government, and will be subject to its control and direction. The old Board of Directors in each case stands dissolved, and the Ordinance vests the Government with the power to set up Advisory Boards in their place. These are interim measures. Changes in the structure of management may also be necessary ; these will be undertaken after the most careful consideration. The Ordinance provides for such changes to be made.

A Step in the National Interest

As in other matters of policy, Government have been guided in taking the present decision entirely by national interests, and the needs and aspirationas of our people. The establishment of a socialist society is one of our declared goals but we have not been guided by any doctrinaire considerations. Our sole concern has been to accelerate development and thus make a significant impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment, and to bring about progressive reduction of disparities between the rich and poor sections of our people, and between the relatively advanced and backward areas of our country.

I realise that the test of the decision is in its effective implementation. Government are determined to take all possible steps to make this measure a success.

I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to all sections of this House to extend their valuable co-operation in the purposeful implementation of this important measure.

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TILAK and GANDHIJI

By
Shri R. R. Diwakar

In the history of India's struggle for freedom from British rule and in the story of shaping the peoples' militant nationalism into a powerful instrument to that end, no two names appear more prominently than those of Tilak and Gandhi. Both of them led a life of dedication not merely to achieve independence but to inculcate in the people the necessary pride in their own past and culture and to promote the basic qualities required for self-rule or Swaraj.

LAK and Gandhi were persons every high calibre and character, for integrity and transparent y. They worked ceaselessly e regeneration of India and an d development of the Indian e. Both of them believed in the her Powers" which rule over estinies of men and nations. faith, coupled with their faith e people of India made them earless advocates of Swaraj emocracy.

h Tilak and Gandhi started public life with a deep sense of n. They never faltered in their e nor evaded any suffering. were ever ready for any sacrifice, of life itself. It was their love for people and identification with interests which gave them the ary strength and stamina to for them selflessly and with ment.

emporaries in Thought and Aim

Tilak was born in 1856 and died ing for Swaraj in 1920. Gandhi was born thirteen years later and lived to see Swaraj established in 1947. He died a martyr to 'truth through non-violence alone' in 1948. In a sense, they were both contemporaries only in time upto 1915, leading public life in different regions and pursuing the good of the people as their life's sole aim. It was only after Gandhi finally settled in India and began to take active part in Indian politics and public affairs in 1915, that Tilak and Gandhi became real contemporaries, both in time and space, in thought as well as action. They worked actively as contemporaries upto August 1, 1920 when Tilak passed away leaving the fields free for Gandhi. A span of five years and seven months is the actual period of their contemporary activity in the field of action in India.

Transition Period

Though the common period of these two personalities in the same field of activity in India was so short, it should be remembered that that period (1915-1920) was the most crucial in the history of modern India from many points of view. It was also a period of world crisis on account of World War I. In India too there was extra-ordinary awakening. It was a period of transition as well in the methods of fighting for independence. Add to the scene, the interplay of the two mighty colourful persons in their approach to problems and the remedies they wanted to adopt.

Same Goal

The goal of Tilak and Gandhi was the same, namely attainment of Swaraj and the resurgence of India as a great nation, but their approach to problems and the remedies they thought of and applied differed widely. It was an open secret that they differed and both of them expressed this fact without any reserve. But their real greatness lay in not allowing the conflict of ideas and ideals to develop into a conflict of wills which would have led to a split between them. Both realised that that would be disasterous. The

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restraint which they exercised in this matter was the measure of their inner culture and political maturity.

Mutual Respect

There were several occasions when Tilak and Gandhi expressed in unmistakable terms their mutual regard, respect and appreciation for each other and supported the causes which were taken up by them from time to time. Tilak had already supported in the columns of the 'Kesari' the fight Gandhi had carried on in South Africa. He did not allow a single occasion to slip when he could personally pay a tribute to Gandhi and Kasturba. The Police Reports of Government of Bombay mention that a National Union meeting was held at Hirabag (13th January 1915) in Bombay to welcome the Gandhis. Though uninvited, Tilak spoke there. He said that it was the duty of the citizens of India to honour the Gandhis, as they had fought for the honour of India in a distant land. India ought to produce more of such heroes, he added. Gandhi returned the compliment saying he was happy to meet Tilak in Bombay and he would pay his respects to him when he visited Poona. He did visit Poona and described Tilak as 'an ocean' in contrast with Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale G. K. Gokhale who was to him like Ganges.

Tilak Maharaj

In his conversation and correspondence Gandhi often mentions Tilak as Tilak Maharaj. At a prayer discourse in his Ashram at Ahmedabad Gandhi said, " there is only one person in India over whom millions are crazy, for whom millions of countrymen would lay down their lives. That person is Tilak Maharaj. He has written on the inner meaning of the Gita. Gandhi publicly admonished the Governor of Bombay for not allowing Tilak to speak in the War Conference on the Loyalty Resolution. Gandhi advised the Governor to offer a public apology for the affront given to Tilak on that occasion. His obituary in 'Young India' on Tilak's passing away is a master-piece and full of appreciation of the heroic qualities of Tilak.

Gandhiji—Rising Star on Political Horizon

By the time Gandhi entered active politics, Tilak was already almost at the top of his political glory. But it is noteworthy that Tilak had the insight to rightly assess the rising star on the political horizon of India. Gandhi was but a newcomer. He had novel ideas about politics and life and the way problems were to be approached. And yet Tilak as an elderly statesman had the generosity to recognise in him a great force and openly welcomed him as a colleague with great potentialities. After Gandhi's first interview with Tilak, the latter is reported to have said to Gangadharrao of Karnatak that Gandhi would go far ahead of others, and that he did. Though a great scholar and a philosopher himself, Tilak looked upon Gandhi as a man of saintly character whose strength stemmed from his spiritual sadhana. Fortunately for us we have a very considered assessment of Gandhi by Tilak in his preface to Avantikabai Gokhale's biography of Gandhi. He pays the highest tribute to Gandhi for his moral character which he says is the essence of his greatness. Faith in truth and the fortitude to stand by it despite all difficulties is a spiritual quality, says Tilak and adds that Gandhi has it in an eminent degree. About Gandhi's gospel of Satyagraha Tilak writes, " ..... Gandhi devised the way of passive resistance when placed in a situation when to obey or not to obey the law of the land becomes a problem. This passive resistance, obstruction or Satyagraha, as he terms it, is discovered by him and he has sanctified it by his penance ..... This spiritual power ....."

It is obvious from what I have said that Tilak and Gandhi had each other in high esteem in spite of their deep differences in certain respects. It is equally true that they supported each other in some of the causes and the stand each took on occasions. Gandhi supported Tilak in the move for compromise with the moderates which the latter made at the Belgaum Political Conference in 1915, though Gandhi was not for a patch-work or a mere political compromise. Unity itself was intrinsically dear to him. Gandhi took a strong line in 1918 with the Governor of Bombay, though he differed with Tilak in the matter of recruitment for War. Gandhi helped the drive for Tilak Purse Fund in 1918 though he had not liked Tilak's seeking justice in British courts in the Chirol case. Similarly Tilak tried to give every opportunity to Gandhi to come forward on the National Congress platform knowing full well his different approach. This means that Tilak looked up Gandhi as a force for good and a rising force too. Tilak supported strongly the Kheda Satyagraha and such other causes which were taken up exclusively by Gandhi. At the Amritsar Congress Session in 1919 Tilak finally allowed a compromise between his own point of view and Gandhi's.

Difference in Outlook

The difference in the outlook of life of Tilak and Gandhi could be said to have been a marked one. While Tilak approached life in the conventional manner and in the

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background of the traditional culture of India, Gandhi almost from his days in England developed an idealistic and spiritual trend and with earnestness to translate his spiritual ideals into practical life. This enabled him to make experiments in what he thought to be true and the right to do. It was this early trend of his life which made it possible for him to develop an original point of view and a philosophy of life of his own. It is true that he has not written on philosophical matters or tried to give expression to a philosophy of life as such ; but it is quite clear that he did develop a philosopphy of life which could be called a way of life. That way can be designated as the Satyagraha way of life. It is quite obvious that he emphasised action in life because he saw that there was so much of complacence and apathy towards evil and injustice and corruption round about. To tolerate such a state of things without any action or resistance was, according to him, the very negation of the duty of an individual as well as of society.

Mahatma and Mahatma

It can easily be conceded that both Tilak and Gandhi were patriotic to the tip of their toes but it must be said that Gandhi could develop later an international outlook and a humanistic outlook at that Gandhi can be said that he was patriotic because he was human and Tilak's nationalism and political thought reflected the western norms whereas Gandhi was not merely partiotic from the political point of view. He thought like Shri Aravind that India had a mission to deliver to the world. He said if India attained freedom through non-violent means, it would be the teacher of humanity.

Tilak had long developed a very clear conception about what freedom should mean to India. He thought in terms of a democracy on western lines. An Indian should have the same rights in India which a Britisher had in England. In the case of Gandhi he began with the fullest faith in the justice of the British Government. It was only after the shocks that he received in India on account of the cruel actions of British Officers and Governors such as General Dyer and Michael O'Dwyer that he thought that British rule was an unmixed evil and that it must be ended. In fighting the British, he brought into play the Satyagraha method which he had developed in South Africa and pursued it to the end. Though Tilak and also Shri Aravind had preached passive resistance and non-co-operation as long ago as 1906 and 1910 respectively, it must be said to the credit of Gandhi that he developed the technique and also gave the method a firm ethical ground on the basis of non-violence. Tilak may be said to have differed from Gandhi as to the use of legislative councils and such other machinery which was sought to be given by the British rulers. While Tilak appreciated non-violent non-co-operation he was a bit sceptical about its practical application in a vast country like India. Therefore, Gandhi differed from him and believed that people would be able to use this weapon successfully. The typical approach of Gandhi in 1918 to the problem of recruitment was also different from that of Tilak.

Philosophy of Truth and Non-Violence

All these differences stemmed from the respective philosophy of life that Tilak and Gandhi followed. While Tilak conceded that the philosophy of truth and non-violence was basic, he did not think it practicable to apply them in the work-a-day world. He thought that only Sadhus or saints could adhere to that path. Gandhi, however, emphasised that there cannot be and should not be one philosophy for Sadhus and saints and another for the common men and women. Gandhi believed that there should not be any bifurcation or double standards of moral principles about truth and the application of non-violence. He was convinced that all the ills of life, the prevailing injustice and exploitation in human society flowed from the double standard current among the people regarding the moral code. In fact, this difference in the outlook of Tilak and Gandhi came out in the form of an open controversy when Gandhi wrote that Tilak as well as Mrs. Besant thought everything was fair in politics. Tilak reacted very strongly and said that he had never preached such a philosophy. He said, while he believed in the philosophy of non-violence as an ultimate, he took a practical view of politics and stood for responsive co-operation. Gandhiji in his own inimitable humble way said that he could not cross swords with Tilak in scholarship and in the interpretation of scriptures, but his instinct told him very clearly and firmly that there could be only one moral code, and that even towards the evildoers he would react with love. Gandhi used the poignant phrase, ' Shatham Prati api Satyam,' (षठंप्रति अपि सत्यम्).

Healthy Influence

The impact of Tilak and Gandhi between themselves was of a very healthy nature since each was influenced by the other to the best interests of India and resulted in unity among the ranks of freedom

(continued on page 29)

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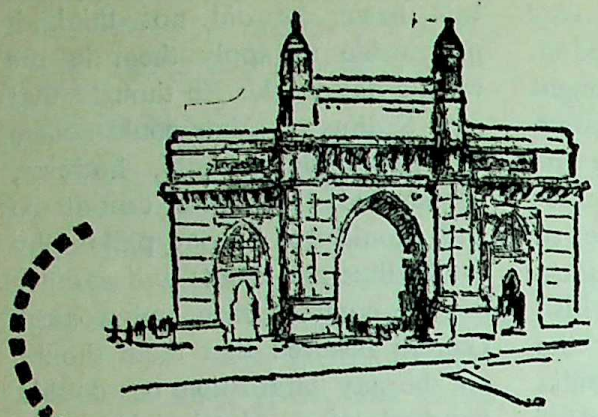


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik have made an appeal to generous public and charitable institutions for liberal donations for the "Dr. P. V. Cherian Artificial Kidney Trust" which intends to provide artificial kidney machines to as many hospitals as possible all over Maharashtra. These life saving devices, they say, are a boon to the patients who have suffered damage to the kidneys. At present, such machines are available only at a few places in the country and in the near future it is proposed to install the machines at a few selected centres in the State.

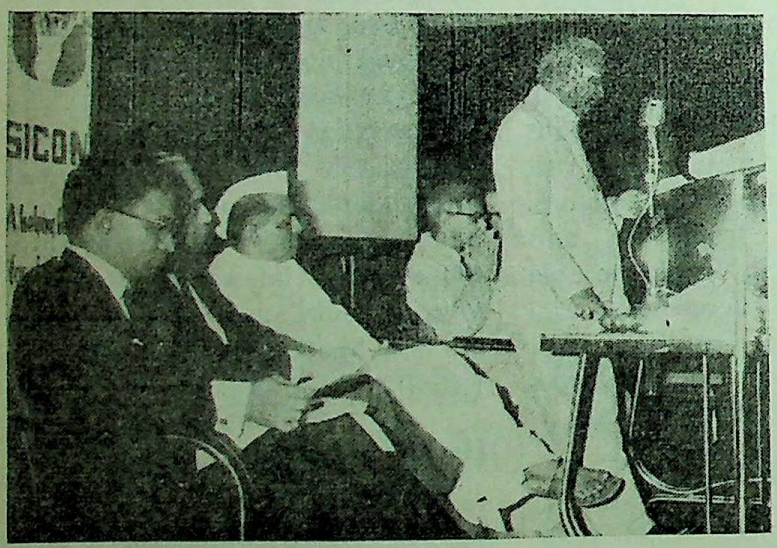
The joint appeal reads: " Dr. P. V. Cherian Artificial Kidney Trust " has been formed with the object of purchasing surgical devices such as artificial kidney machines and other necessary apparatus and to provide the same to any hospital free of charge or to donate the same to such hospitals. The trustees are the Government, the Chief Minister and the Health Minister, and other men of public eminence.

Each kidney machine is expected to cost about Rs. 35,000 with much larger recurring expenditure. On dialysis lasting about twelve hours for one patient approximately costs Rs. 600. This expenditure does not include the cost for investigation, diagnosis and other therapeutic needs. Dialysis therefore involves an overall expenditure which is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1,000 per patient. Any centre undertaking about 1,000 dialyses per year would incur an expenditure of about Rs. 1 lakh. A busy and successful centre for artificial kidney treatment is expected to offer about 200 dialyses per year with one machine. We are sure the public appreciates the need for a strong financial base for the scheme. The Artificial Kidney Trust has been formed with this objective in mind.

We appeal to the generous public and charitable institutions to give their whole-hearted support to this project by donating liberally. Medical science has made rapid strides in recent times and the benefits arising therefrom must be widely shared. By donating liberally, more and more hospitals can have these machines and the public will have the satisfaction of having contributed their mite and saved a few useful lives.

The donations may kindly be sent to Mrs. Alice Khan, Treasurer of the Trust, at Jadavji Mansion, 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay-5.

LOK RAJYA



Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, is seen inaugurating a symposium held under the auspices of the State Industrial and Investment Corporation, Maharashtra Ltd. in Bombay on July 9. Seen in the picture from left are Shri V. Srinivasan, Managing Director, SICOM, Shri N. M. Wagle, Chairman, SICOM, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, and Dr. H. Eduljee.

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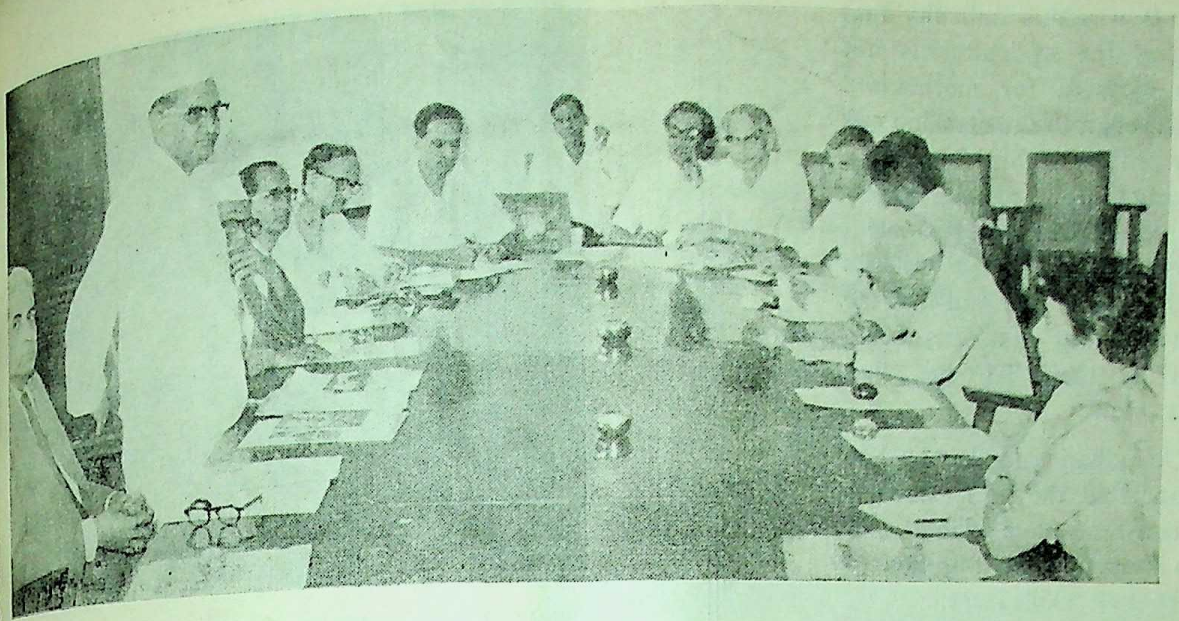

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, is seen addressing the meeting organised by the Gandhi Birth Centenary Committee at Sachivalaya on July 16.

donations given to the Trust exempted from Income Tax their certificate No. BC No. 205 (2)/69(32)/69-70, July 1,

nt's Shield to Maharashtra

Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union ter for Labour, Employment Rehabilitation, awarded the ent's Shield to Maharashtra being the best State in the all India Skills Competition of dustrial Training Institutes at a on held at the Bharatiya Vidya n's Auditorium, recently. He distributed awards to the variners of the competition.

V.P. Naik, Chief Minister Maharashtra, was in chair, M.D. Chaudhari, Minister ducation, Maharashtra State, ed the shield on behalf of the rnment of Maharashtra.

e trades for which the comions were held are fitter, turner, chinist (composite), electrician, er and moulder.

The trainees, who scored the est marks in their respective trades were awarded a silver medal, a certificate of merit, a cash award of Rs. 5,000 and a tool box worth Rs. 1,000 containing the most important tools used in trade. The winners of the silver medals in the competition were Shri Powar Hari Shivram, Maharashtra (Fitter) I.T.I., Satara; Shri R. Govinda Rajulu Madras (Turner) I.T.I., North Madras; Shri S. Chandran, Madras (Electrician) I.T.I., Coimbatore; Shri A. Mohammed Muneer, Government of India (Welder) M.T.I. at C.T.I., Madras; and Shri P.N. Rajan, Kerala (Machinist) I.T.I., Chengannur.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Hathi said that skilled men were of great help in the industrial growth of a country and contributed a lot to its prosperity. Training skilled craftsmen was therefore an important step in the industrial growth of the country. He said that it was a matter of pride that India today ranked among the first ten industrial countries of the world.

Shri Hathi said that training must be motivated in terms of immediate and future values. He said that with a view to seeing that the trained workers got opportunities to improve their skill both horizontally and vertically, Government was setting up a Staff Training and Research Institute at Calcutta and a Foreman Training Institute at Bangalore with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. He said that at the Bombay Central Training Institute new trades like tool and dye making and electronics had been introduced with the help of the U.S. aid.

Referring to the All India Skills Competition, Shri Hathi said that competition was so long restricted to six engineeting trades. From this year three more trades, namely, motor mechanic and instrument mechanic for boys and cutting and tailoring for girls had been added.

Need of Skilled Craftsmen

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister, Shri V.P. Naik said that the country needed more of engineers and skilled craftsmen than administrators. He said that it was very difficult to get skilled craftsmen and tradesmen in the

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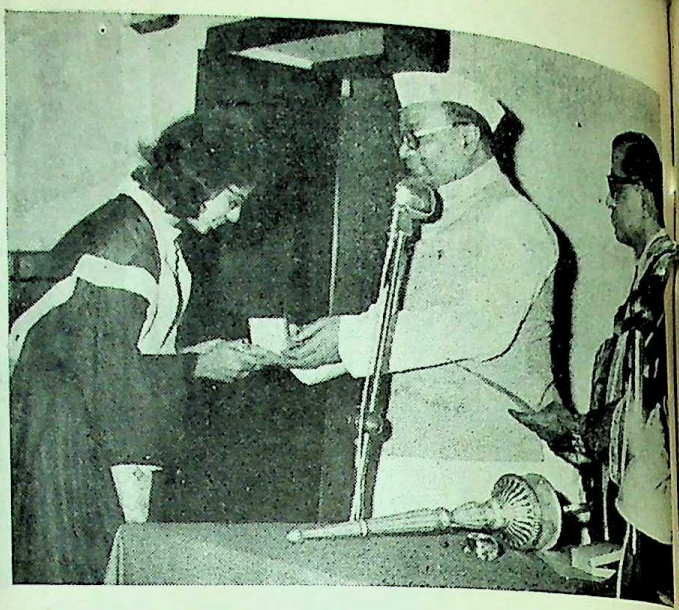
villages. It was this difficulty that was forcing the agriculturists not to come forward for mechanised farming as repair to the machine was always a problem. Shri Naik said that taking into account Maharashtra's industrial development there was a need of skilled workers in large numbers. He said that the technical training that was being provided by the I.T.I. had that point in view.

Shri Chaudhari said that he had every hope that the I.T.I. students of Maharashtra State would continue to keep up their tradition of being the best skilled men.

The Central Minister of the State in the Ministry of Labour, Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad and Shri N.M. Tidke, Maharashtra's Minister for Labour, were also present at the function.

Shri S.K. Malik, Director-General of Employment and Training, welcomed the guests and Shri S.G. Pendse, Director of Training, proposed a vote of thanks.



Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, is seen awarding a medal to the successful candidate at the convocation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held in Bombay, on July 11.

Revenue Minister D. S. Desai, inaugurated the Indo-Spanish Society in Bombay on July 19. Also seen in the picture (from L. to R.) are Shri H. H. Ismail, President of the Society, Shri C. Nadal, Ambassador of Spain, and Shri C. R. Nerurkar, Chairman of the Society.

Indo-Spanish Society Inaugurated

The need to cultivate closer relationship between India and Spain was stressed by Shri D.S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, on July 19. He was inaugurating the Indo-Spanish Society at a function held at the Ambassador Hotel.

Shri Desai said that the people of these two countries possessed many common traits and there were century old ties in cultural and social spheres between them. He said the economy of both the countries was mainly agricultural. Therefore, it was but natural that the two countries were bound together, he added.

Congratulating the organisers of he Society, Shri Desai said that ultural exchanges between Spain and India would encourage the people of both the countries to come together to find out common means which would help them ultimately in establishing goodwill and understanding with reciprocal benefits to each other.

Shri G. Nadal, Ambassador for Spain in India, in his speech expressed the hope that economic relationship between the two countries would be strengthened in the near future.

The meeting was attended by the members of consular corps and distinguished citizens.

Earlier, Shri H. H. Ismail, President of the Society, welcomed the gathering and Shri C. R. Nerurkar, Chairman, proposed a vote of thanks.

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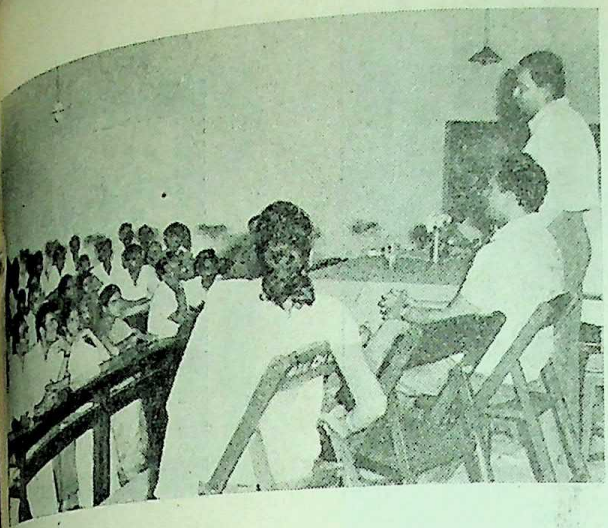
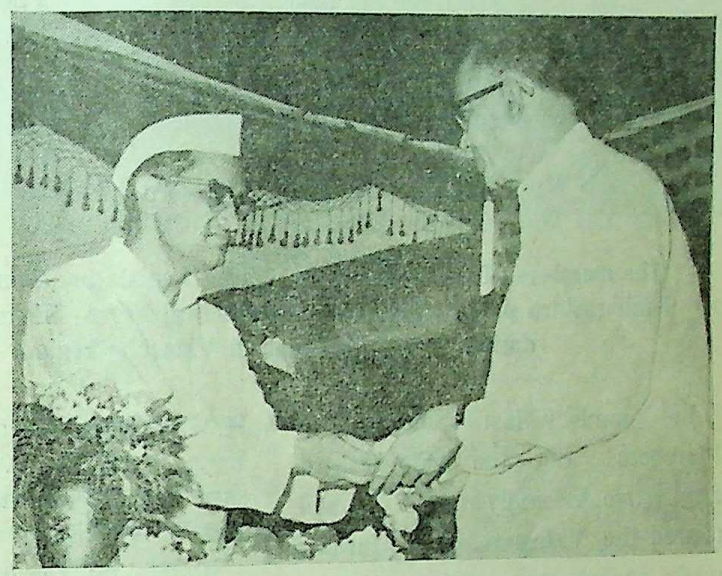
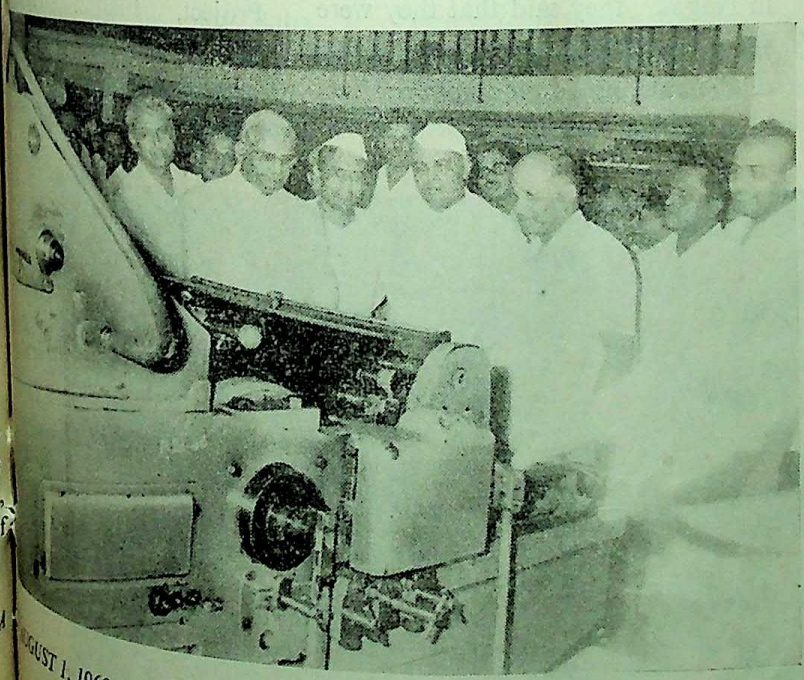


Shri Mangesh Padgaonkar, noted Marathi poet, addressing the students of the Marathi class conducted by the Directorate of Language for non-Marathi speaking Government employees, at a concluding function, held in Bombay, on July 11.



Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, is seen presenting a purse of Rs. 31,000 to the Sarvodaya leader, Shri Jayprakash Narayan, on behalf of Jalgaon District.



The confidential section of the Government Central Press, in Bombay, was inaugurated by Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is also seen in the picture.

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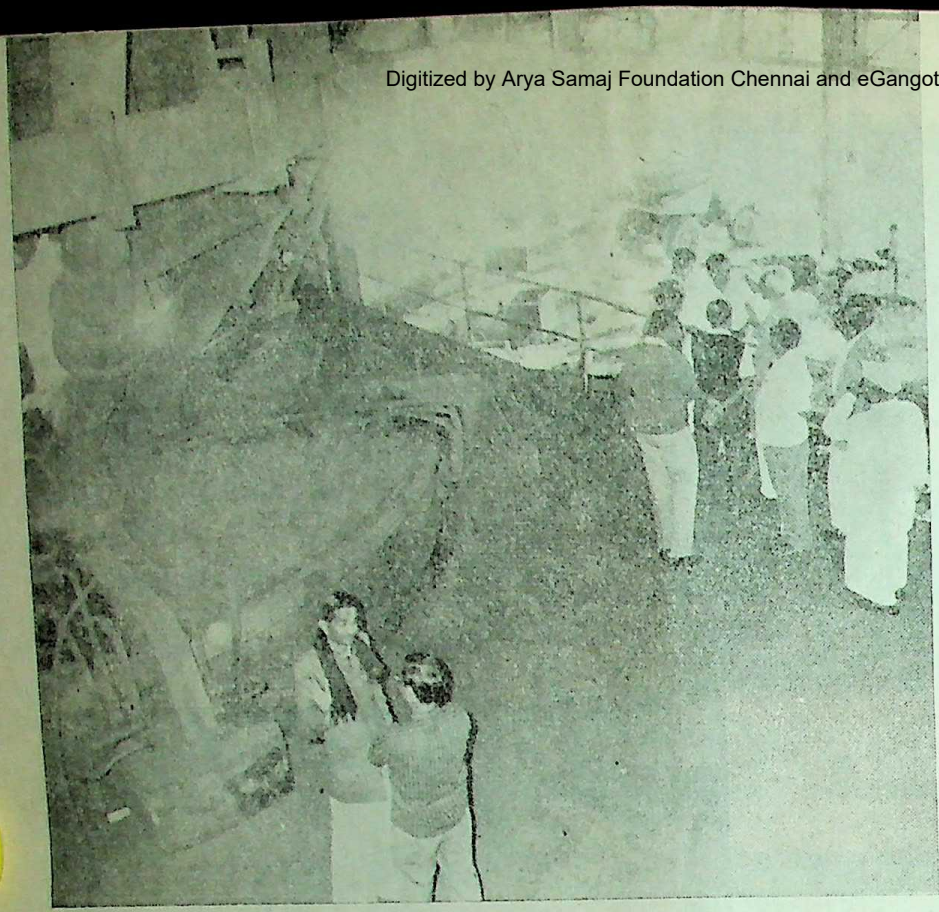


State Le Visit Vid

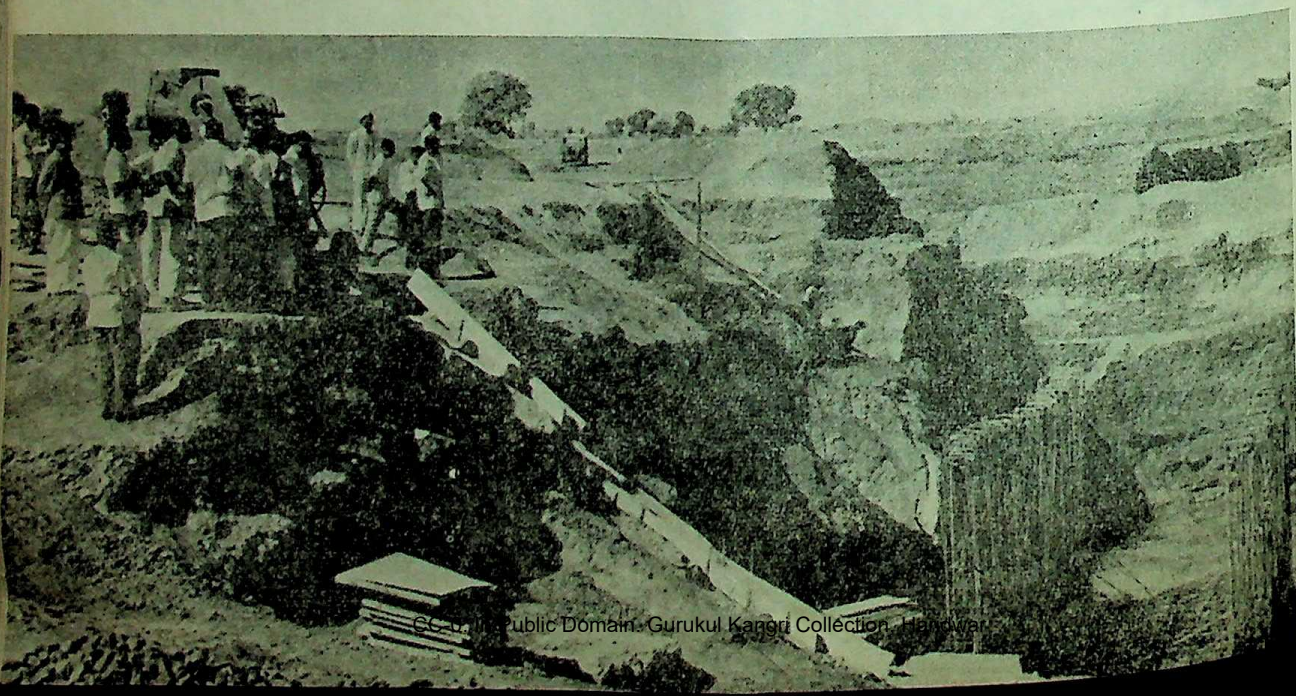
The members of the Maharashtra State Legislature from Western Maharashtra paid a visit to the Khandelwal Ferro Alloys, Kanhan, during their recent tour in Vidarbha region.

In January last, some of the Members of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the Council toured the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions to see the development projects and important industrial centres there. The study team of the Legislature members consisted of Sarvashri M. Harris, H. S. Barmukh and Anandiram Kumath, all M. L. Cs. and Sarvashri P. A. Kinalekar, Dattaji Patil, and D. A. Nikam, all M. L. As.

While talking to the Press reporters in Nagpur, they said that they were very much impressed by the progress of the various development projects in Vidarbha region.

They started their study-tour w a visit to the Khaparkheda, Po station. During their three-day v to Vidarbha, they visited industrial estate, Vena Wa Project, Itiadoh Project a Bor Dam Project.

The study team later visited Paper Mill, Colliery and Fo



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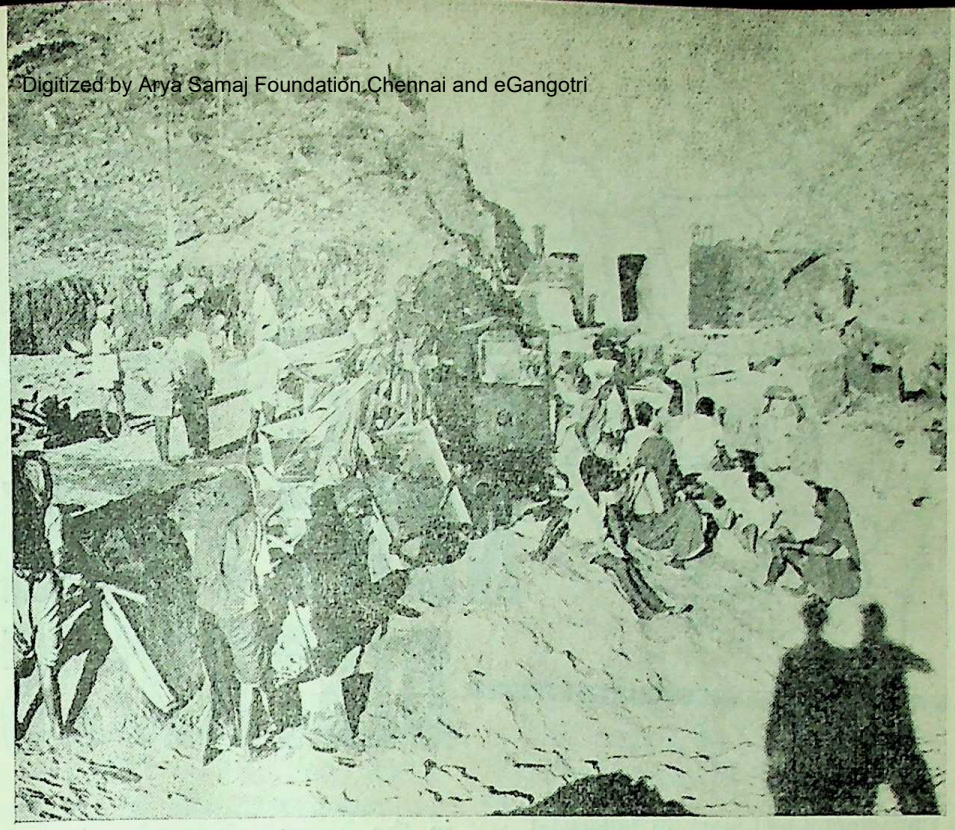
Members
Marathwada



In Bhandara district, the study team visited the site of the Itiadoh Project which is under construction. Picture shows waste weir wall of the Itiadoh Project.

study-tour w
kheda, Po
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spot at Ballarpur. They spent whole night in Tadoba National park.

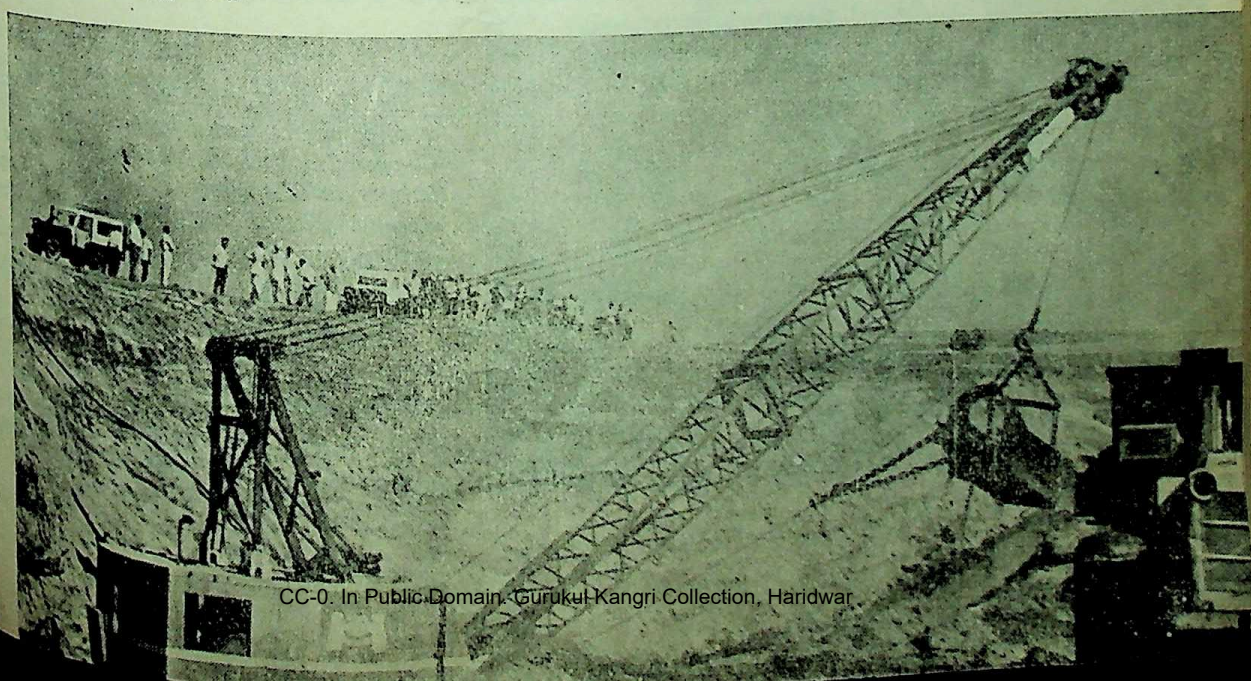
On their return journey, they visited the 'Anandavan'—a rehabilitation centre for leprosy patients—organised by Shri Baba Amte, at Varora.

Their Marathwada tour began with a visit to Aunda Nagnath temple. Later they proceeded towards the Purna Project.

At Siddheshwar they visited the lands brought under irrigation. They also inspected the Hydro-electric Project at Yeldari.

During their stay in Aurangabad, the members called on the family of the late Shri Vinayakrao Patil, Minister for Co-operation. They also visited the historic places near Aurangabad.

They inspected the huge construction work of the Godavari Project near Paithan. The study team took keen interest in the open prison at Paithan and held a discussion with the prisoners . They also inspected the escavation work at Paithan.



The mem of the stu team are here wat the const work of Pus Proj Yeotmal

Mechanised lifts of the Project on the main location for the visitors.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

Important Land-mark in Industrial Development of Vidarbha

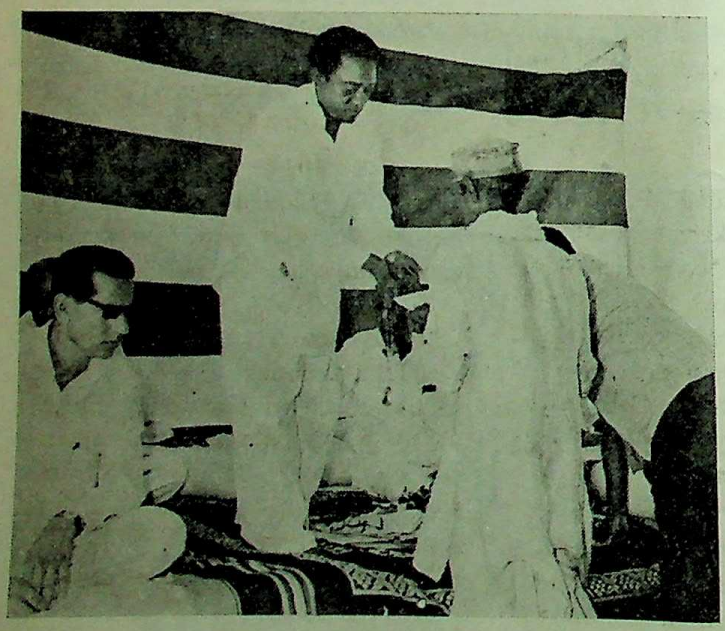
SHRI S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, recently inaugurated 15 new industries in the Nagpur Industrial Area, which have been started with a total capital investment of Rs. 8 crores.

The Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation and the State Industrial and Investment Corporations have helped the entrepreneurs to start industries in the Nagpur Industrial Area by providing them plots at concessional rate and also financial assistance.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Wankhede said that 15 industrialists coming together and starting new industries in a city was unprecedented in the annals of industrial development of the country. He said that it was a red letter day in the history of industrial progress of Vidarbha.

The Finance Minister traced the history of industrial development in the Vidarbha region, beginning with the establishment of the Empress Mills, 94 years ago, and said that the raw material available in the area could be fully exploited by the new industries to be set up.

Shri Wankhede said that though the Vidarbha area might have made some industrial progress during the last 15 years, it was the opinion of the Government that taking into



Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, inaugurated a novel project started by the Bhandara District Central Co-operative Bank for the economic betterment of small farmers at Bela village in the Bhandara Panchayat Samiti, recently. Picture shows Shri Tirpude handing over a loan certificate to a farmer.

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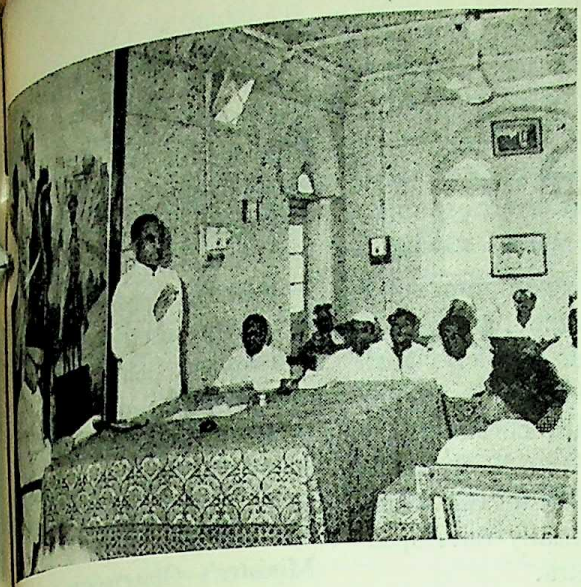

Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, held discussions regarding development projects at the district level with the district level officials and office bearers at Wardha, recently. Picture shows Shri Santoshrao Gode, President of the Wardha Zilla Parishad, speaking on the occasion. Dr. Gadgil is seated to his left.

...nt the raw material available ...e area, its rich forest and mineral ...h and fertile land, it was very ...ntial that the region should have ...erated industrial progress. He ...that it was the policy of Govern... to discourage the concen...on of industries around Bombay ...encourage entrepreneurs in ...g up industries in the under-...oped areas of the State. For ... the Government had set up ...e corporations to facilitate in...trial development with a view ...oving the regional imbalances.

...Shri Wankhede expressed the hope ...the power supply from the ...ed Koradi Super Thermal ...Station would attract many ...industries around Nagpur which ...centrally located in the country.

...luding, the Finance Minister ...that it was not sufficient to ...a few industries around Nagpur ...ement the industrial policy of ...State but it was the endeavour of ...Government to promote in...trial development of such back...regions of the State as Konkan ...Marathwada.

...R. A. Patil, Minister for ...ries, said that the starting up ...e industries was an important land-mark in the industrial development of Vidarbha and also a beginning of the development of backward regions of the State.

Concessions to Industries in Backward Regions

The Minister said that Government would be providing certain important concessions to industries to be started in backward regions. He said that in the Nagpur region not only big industries were being started, but certain small scale industries were also coming up. This was a thing of great satisfaction as it would provide impetus to cottage industries.

Shri Wagale of Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour; Shri Dinkarrao Deshmukh, Commissioner of Nagpur Division ; Shri S. V. Bhave, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Shri Tejsinhrao Bhonsale, Mayor of Nagpur and Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay were prominent among those present.

Vanamahotsava Inaugurated

About two hundred saplings were planted in Yeotmal in the month of July to mark the beginning of the Vanamahotsava campaign in the district.

About five and half lakh saplings of various types of trees such as Gulmohor, Thuja, Cashiasisum and Bamboo will be planted in the district during the current rainy season. The plantation programme will be implemented by the two forest divisions in the district.

Shri Sadashivrao Thakre, Zilla Parishad President, Shri A. M. Deosthale, Collector and other prominent citizens participated in the plantation programme.

Tree Planting Campaign in Buldana District

About 40,000 saplings were planted in Buldana District to mark the beginning of the Vanamahotsava campaign in the district.

In the current rainy season, about two lakh saplings of various types of trees such as Gulmohar, Shisu, Shiras, Nimb, Sagwan, Pija, Nilgiri, Sitafal, Moh, Bamboo, Shivan, Kashia etc. will be plated in the district. The plantation work has been undertaken by the District Forest Division.

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Review of Development Schemes in Parbhani District

An expenditure to the tune of Rs. 35·26 lakhs was incurred on the implementation of various development schemes in Parbhani District during the quarter April-June, 1969. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 19·18 lakhs was spent on agricultural programme. This was stated at a district level plan review meeting held in Parbhani in July. Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, presided.

Addressing the meeting, Shri Chavan stressed the need for proper co-ordination between the non-offi ials and officials and other agencies like the central banks and land development banks for proper implementation of development plan. He advised the agriculture officers to give more momentum to food production programmes by making use of all available resources and appealed them to devote more attention to the needs of cultivators. He also urged the cultivators to bring more land under wet cultivation by utilising waters from the projects.

Shri Baburao Goregaonkar, President, Parabhani Zilla Parishad, welcomed the Minister.

Divisional and District Officers, M.L.As. and office bearers of Zilla Parishad attended the meeting.

Felicitations at Nagpur

Shri Tidke by his tactful handling of the deliberations of the Minimum Wages Committee of International Labour Organisation Session at Geneva won praise not only for himself but for the entire nation, observed Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance at Nagpur on July 20.

Shri Wankhede was presiding over the public felicitation to Shri Narendra Tidke, State Labour Minister on his successful foreign Mission as leader of the Indian Delegation to the Geneva Conference. Smt. Wankhede was also felicitated for her successful foreign goodwill mission to West Germany.

Shri Wankhede complimenting Shri Tidke said that with his intimate knowledge of labour problems Shri Tidke made a mark in the Conference. He further stated his zeal, enthusiasm and sincerity was mainly responsible for industrial peace in the industrially developed State like Maharashtra.

Speaking about the visit of Smt. Wankhede to West Germany on invitation of the West German Government Shri Wankhede said that enriched with the first hand information about the women welfare work in foreign countries Smt. Wankhede would serve the society more effectively. Recalling the social work rendered by Smt. Wankhede in various fields, he said many avenues in the welfare field are yet untapped for the betterment of the weaker sections. He hoped that the experience gained by Smt. Wankhede would be useful for her future undertakings.

The Mayor of Nagpur, Shri Tejsinhrao Bhonsale who headed the Felicitation Committee welcomed the guests. In his welcome address he stated the successful foreign missions of Shri Tidke and Smt. Wankhede was a matter of pride for the people of Nagpur.

The speakers representing various political parties, social and labour organisations paid rich compliments to them. Shri Rikhabchand Sharma, Secretary, Nagar Congress, Shri Somaji Burde of Co-operative Spinning Mill, Shri Hansraj Gajbhiye of R. P. I., Smt. Sumatibai Suklikar of Jan Sangh, Shri Panditrao More, President, District Congress, Shri Ramgopal Maheshwari, Editor, Nav Bharat, Dr. S. L. Kashikar, Shri Haribhau Naik and Shri S. W Dhabe of I. N. T. U. C., Smt Sushilabai Balraj, M.L.A., Shri Ma dhukarrao Wasnik, Advocate, Chan rashekhar Dharmadhikari and Sh Shankarrao Gedam of Maharasht P.C.C. spoke on the occasion. Sh Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bomb also spoke on the occasio paying rich compliments to Sh Tidke and Smt. Wankhede for the work in their respective fields.

Minister's Observations

Replying Shri Tidke said tha whatever he could attain was due t love, affection and best wishes of th people. Naratting the work at Gene Conference Shri Tidke said that i was really an interesting job to wor with the representatives from dev loped as well developing countrie Among other things the Gene convention urged the develop nations to share their prosperi with the developing nations. F social justice it was necessary a in the process of development th developed countries were growin yet developed whereas the developin countries were lagging behind re sulting into widening of dispar

Shri Tidke said that outstand feature of the conference was th more than 90 per cent. suggestio of the conference were accepte unanimously.

Referring to the problem o Industrial peace Shri Tidke sa that minimum loss of labour ho due to strike or any other reason the Vidarbha Division was low in comparison with other areas.

Smt. Wankhede replying to th felicitation thanked all concerns an said that the appriciation of th people for her work enthused he more to take up social activiti She said that her goodwill tour

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...Their impact on the people ...se times was no doubt different. ...e of the followers of Tilak ...Germany enabled her to study ...welfare activities in that country. ...ri C. A. Kedar, President of the ...Zilla Parishad, proposed a ...of thanks.

...Role of Newspapers

...newspapers have a definite ...to play in the democratic set up ...objective reporting and proper ...ce to the society they could ...the democracy strong and healthy. This observation came from Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, while inaugurating the new Plamac rotary of Daily Tarun Bharat at Nagpur on July 20.

Shri Wankhede said that new high speed printing machine was an important factor not only for the growth of Tarun Bharat but also in the social life of the area. The technological advancement had helped the communication grow speedily thereby enlarging the responsibilities of the newspapers for proper guidance.

The Finance Minister cautioned against growing anti-national elements. He said it was a matter of serious consideration for every individual and more particularly the newspapers who command a large impact. The newspapers should work with complete naticnal spirit while the nation was engaged in the gigantic task of national resurrection.

Earlier Shri Deoras, Chief of the Narkesari Trust welcomed the guests.

...ntinued from page 19)

Tilak and Gandhiji

...during Tilak's life time were ...only unkind to Gandhi, but ...ntinued the same attitude after ...k's passing away. This was ...e of the fact that Tilak had ...ed his followers not to come ...the way of the forward steps that ...hi would take to fight the ...sh.

Now as regards the impact of Tilak and Gandhi on the events and history of modern India, one can clearly see that when Gandhi appeared on the scene in India, Tilak was still rising in the estimation of the people. But Gandhi began to impress the people more and more from 1919 onwards. His entry into the hearts of the people was through his achievements in the solution of problems such as those of Viramgam, Champaran, Kheda and the labour dispute at Ahmadabad. People began to feel that his method would pay provided they played the game. It must be said to the credit of Tilak that he could perceive by 1919 that Gandhi was beginning his innings.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Reservation of Seats for Backward Classes

THE Government of Maharashtra has issued a circular to all Government educational institutions for reserving 34 per cent seats for four categories of backward classes, in modification of earlier orders.

The Education Department has issued orders from time to time for reserving seats for backward classes in Government institutions. But the backward classes could not take the full advantage of these facilities. Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, apprised the Chief Minister of the situation. As a result, earlier orders have been modified.

The break-up of the total reserved seats in four categories of backward classes is as follows :— (*i*) Scheduled Castes and Nav Buddhas : 13 per cent ; (*ii*) Scheduled Tribes, including those outside specified areas : seven per cent ; (*iii*) Denotified tribes and Nomadic tribes : four per cent, and (*iv*) other backward classes : ten per cent.

The Government has also directed that the reserved seats remaining vacant in any group for want of students from that group can be given to the students of other groups, even if the percentage prescribed for that group exceeds. However, the limit of 34 per cent will have to be observed. The reserved seats can be given to members of general public only when the backward class students of any category do not turn up to fill the vacancies. The above percentage of reservations is inclusive of the number of students who get admission on merit and not in addition to it.

The officials of Education Department have been requested to advise the semi-Government and non-Government educational institutions under their control to follow the same percentage of reservations.

Cultural Programme during Ganeshotsava

Programme of melas, dramatic performances, dance dramas, lyrical songs, cinema songs and mimicries, to be staged during the ensuing Ganeshotsava, are required to be certified by the Stage Performances Scrutiny Board.

Parties cultural troupes or organisations, proposing to organise any of such performances, are advised to obtain the necessary certificates by sending the scripts of their performances to the Board along with the filled up form E before August 15, from the Board's office at the Census Barracks, General Jagannath Bhosle Marg, Bombay-32.

Though the scripts will be accepted even after August 15, the Board will not be responsible for grant of certificate prior to the commencement of the Ganeshotsava in the case of such scripts.

The parties interested in obtaining further information about the matter are advised to contact the Secretary of the Board.

Irrigation Cess Fixed

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the rates of irrigation cess for the period from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970.

The cess will be levied in the following manner :

Rs. 30 per 0·4 hectares (per acre) per annum in respect of lands under sugarcane or equivalent perennial crops under irrigable command of a canal ; Rs. 15 per 0·4 hectares (per acre) per annum in respect of lands under other perennial crops under the irrigable command of a canal ; Rs. 10 per 0·4 hectares (per acre) per season in respect of lands under sugarcane or equivalent perennial crops under the irrigable command of a canal receiving water for only one or two seasons and not during the full year ; Rs. five per 0·4 hectares (per acre) per season in respect of lands under other perennial crops under irrigable command of a canal receiving water for only one or two seasons and not during the full year ; Rs. three per 0·4 hectares (per acre) in respect of eight-month blocks for the whole area of the block under irrigable command of a canal and also in respect of lands, other than those mentioned above, under the irrigable command of a canal.

Payment of Salaries to Technical High School Staff

The State Government has empowered the Regional Deputy Directors of Technical Education to draw

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unpaid amount of maintenace
due and payable to any re-
non-Government aided
high school for paying
members of the staff their
and allowances which re-
in arrears.

decision has been taken to
the hardships of the teaching
non-teaching staff of recognised
Government aided technical
schools owing to the failure of
school managements to pay their
and allowances in time.

Regional Deputy Directors
Technical Education can use
powers if they are satisfied,
intimating to the management
particulars of the complaints
and holding necessary en-
that though the past instal-
of maintenance grants had
paid, the managements of the
concerned had failed to pay
salaries and allowances to
teaching and non-teaching staff
period of not less than two

Regional Deputy Directors
Technical Education can also use
powers if, owing to some internal
within the management of
schools concerned, it is not
for them to disburse the
nance grant due to those
with the result that the
and allowances of the staff
to be paid for a period of not
than two months.

amount so drawn will not be
for any other purpose.

paying salaries and allow-
to the members of the staff,
Regional Deputy Directors of
Education may require
the members of the staff to
an indemnity bond to the
that if it is subsequently
that the amount paid to any
or any portion thereof was
due, such amount or

portion thereof will be liable to be recovered from them.

The amount of maintenance grant drawn and utilised by the Regional Deputy Directors of Technical Education for payment to the school staff against their outstanding salaries and allowances would stand set-off against the grant due to the school.

Grant-in-aid to Poona University

The speech of prof. M. S. Gosavi, a member of Poona University Executive, while presenting the last year's report of the University to the Senate, as reported in a section of the press, is likely to cause misunderstanding about the Government's education policy. The correct position in regard to the allotment of grants to the University is explained as follows :—

It is not correct to say that the Nagpur University gets a grant-in-aid equivalent to the deficits it suffers. The grant-in-aid equal to the deficit is given only to the newly established universities. At present, such grants-in-aid are being given to only two universities in the State, namely, Marathwada University and Shivaji University. The remaining Universities, namely, Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and S. N. D. T. are being given grant-in-aid on the basis of percentage increase on the previous year's grant-in-aid.

With a view to giving an impetus to women's education, the S. N. D. T. University gets an increase to the extent of six per cent., while Bombay, Poona and Nagpur Universities get three per cent. This conclusively shows that no discrimination is being shown against the Poona University in matter of grants. Besides maintenance grants, dearness allowance grants, depreciation grants and development grants and such other grants are also given on the same pattern. The part of the report pertaining to the grant-in-aid code is also not correct. The prevalent grant-in-aid system is not that which existed since 1939.

The integrated rules for the entire Maharashtra State came into existence in 1962-63. The colleges with strength of less than 1,000 students are given grants equal to 50 per cent. of the deficit plus 10 per cent. of the admissible expenditure, the colleges with the strength of more than 1,000 students are given grants equal to 50 per cent. of the deficit plus five per cent. of the admissible expenditure, subject to the maximum of 33⅓ per cent. of the admissible expenditure. Besides this, the colleges having deficit were sanctioned additional grants equal to 15 per cent of expenditure on dearness allowance in 1967-68 and 33⅓ per cent. of expenditure on dearness allowance in 1968-69.

Advisory Committee for Drama Festival

A 24-member Committee has been appointed by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, to advise it on the organisation of the ninth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava to be held in 1969-70.

The other members of the Committee are Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department ; Director of Social Welfare, Shri G. D. Madgulkar ; Shri Bapurao Naik ; Shri Baburao Chimote ; Shri P. L. Deshpande ; Prof. Anant Kanekar, Smt. Sumatidevi Dhanvate, Shri Bhalchandra Pendharkar, Shri K. Narayan Kale, Dr. Shriram Ranade, Prof. Bhalaba Kelkar, Shri Purushottam Darvekar, Shri Navin Khandwala, Smt. Sudha Karmarkar Shri Damu Javeri, Dr. V. K. Toraskar, Shri Raja Natu ; Shri Raja Mhasikar, Shri Shankarrao Mhatre,

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Shri R. S. Kshirsagar, Acharya Chandamal Gundecha and the Chief Officer for Cultural Activities and Secretary, Recreation Committee (Secretary).

Coaching Class for Aspirants to Indian Navy Posts

The State Government has decided to organise, as an experimental measure, a coaching and guidance course for the aspirants to the posts of Artificer Apprentices, etc. in the Indian Navy at the Pre-Cadet Training Centre, Ahmednagar, in July/August this year.

The duration of the course will be for about two months and twenty five students will be admitted to the course.

Students who have passed the S. S. C. Examination and who are desirous of seeking admission to the course are advised to apply to the Secretary, Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona in the prescribed form available with him.

Grant of Free Education to Children of Primary Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has clarified that a student must secure a minimum of 45 per cent marks in aggregate in the S. S. C. or H. S. C. or an equivalent examination and in each successive annual examination for the purpose of continuance of concession under the scheme of free education to children of primary school teachers. If a student proposes to avail of the concession in any subsequent year or years after the S. S. C. for instance, the Junior B.A. of the Bombay University, then his marks at the annual examination immediately preceding the Junior B.A. Examination, that is, Inter Arts Examination, will be taken into account. Thus, in the latter, case, the marks obtained at the Inter Arts Examination will have to be taken into account and not those of the S. S. C.

The Government has further stated that there was no objection to a student passing in compartments being held eligible for the concession if for all practical purposes he is deemed to have secured minimum 45 per cent marks in aggregate at an appropriate examination. However, students passing under the provisions of ATKT (Allowed to keep terms) would not be held eligible for the concession under this scheme as they were not declared to have passed the concerned annual examination.

The Government has further clarified that the children of full-time primary teachers working as craft teachers in Government Junior Colleges for Education should be held eligible for the concession under the scheme.

Children of primary school teachers under training in Training Colleges would also be held eligible for the concession under this scheme provided the authority deputing them to training certified that had they not been sent for training they would have been eligible to apply for the concession for their children.

It is further clarified that a concession should not be granted for a parallel course under this scheme. If a pupil completes one course with free studentship under this scheme and then he takes up another parallel course leading to the same or other equivalent degree in different subjects, then he should not be held eligible for concession for the parallel course under this scheme. Similarly, if a pupil takes up one course with free-studentship under this scheme and gives up such course in the middle and takes up another parallel course then such student should not be held eligible for concession under this scheme to the extent to which he had already taken the benefit under this scheme.

Children of full time teachers working in Government primary schools would be held eligible for the concessions under this scheme if otherwise eligible according to rules.

Forfeiture of 'Lokyuddha' Issues

The Government of Maharashtra has forfeited to itself all copies of August, September and October 1968 issues of the Marathi monthly 'Lokyuddha' edited, printed and published in Bombay by Shri S. R. Kaudinya.

The August 1968 issue of 'Lokyuddha' contains an editorial the important passages from which uphold the Naxalbari movement.

The September 1968 issue of the magazine contains an article under the heading 'Important Resolution About Elections Approved by All-India Co-ordination Committee of Communist Revolutionists' and an editorial under the heading 'The Regime of Those Resorting to Oppression and Suppression should be Crushed to Pieces'.

In the October 1968 issue of the magazine, an article under the heading 'Helpless Women Raped, Innocent (Persons) Murdered, Monstrous Havoc of Human Beasts In Andhra,' another under the heading 'Workers Front' and a news item under the heading 'Newspaper Workers' have been published.

The Government feels that the relevant passages in the aforesaid articles and editorials published in these issues, when read in the context of each other, bring into hatred and contempt and excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, being matters the publication of each of which is

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

On July 7, Sarvashri Navnit Shah and F. M. Pinto moved a calling attention motion in respect of eviction of the farmers cultivating forest lands in the districts of Thana, Nasik and Kolaba by adopting high handed methods and the resultant discontent among the farmers.

Land for the Landless

In response, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, said in a statement that the demand for forest land was increasing day by day with the rapid growth of population in the State. Particularly this problem was very important in case of Adivasis. Government was doing its utmost for their welfare. The Adivasis were comparatively less benefited by the development programme. Being aware of this fact, Government had been always sympathetic in solving their problems. According to the recommendations of the High Power Committee for Forest Lands, 2,25,564 acres of forest land were distributed among landless farmers. In addition, it was decided to give on permanent basis 30,000 acres of forest lands to the effective farm holders who were cultivating the land for cultivation on long lease. Forest Department was also sympathetic to the demands of the Adivasis Co-operative Agricultural Societies for forest lands.

Encroachment

The Minister said that in spite of strong encroachment on forest land was noticed in Thana, Kolaba and Nasik districts. If this was ignored, the entire forest property would be encroached in no time. In this connection Forest Department was taking necessary action. In keeping with the policy of handling the Adivasi problem sympathetically the Government had undertaken the following measures.

(1) To distribute lands on permanent basis to those who produce documentary evidence of cultivation of at least one year during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 in Nasik district.

(2) The same rule is applied to Thana district. Formerly, condition of minimum period was of three years, which is now relaxed to one year.

(3) 29,438 acres of forest land will be distributed on permanent basis on the same lines in Kolaba district.

Shri Tirpude said that in addition to above concessions, Government had decided to distribute forest land to landless Adivasis societies. But no land would be allotted to the encroachers, he said.

The encroachers had been warned to remove the seedlings before 8th July 1969, and at some places on encroached lands Forest Department had sown the Nilgiri and Sag seedlings.

The Government could not tolerate encroachment on forest lands and encourage those who were indulging in illegal activities. Legal action would be taken against the defaulters, Shri Tirpude said.

Budget Discussion

Later, Shri M.A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, placed the demands of his departments before the House.

Initiating the discussion, Shri R.B. Munj said that the Buildings and Communications Department was responsible for the backwardness of the Konkan region. He stressed the importance of development of harbours in Konkan region.

Shri N. G. Patil supported the demands. He said that though Maharashtra led all other States in many fields, it was far behind the other States in respect of road development. He complained that the road development programme in Marathwada was going at a very slow pace. He also asked the Government to replace the metre guage with broad guage railway in Marathwada.

Shri Hashu Adwani stressed the need for allocating the amount earned on road transport entirely for the improvement of roads and communications. He also criticised the delay in submitting the report by the Committee appointed for the development of small ports.

Shri K. T. Sangle supported the demands. He paid compliments to the Government on providing more amount, compared to the total provision made for the Department, for the rural road development programme. He said that the road development in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions would be helpful for exploiting the mineral wealth in this region.

Shri S. S. Sawant criticised the Zilla Parishads for their inefficiency in constructing roads in rural

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areas. He further stated that he was against 'Sagari Prant' but Government should not neglect the development of Konkan area. Criticising the heavy expenditure on Mirya Bay Port, he remarked that the Government had undertaken the development of the Mirya Bay Port which was not a natural port ignoring the opinion of the Estimates Committee to that effect.

Konkan Needs Roads

Shri W. S. Matkar supported the demands. He said that the people in the Konkan region could not send their boys to schools due to inconvenience caused by the lack of bridges on the creeks. The peculiarity of the geographical situation of Konkan was such that its development was quite impossible without any network of small approach roads in villages.

Dr. D. N. Samant said that out of the eight coastal States of India, Maharashtra's coast line was considerably large but the amount spent on its development was too meagre. He said that the irregular coastal passenger service inconvenienced about 20 lakh passengers. He also expressed his discontent over the issue of non-availability of foreign exchange worth Rs. 20 lakhs for the dredger.

Smt. Laxmibai Bhuwad supported the demands. She suggested that the Government should take into consideration the feasibility of errecting hanging bridges in mountainous areas of Konkan, in view of its need for development of communications.

Shri Shyamkant More expected more dynamic action from the Buildings and Communications department. The condition of national highways, he said, was day by day worsening consequently resulting into more and more accidents.

Shri H.J.H. Taleyarkhan, supporting the demands, stated that the progress of Bombay-Poona road and Bombay-Nasik road was satisfactory. He also appreciated the Department's better performance within the available funds at its disposal.

Shri S. B. Sawant expressed his discontent over the inadequate allocation for the department. Raising the issue of Konkan development, he said that the people of Konkan were not really in favour of a separate Coastal State. Their anxiety was that they should get a fair deal. Unless a different programme was chalked out for Konkan it would not make any progress, he said.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that the Department did not seem to have any control over its expenditure. There was lot of difference between the original estimates and the revised estimates, he said.

Shri G.B. Ganacharya, complaining against the road development in rural areas, said that the Government not only broke its promise of providing harbour facilities for big ships in Vijaydurg Port in 1964, but also failed to provide such facilities even to small boats.

Shri V. R. Kaldate compared the road development programme in different States and pointed out that the pace of road development in Maharashtra was slower. Especially Marathwada region was worst hit in the State in matter of road construction.

Shri S.P. Deotale doubted whether any new works could be taken up this year since the allocation was less than that of the last year. He demanded that the State Highway presently running through Umred town should be routed through the outskirts of the town and widening operations of the Nagpur-Chanda road should be taken up.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar supported the demands. He however pointed out that the progress made in Marathwada region in respect of road transport was not satisfactory. He stressed the need for laying more emphasis on the construction of roads in Marathwada as there were no National Highways in this region.

Shri Vijaysingh Prabhugaonkar said that the Government had honestly tried its best to meet the needs of different regions.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, Shri M.A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, said that the needs of the State in regard to communications were very large and that they had yet to make a headway.

Referring to the demands of spending all the amount accrued from the road transport on the road development, he said that the Planning Commission had not agreed to this suggestion. He, however, said that one should not lose sight of alround progress of the State while putting forth the demands for respective regions. There were more important problems such as food production and if more provisions were made for such items, there was nothing wrong in it, he said.

On July 8, a discussion on budget demands for Agriculture and Co-operation Department was held in the House.

The demands of their respective departments were made by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, and Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation.

Initiating the discussion, Shri S. K. Athalye criticised that the pay-scales of the Nursery Assistants were not yet fixed. He expressed satisfaction

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the arrangement made by the ernment to supply the fertilisers the farmers in time.

Shri K. M. Patil said that if the ernment does not give engement to the Deonar cotton Jalgaon, Buldana and Dhulia ricts, the farmers in that area have to suffer a loss.

Shri J. S. Chandak complained that Government did not pay to those mers who cultivated the hybrid ds. In the foreign countries the mer is advised as to which partiular fertilisers should be used for rtain variety land, after examining e land properly, the same method uld be practised in our country o, he suggested.

ri Shivdare criticised the sys- of distribution of the seeds.

Shri Banatwala criticised the ernment milk scheme in Greater mbay. He alleged that the Govern- nt has made a great profit in the me, by raising the rates of the k.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya criti- d the mismanagements in the artments of Agriculture and Co- eration. Unless the corrupt per- s are punished, the public will not e faith in these departments, d.

Shripatrao Bondre praised progress made in the field of operation. He stated that there 30,000 co-operative societies in 57, and in 1967-68, they 40,000. But despite of this gress, the urban area is not yet ched, he added.

ashri S. P. Kapagate, V. S. nde, Brahmadeo Mane, K. T. ale, Bhalchandra Patil, M. B. ikar, V. A. Darade and G. F. ion participated in the discus-

July 9, after the question hour S. G. Gholap moved a calling tion motion on the orders to

collect the money for irrigation schemes undertaken by the Zilla Parishads by forming the co-operative societies and not to spend Government money on these schemes, and the effects of it on the agriculture schemes.

Deputy Minister's statement

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, made a statement in connection with the above motion.

Shri Khatal explained that on June 24, 1969, the orders have been issued by the Government through the Rural Development Sections to the Zilla Parishads that the new lift irrigation work under the MIN-6 scheme should not be undertaken until further orders are issued. That means these orders are not applicable to the Irrigation Programmes that are already undertaken earlier. The reasons of the orders issued for not undertaking the new lift irrigation schemes, are as follows:—

(1) There is a large amount of money available for undertaking co-operative lift irrigation scheme through the Land Mortgage Bank and the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, and this money is other than the money under the provision in State Plan.

The Government wants that the full advantage of it should be taken for the lift irrigation.

(2) The intention of the Government is that the expenses to be incurred for the supervision of the lift irrigation programme and the other responsibilities should be taken over only by those who get the advantage under these schemes, and the Government thinks that the same purpose would be served only by undertaking the lift irrigation through co-operative societies.

(3) As a matter of fact the policy of the Government was, to take the lift irrigation schemes through the Co-operative Societies during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan but during the drought of the 1965-66 the orders were issued that lift irrigation should be taken from the Plan grant through Zilla Parishads. But again the Government issued the orders to start lift irrigation through Co-operative Societies.

Statutory Rationing

Later Shri F. M. Pinto, moved a calling attention motion regarding notices sent to the employees of the Rationing Offices in Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur, and the failure of the Government in accommodating these employees elsewhere.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, made a statement in the House regarding the above motion.

He said that the statutory rationing in Sholapur and Nagpur was abolished from 1st May 1969 and that in Poona City was abolished from 1st July 1969. Explaining the Government's policy of removing the employees in Rationing offices, he said that though the Rationing system was abolished, the distribution of food would be done through the fair price grain shops and to run this administration the persons like typists, supervisors will be required. It has no base to think that with the abolition of the Rationing all the employees working in the Rationing offices would become jobless. So Government would go on removing the employees gradually and not all at once from the office.

According to the present plan, about 70 persons in Sholapur, 175 in Nagpur and 300 in Poona would have to be removed during the period from August 1, 1969 to September 1, 1969. The Government orders have been issued that those persons

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should be provided with employment through the Employment Exchange. All the Government offices have been ordered that the persons who are removed from rationing offices should be given employment without taking their interviews, within the period of one year, at the posts which will gradually become vacant. The employees are also supplied with this information. The efforts will be made to provide alternative jobs to the jobless employees.

From all this it will be clear that the Government is trying to give employment to the jobless employees who have been removed from the services, since the statutory rationing is abolished and the Government is making all the efforts to solve their problem, said the Minister.

Later a discussion on the demands on department of Agriculture and Co-operation was continued.

Shri G. F. Mahajan suggested that the order regarding the lift irrigation should be changed.

Shri Navneet Shah criticised the Aarey Milk Colony and said that the production of milk is reduced and the system of milk-distribution was not running properly. He expressed discontent over the fact that tonned milk was supplied thrice a week. The rates of taxes imposed on the profession or industries of fisheries, should be withdrawn with a view to have more development of fisheries. The person concerned with the fisheries should be given some facilities and they should be treated equal to the farmers he suggested.

Shri S. S. Samant stressing the need of supplying fertilisers in time and at resonable rates, said that in Pakistan per quintal rate of fertilisers is Rs. 20, while the same is Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 in India.

Shri Pandit Dharma Patil praised the Government for its work in the field of agriculture. He suggested that the rates of the cotton, onion and groundnuts should be fixed like sugarcane. The production of the sugarcane and cotton should be increased.

Shri Ram Mahadik demanded that the urban areas should be benefitted by the co-operative movements. He also spoke about the mismanagement regarding the registration in the co-operative societies.

Shri V. R. Kaldate criticised the co-operative movement. He said that the progress of co-operative movement does not mean the increase in the number of the societies only with such increase in the number of societies its faults are also increasing. Co-operative societies are formed by the fundamental principle of the co-operation.

Shri Datta Samant also criticised the co-operative movement

Shri S. P. Patil said that the work of digging 9,000 wells in Sholapur district is not finished in the last 9 years.

After the discussion, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, made a statement in the House.

He complemented the members of the House for holding a discussion on the demands over the departments of Agriculture and Co-operation and said that the Government would take into consideration the practical suggestion made by the Members. The Minister informed that though the Government was making efforts for giving protection to the fruit garden it did not get the expected success yet. But the orders had been issued to the Gram Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads regarding this matter.

Speaking about the differen in the pay-scale of the employe in the Agriculture Department, th Minister said that from the be ginning the pay-scales of the gra duate employees are little mo But still the scale of both the gra duate and undergraduate person equal. The Government is co dering the problem of the p scales of the Nursery Assista he added.

He further said that it is not tru that the Government is not givin any encouragement to the cultiv tion of the Deonar Cotton in th Khandesh area. The Governme will always help those who want to cultivate it, and it will als encourage the cultivation of i proved variety of the cotton, i they find it beneficial, he said.

Shri Sawant stated that the De partment of Agriculture is alert about the research work in the fiel of agriculture. Now the work o research has been handed over t the Krishi Vidyapeeth, and th Government will definitely help th university in this matter if there are any difficulties. The rallies o the farmers are called at differen places and they are given guidance in new research work in the field o agriculture.

With reference to the wells Sholapur district the Minister ex plained that sufficient financial aid is given by the Government for this work, but some of the farmers have not completed the work of constructing wells, though they have taken loan for the same. He added that the construction work of the majority of the 9,000 wells is finished and the department of Agriculture is taking actions on the incomplete work.

The Minister said that the Govern ment is confident that the Marathwada alone can produce enou

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co-operative movement. And the action will be taken against every case of malpractice in the work of co-operative societies the Minister added.

Later Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Fisheries, replying to the discussion, said that before the scheme Five-Year Plans was started the production of fish in Maharashtra was only 85,000 tons and now the same is raised to 2,41,000 tons.

Speaking about the suggestion to send the fish in the different parts of the country, he said that there is a great demand to the fish in Bombay only, and we have to meet the same so such being the position it will not be proper to send fish outside Bombay. He imformed that last year's export business gave Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 38 lakhs in return.

Shri Vartak added that the rate of excise duty on the marine engines is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The Government had decided to give short-period loan to the fisheries like to the farmers. The attention of the Centre is drawn by demanding that the Reserve Banks should give loans.

Destruction of Paddy Seedlings

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition and Shri S. S. Sawant moved an adjournment motion, on July 10, in connection with the destruction of paddy seedlings sown in the fallow land of forest department at Sava in Thana district by the forest officers with the help of police.

Shri K. T. Girme, Deputy Speaker, while not admitting the motion, said some days' back the Minister for Forests had given information about this question in response to a calling-attention motion. The question could be raised when the budget demand for the forest department would be discussed.

Thereupon, Shri Dhulup requested the Chair to reconsider the decision. Shri Shyamkant More, Shri R. K. Mhalgi and Shri S. S. Sawant while supporting Shri Dhulup also requested the Deputy speaker to reconsider his decision.

The Deputy Speaker said that his decision was final but if the Minister for Forests wanted to make a statement he could do so.

Encroachment on Forest Lands

Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, said that the Government's policy in this connection had been made clear in the House some days back. He said that Government had taken a decision to give such land to Adiwasis which was tilled by them for a minimum period of one year upto 1960 on a permanent lease. The encroachment made on forest land thereafter would not be tolerated and this position was explained to Adiwasis in a public meeting. In spite of that the encroachments continued after 1960 every year. Some political workers were instigating and encouraging Adiwasis to encroach upon forest lands. At present 4,118 acres of forest land in Thana district was under encroachment and if no action was taken by the Government it was feared that the area so encroached would go up to 40,000 acres.

Sympathetic View

Shri Tirpude stated that Government was looking to the problems of Adiwasis in Thana district sympathetically. The Government had decided to give land to those Adiwasis who formed co-operative societies. The cases of Adiwasis who approached Government

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according to legal procedure would be considered but the Government would deal firmly with those who challenged the Government's policy by encroaching upon forest lands having fallen prey to the instigations.

After the Minister's statement all the opposition members staged a walk-out giving slogans as they were not satisfied with the Minister's statement.

Budget Discussion

The House discussed the budget demands for Industries and Labour Department.

Participating in the general debate on the demands, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that although the State Government was claiming that it was progressive in the industrial field, it was not so. The industrial areas were in a bad shape and the Government had no clear picture about its development. The other regions of Maharashtra, excepting Bombay, Poona and Nagpur and their suburbs, were industrially undeveloped. The concessions given by the Government for encouraging industrialists to set up industries in rural areas had not been effective and therefore the Government had changed its policy regarding the setting up of industries. As regards textile mills, Shri Dhulup said that the conditions were horrible and mill after mill was being closed down and workers were rendered jobless. The expansion of other industries had taken place but there was no substantial increase in the number of workers employed.

As the industrialists were setting up industries according to their whims by sidetracking the Government regulations, the Government should adopt an efficient and clear industrial policy, Shri Dhulup said.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that there was duplication in the concessions given by the State and Central Government which resulted in confusion and delay. He suggested that there should be a network of power supply between Bombay and Nagpur and rural areas should be supplied with more electricity.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya severely criticised the industrial policy of the Government. He called upon the Government to pay immediate attention to the textile industry.

Shri B. S. Kore did not agree with the criticism made by the Opposition Leader Shri Dhulup. He said that the number of factories was declining on account of economic recession formerly and therefore there was increase in the figure of unemployed. Now, the position had improved, he added.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri K. B. Shrungare, J. S. Goenka, V. R. Kaldate, V. R. Patil, S. A. Pathan, Krishna Desai, R. G. Gunjal, Ram Mahadik, E. P. Salve and J. G. Ambekar.

Text Books Trouble

On July 11, Shri S. S. Sawant tabled a calling attention notice in respect of the text books, prescribed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation which were not sanctioned by the State Government and the action taken by Government in this connection. Some of the text books are written by the officials of the Education Department of the Corporation.

Sanctioned Texts for Municipal School Students

In response, Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, made a statement in which he said that the Education Officer of Bombay Municipal C poration had given instructions to headmasters of Municipal Scho to use only such text books sa tioned by Government and the l of such text books were also sent the headmasters.

Shri Solunke said that the r of the school text books commi sanctioned by the Government p vided that the Administrative Offi of the local authorities can recom end certain books for supplement reading for which the sanction Education Department was not nec ssary. Of course, there was no co pulsion on students to purchase su books. But as it was found t students of non-English medi schools were weak in English a as they were failing in the subje this year the Education Officer of t Bombay Municipal Corporati recommended "Workbook-1, 2 a 3" for standards V, VI and V respectively, for learning Engli These books were jointly written b two authors, one of them being administrative officer in the Corpo tion. The Education Officer of t Corporation had informed that a cording to the service rules, offici were not prevented from writi text books or rapid readers. Bes the above books, no other book been recommended for supplem tary reading.

Shri Solunke told the House t some publishers were misguiding t students in municipal schools circulating unauthorised list of boo and, therefore, the Education Offic of the Corporation had taken nec sary steps to ensure that the list unauthorised books were not circ lated among the students.

The Deputy Minister stated th in view of the above position, action on the part of Governme was necessary.

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strial Peace Maintained

eplying to the budget discus- on Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, ister for Labour, thanked the ustrialists and workers for main- ing industrial peace which was essential for the industrial develop- of Maharashtra. Compared to States, the conditions on strial front in Maharashtra were factory, Shri Tidke said.

e Minister said that progressive ur legislation was being enacted e State. Arrangements were be- made to ensure that decisions given within a period of three his in industrial disputes to the delay in deciding the utes. As regards the minimum s policy, Shri Tidke said that s progressive and added that 18 lakh workers in 13 stries were covered by the Mini- Wages Act in 1960 the num- f such workers had increased lakhs in 30 industries in 1968. Act would be made applicable orkers in hotel industry from st 1 next and question of ap- g the Act to workers in the mill, photo frame and furni- ndustry was under the Govern- s consideration. He said the of number of persons who un-employed was declining. provide employment to the labourers in rural areas, it been decided to implement the scheme. Shri Tidke said.

rous Industrial Policy

e Minister for Industries, Shri Patil, who then replied to the st discussion, said that the Government had adopted rous policy in order to ensure industrial development of the . In 1951, there were 4,807 industries, whereas in 1969 were over 25,257 such in- ies in the State. He also gave details about the assistance that was being provided to set up industries in rural areas.

Later, the House voted the demand for Industries and Labour.

Non-official Bills

The House, during its non-official business, considered three non-official Bills, namely the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants (Amendment) Bill, 1968, by Shri N. V. Ugale, the Maharashtra Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Bill, 1969, by Shri Hashu Advani and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which were withdrawn by the movers after discussion.

On July 14, Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, disallowed the adjournment motion moved by Shri B. D. Killedar in connection with the agitation started by students as a protest against the rise in fees enforced by the Poona University.

Later, Shri S. P. Kapagate and Shri Hashu Advani moved a calling attention motion in respect of the alleged raping by a Sub-Inspector of Police at Tiroda in Bhandara district. In response, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement, in which he said that Sub-Inspector Patil, Sukhram Mahajan and Gopichand Kotwar were arrested on July 7, 1969 and a case was filed in the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Gondia. They were released on bail. Soon, they would be prosecuted in the court.

The Deputy Minister said that Sub-Inspector Patil had been suspended with effect from July 7, 1969. He said that timely action had been taken in the matter and there was no delay.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, introduced the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Budget Discussion

The House discussed the budget demands for Public Health, Urban Development and Housing Departments.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Navnit Shah said that the working of the Government hospitals was very unsatisfactory. The board of visitors of these hospitals should be given more powers. He praised the work of the Eye Bank and said that it should be encouraged.

Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Balraj said that the Government was trying to encourage various systems of medicine. She said that Government should give details about the short duration medical courses. Tubectomy operations should be performed by expert surgeons, she said and called upon Government to set up a cancer hospital at Nagpur.

Dr. Datta Samant said that Government's housing policy had completely failed. He criticised the working of the Housing Board. He welcomed the House Repairs Bill but said that it should implemented properly.

Shri Pranlal Vora said the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be given more grants for water supply, education, public health, roads, etc. He emphasised the need for accelerating the slum clearance work. He commended the work of the Housing Board and suggested that a definite amount should be earmarked for housing.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi emphasised the need for minimising the gap between urban and rural areas.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri S. S.

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Sawant, Daulatrao Nikam, Chandrakant Patil, Yadavrao Devgade, Chandrakant Patil from Dhulia, Krishna Desai, Jamnalal Goenka, N. V. Ugale, G. F. Mahajan, Shyamkant More and Smt. Pratibha Tidke.

On July 15 after question hour a brief discussion regarding the refusal of admission of certain Members of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly to the House took place.

Shri K. N. Dhulup said that the Legislature should manage to know its M.L.As.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil said that there was no efficiency among the employees of Legislature.

While replying to a debate, the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, said that the scheme regarding this matter should be implemented. It is true that M.L As. should be given due respect but the rules in the matter should be observed too, he added.

Afterwards Shri B. J. Khatal, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, gave replies to the question of Shri L. B. Mankar on the decreasing prices of fertilisers that different organisations had to suffer in Bhandara districts.

Thereafter the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant made a statement clarifying all the points in regard to Shri Husain Dalwai's calling attention notice in connection with the problem of affected cardholders due to the shortage of milk for the fixed milk prices were not implemented since January 1969.

Thereafter the Speaker Shri T. S. Bharde disallowed the adjournment motion by Sarvashri Hashu Advani and L. B. Mankar regarding the lathi charge at Victoria Terminus saying that this subject was not within the purview of the House.

Then further discussion on budgetary demands began.

Shri Ram Mahadik drew the attention of the Government to the problems of nurses saying that the Government should adopt special remedial measures in this regard. He also suggested the establishment of the Centre in Bombay for making the saline water drinkable and also the North and East areas of Bombay should be developed. He expressed dissatisfaction at the working of Housing Board.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil also suggested that the Housing Board should take up more activities. About Marathwada he said that there were no facilities of water supply and general health. He also suggested that the Government should give 100 per cent grant to the Municipalities for water supply in rural areas.

Shri V. R. Patil said that the Government should also pay attention to the problem of water supply in Sholapur and must give financial aid to the Municipal Corporation for the purpose.

Shri J. G. Ambekar also said that Government should give financial aid to the Municipalities to supply water by taps.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate on Budget demands of the Housing and Urban Development Departments, the Housing Minister, Shri Y. J. Mohite, said that the working of the Municipalities in Maharashtra State is far better than that of the Municipalities in other States. About Urban development he said that the department would not be given the financial aid as it was given before for the priority has been given to the food production. The problems of the growing cities therefore would not be solved soon.

Referring to the water supply problem, the Minister said that the Government had extended financial aid to the Municipalities due to the latter's limited means.

About the arrears of Poona Civic body the Minister said that the arrears were only Rs. 40 lakhs and instructions had been given to clear that within three months.

The problem of Bombay being of such a great magnitude Shri Mohite said it could not be tackled by the Municipal Corporation alone. The provision therefore has been made in the Central Government's budget to allot a certain amount for that in response to the request of the State Government.

Referring to the Housing Board's working Shri Mohite said that there was scope for improvement because defects were bound to creep in the working of a growing concern which had to deal with manifold problems with inadequate funds.

Accepting Shri Punamchand Patel's suggestion he assured the House that the Housing Board will take steps to reserve some accommodation for Harijans and other backward classes.

Public Health

Shri V. R. Kaldate suggested that remedial measures should be taken to lessen the administrative burden of medical superintendents which takes away much of their time.

He said that leprosy research centre may be started in the State

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that another Ayurvedic college be established in Marathwada during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

Health Rate Gone Down

Replying to the debate in Public Health, the Health Minister, Dr. Hafiz Zakaria said that it would not be possible to ignore the work done by the Health Department while criticizing it. Efforts are being made for the prevention of diseases such as the small-pox, cholera and T. B., etc., due to which death rate in Maharashtra has come down. About the Ayurvedic work he said that Maharashtra was far better in this field than the other states.

Commending the Board of visitors the Health Minister said that it was with supervisory powers for it was not merely a Advisory Committee. The Board has worked with enthusiasm, he added. He welcomed the suggestion of the model hospital. About the medical superintendents he said that steps will be taken to lessen their administrative responsibilities, but they must shoulder some of the responsibilities as they are the departmental heads, he added.

Family Planning : A way of life

While speaking about the family planning he said that every nation in the world is trying to check its population growth. Unless family planning becomes a way of life, our country would not be able to make progress, he added.

Referring to the suggestion of establishing leprosy research centre in the State the Minister said that there were no funds for it. The Government would consider to make the profession of nurses more attractive.

Visa-vis the adulteration of food Dr. Zakaria said that the Government would try to take over this task from the hands of municipalities.

While concluding, the Health Minister sought the co-operation of the public to make health activities of the Government more impressive which are already apace.

After the Minister's reply the House approved the demands for the Department.

Adjournment Motion Disallowed

On July 16 after the question hour the adjournment motion was tabled by Shri Navnit Shah and Shri B. S. Patil to discuss the encroachment on the Forest Lands of Wada Taluka in Thana District by Adivasis and the Government's action of evicting them. But the speaker Shri T. S. Bharde disallowed it saying that the issue may be serious but it was not so serious as to table an adjournment motion.

Thereafter the opposition members particularly Shri V. R. Kaldate wanted the Forest Minister to make a statement on the incidents of burning down of Adivasis' huts in Thana District.

The Forest Minister, Shri N. K. Tirpude while making a statement said that no house was burnt and no utensils nor any agricultural equipment was in the pandals which were erected to provide shelter from rains.

But the opposition Members were not satisfied by the reply and the walk out was staged.

Discussion on Demands

Thereafter the discussion started on the demands under the Home Department (including Excise Department).

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya expressed dissatisfaction at the working of the Home Department and said that Chief Minister should pay more attention to it . He also suggested that the mobile squads of the Excise Department should take up the work of the police at wine shops in Bombay for the police at these shops remain generally inactive. He also suggested improvement in foodstuff in jails.

Shri K. M. Patil commended the police saying that there was lot of improvement in their working and they possessed a sense of duty.

Shri R. B. Munj said that confidence of the public should be won regarding the working of police. He also suggested that State Government should make a request to the Central Government that half the amount of the smuggled goods seized by them should be given to the State Government.

Shri Bhalchandra Patil said that police should adopt strong measures to curb communal clashes.

Shri Suleman Pathan said that although Government is doing his best to check the incidence of crime yet it is on the increase in Kamthi areas. Special measures should be taken in this regard he added.

Shri D. G. Valse-Patil suggested that the Government should try to meet the demands of the police. He further suggested that Government should take precautionary steps to avoid the accidents on Bombay-Poona Road. Shri Gyandev Patil suggested that Police administration should be improved.

Shri L. B. Mankar said that although expenditure on Police services has considerably increased yet their work cannot be said satisfactory. He added that all the cases in connection with the last year's agitation regarding the Agriculture University in Vidarbha should be withdrawn by the Government.

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Shri Shashishekhar Athalye accused the police of corruption and said that police had proved failure in curbing *mataka*.

Shri Vamanrao Matkar said that in comparison with the other States the police in Maharashtra State is more efficient. He severely criticised prohibition policy saying that the illicit distillation is on increase in the State. Either Government should strictly implement its prohibition policy or should completely abolish it.

Shri N. V. Ugle allegedly said that corruption and bribery are widespread among the police.

Shri T. M. Sawant said that adequate proportion of reserved seats for backward classes in police service is not observed properly.

Shri P. A. Kinlekar said that feeling of insecurity was prevailing in rural areas and Government had no control over police.

Shri Namdevrao Gunjal criticised the police in Parner Taluka saying that corruption among them had increased.

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the Home Department is deteriorating and it should be completely re-organised.

Shri Krishna Desai also criticised the working of Police saying that Police proved complete failure in curbing riots in Bombay in last February.

Shri K. N. Dhulup suggested that an inquiry committee to suggest improvement in working of Police and to revise their pay-scales, etc. should be set up.

Prohibition Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate on Excise Department Shri Bhanushanker Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, said that if the mobile squads of Excise Department are entrusted the work of the Police at wineshops no satisfactory work will result and besides the Government will have to incur the expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs annually which is at present borne by the owners of the wineshops He said that expenditure in implementation of the Prohibition Policy is not much. On the contrary, due to the excise income the expenditure is becoming less and less every year Finally he sought the co-operation of the people in making Prohibition Policy a success by fully understanding Government's aim behind the policy

Deputy Minister's Reply

Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, while replying to the debate said that suggestions made during the discussions will be considered by the Government. The improvement in Police custodies is being considered by the Government. Efforts are being made to keep adequate proportion of reserved seats for the backward classes in Police Service. If incidents of harassment to the backward class people by the police are reported to Government stringent measures would be taken against the police. Efforts are being made to withdraw all the cases in connection with the agitation regarding the Agriculture University in Vidarbha, he added.

Open Prisons

He said that the Government is thinking of starting more open prisons as the one of this kind at Paithan had proved a success. For the uplift and welfare of the Police, Government is trying its best.

He further commended the extraordinary efforts put up by the Police during last February riots.

Finally the Deputy Minister said that there was no need of appointing an inquiry committee for improving conditions of Police for a Commission was already appointed in this regard whose recommendations were also implemented.

After the replies of the Minister the demands of the Home Department were passed by the House.

Statutory Rationing

On July 17, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies made a statement in the House on the calling attention motion moved by Shri F. M. Pinto, regarding the distribution of food in Bombay. The Minister said that the report appearing in the newspapers on 4th July, 1969 have stated that according to Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food, statutory rationing would be confined to three cities of Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and in other places rationing would be ended on account of improved food prospects. Subsequently clarification has appeared in the Press that the earlier report mentioned Delhi instead of Bombay, by mistake. Statutory rationing in Delhi has already been abolished in August 1968. Hence statutory rationing would continue in Bombay, and the statement made by Shri Jagjivan Ram has been wrongly reported. In view of the subsequent clarification there is no contradiction between my statements and the statement made by the Union Minister for Food, with respect to statutory rationing in Bombay City.

Later a discussion on the budget demands of the Revenue and Forest Departments was held in the House.

Shri Shashishekhar Athalye and Navnit Shah raised two cut motions on both the departments.

Shri Athalye said that the measures used by the Government to check the encroachment of Adivasis on

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forest-lands, are unhuman. especially mentioned that as Adivasis of the Wade Taluka Thana District are doing farming the forest land for last so many they should not be driven immediately, but they should treated kindly. The action taken the Government at present, them is nothing else but war against the poor people of Maharashtra. This policy should be otherwise we will have to over this matter seriously

Shri Navnit Shah also supported sentiments expressed by Shri He said that it is not to destroy the paddy plants Rs. 4 lakhs. He suggested the alternative places are to the slum-dwellers before Bombay their slums, these also should be provided alternative lands. There are lands in Palghar and Dahanu of Thana District, so some of this land can be given to Adivasis, he added.

Shri L. B. Mankar complained at the time of destroying the plants, some 8-9 huts also burnt.

Shri Bhalchandra Patil said that Adivasis did not cut the forests, they cultivated the barren forest

Minister's Statement

Replying to the above cut motion, N. K. Tirpude, Minister for said that the Government not made the encroachment a prestige issue nor the Government intends to eradicate it. Explaining the background of problem, Shri Tirpude said the forest lands in Thana are given for cultivation on basis of Eksali system. About acres of forest land in the is given for cultivation that about the half of the total forest land in the State is now under cultivation.

Speaking about the encroachment problem, the Minister said that this problem is becoming more and more wider. Nearly 40,000 acres land is encroached.

This year the plants will be allowed to grow as a special case but such encroachment will not be tolerated in the next year, Shri Tirpude warned. He further said that the C. I. D.'s are appointed to make an inquiry whether any huts of the Adivasis were burnt. If it will be proved, an action will be taken against the concerned persons, the Minister assured.

These cut motions were refused by the House and the general discussion on the demands on the Revenue Department was commenced.

General Discussion

Shri Bapurao Deshmukh said that the Government's policy of 'Eksali Land' changes often. He suggested that while giving the forest lands, the Government should take the Social Workers in confidence. An administration of the Revenue Department should be improved.

Shri Rambhau Mhalgi said that the efforts should be made to avoid delay in disposals of the cases of of Tenancy Act. The jeep-car provided to the Revenue officers is misused. To avoid this, some rules should be formed or in case they are already in existence, care should be taken that they are strictly observed. The Revenue Minister and the Deputy Revenue Minister should pay unexpected visits to their officers and should see the work, Shri Mhalgi suggested.

Shri Deotale said that the forests are cut illegally on large scale, The Government should check this.

Shri Eknath Salve said that to check the encroachment on forest lands the unemployment in that area should be removed. Shri Wamanrao Nayak said that the Police Patils should be treated as Government servants.

Sarvashri Uddhavrao Patil, Tukaram Kolekar, Vishvanath Musande, Ramachandra Ghangare, Vishvanath Darade, Narayanrao Kale, N. G. Patil and Lala Radhakisan Jaswal also participated in the discussion.

The discussion remained incomplete for the day.

On July 18, the House resumed the discussion on the budget demand for the Revenue and Forests Departments.

Revenue Minister's Reply

Replying to the discussion on the budget demand for Revenue, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that it could not be said that the entire Revenue Department was functioning inefficiently if some Talathi had not properly done his duty. He said that the excellent work done by the officials and staff of the Revenue Department for the rehabilitation of Koyna earthquake sufferers was commendable and they deserved compliments from all.

Explaining the Government's policy as regards distribution of the Government land to Adiwasis, Shri Desai said that the Government's policy was not obstructive. It was a policy to allot land to those landless Adiwasis and farm labourers who desired to earn their livelihood on agricultural profession. Pointing out that it was necessary to stop encroachments on Government forest lands, Shri Desai said that efforts should be made to dissuade the Adiwasis from encroaching on the Government lands. He stated that cultivable forest land

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had been distributed to the Adiwasis and landless farm labourers.

In Thana and Kolaba Districts, all the available land had been given to those who were economically backward and landless farm labourers. He also stated that the Eksali lease lands had been given to the needy persons on a large scale and reiterated that it was Government's major policy to allot land to the needy.

Land Reforms

The Revenue Minister told the House that several legislative measures for land reforms had been taken and the Government had accepted the principle that special powers of landlords should be abolished and that land should belong to the tillers. The purpose of the legislative measures had been to bring the Government and the tiller of the land in contact with each other, Shri Desai said and added that the land reforms Acts of Maharashtra were better than those of other States. It would not be correct to say that the Government had not succeeded in implementing the Tenancy Acts. Concerted efforts were being made in this connection.

The excess land which was received by the Government, following the enactment of the land ceilings Act had been distributed, Shri Desai said. He, however, added that there were some shortcomings in the Act and therefore the area of land actually received by the Government was not as per expectations.

He added that the work of consolidation of small land holdings was being done in the State on a large scale. He stated that objects of the land reforms Acts had not been defeated.

Referring to the complaints made about the delays in giving judgments in the tenancy cases, Shri Desai said that if such complaints were made to the Government necessary steps would be taken. He told the House that the question of exempting the landholdings below five acres from the land revenue was under the Government's consideration. But the land revenue on land holdings above five acres could not be abolished as the State Government had been informed by the Planning Commission that a cut would be effected in the assistance given to the State if the sources of income were minimised by the State. The question of Kotwals was under Government's consideration. He called upon the opposition parties to co-operate with the Government in giving justice to the backward people.

Suggestions Welcomed

Later, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, replied to the discussion on the budget demand for the Forest Department. He welcomed the various useful suggestions which were made in the course of the discussion.

Referring to the suggestions that forest-based industries should be set up while creating forest wealth, Shri Tirpude said that a Survey Committee had been set up in this connection and it had submitted its report. Efforts were also being made to understand the difficulties which came in the way of setting up forest-based industries. He indicated the possibility of starting two rayon pulp factories in the Nagpur Division. Shri Tirpude said that the industrialists had agreed to the conditions that the industries should be located in the forest area and that the local people should be provided employment.

Shri Tirpude referred to the vigorous efforts made in the State by the co-operative societies in order to put a stop to the exploitation of workers in the forest region. He said that although some outside persons were there in the co-operative societies to provide guidance in the beginning, it was not desirable that they should continue in the society permanently, Shri Tirpude said and added that instructions to that effect had been given. He said that Zilla Parishads had been instructed to chalk out plans for the all round development of forest villages under their jurisdiction. He emphasised the need for taking strict measures to stop illegal cutting of forests.

Non-official Business

Shri C.N. Patil moved a non-official resolution recommending to Government not to recover loans advanced to farmers for digging wells if water was not struck in the wells.

Sarvashri Vishwasrao Darade, Sampatrao Patil, Shyamkant More, Kisanrao Mhaske, N. V. Ugale, Bhaskarrao Chalukya and Keshavrao Ghatge supported the motion.

Replying, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, explained that it was not Government which was advancing loans but the land development banks. Even so, applications received in this connection were sympathetically considered. In several such cases, farmers had been exempted from payment of interest on loans or principal. He requested the mover to withdraw the resolution taking into consideration this position and thereupon the mover withdrew the resolution. Later Shri Vijaysingh Prabhugaonkar moved another non-official resolution which suggested to the Government to give the status of a Minister to the Leader of the Opposition.

Moving the resolution, Shri Prabhugaonkar said that from the replies given to the questions in the past it had been noticed that

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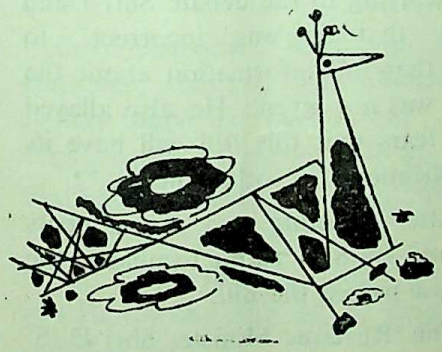
Government desired that this question should be solved at a national level and the Government was considering the question from that angle. He told the House that the State Government would not hesitate to implement the policy decision as soon as it was taken. In deference to the Minister's request the mover withdrew his resolution.

Shri Navnit Shah moved a resolution recommeding to Government to se up a State Board under the chaimanship of the Chief Minister in order to increase the pace of planning by bringing about co-ordination in the State's development works. Sarvashri S. K. Athalye and Hashu Advani supported the resolution. Replying, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for State Transport, said that he was oppose to the very principle of the resolution. The work of planning should be done by the ruling party only to ensure fulfilment of assurance which it had given to the people. While drafting the Plan, discussions were held with the elected representative of the people at the village, taluka, district and divisional levels. During the Fourth Plan also, the same procedure would be followed. The powers to chalk out development plans should remain with the Cabinet only, Shri Mohite said and opposed the resolution. As the mover refused to withdraw the resolution was rejected by the House.



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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On July 7, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, moved in the House, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1969. Explaining the background of th eelection to the Sholapur Municipal Corporation the Minister said that although the elected body had now started functioning and there was no administration there at present it was necessary to extend the period of the administration to meet the situation in future if it so demanded.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat wanted to know the reasons for delay in forming wards of Sholapur Municipal Corporation.

Shri Datta Tamhane opposing the Bill said that this was contrary to the democratic principles.

Shri M. Harris who opposed the Bill, said that it was not proper to postpone the election of any civic body on the pretext of foreign aggression.

Replying to the debate the Education Minister said that in extending the period of the Administration it was not the intention of the Government to postpone the election of the civic body. But if it became necessary to give extension to the Administration in future, for any reason, the necessary provision will have to be made and this was exactly what was contemplated in the Bill.

Shri Datta Tamhane moved an amendment to the Bill suggesting that the extension should be of one yea. instead of three years. The amendment was rejected by voice vote.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, then moved the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Shri Desai said that a committee of five members was appointed to fix the prices of sugarcane. But as some objections were raised about it this Bill was being moved to provide for the appointment of a committee of three judges. He further said that as certain matters about this were sub-judice he would not like to make any comments on them.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that in the light of the information given by the Revenue Minister it was impossible to make a correct assessment of the Bill. Shri V. D. Deshpande said that it was not proper to refer such matters of fixing prices to the judges.

Replying to the debate Shri Desai said that it was incorrect to say that full information about the Bill was not given. He also allayed the fears that this Bill will have its implications in other fields.

After rejecting two amendments moved by Shri Datta Tamhane, the House passed the Bill.

The Revenue Minister Shri D. S. Desai, then moved the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 which was also passed by the House.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, who moved the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies and Bombay Land Improvement Scheme (Amendment) Bill, 1969, said that the object of the bill wa transfer the rights and liabilities State Government to land de lopment banks for recovery of amount spent on soil conserva schemes from agriculturists.

Shri V. D. Deshpande said that programme of soil conservation been hitherto successfully imp mented by the Government therefore it was not necessar transfer the same land deve ment banks.

Replying to the debate, the Dep Minister assured the House that a result of such transfer the farm would not be put to any inconve ence and requested the House pass the Bill. The Bill was th passed by the House.

Participating in a debate Bombay Ministers' Salaries a Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 19 Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said t rise in prices and the increa number of foreign visitors was ground for raising the sumptu allowance of the Chief Minister fr Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per ye

Shri Maheshwar Thakur supp ted the Bill.

Shri Manikrao Mangudkar w also supported the Bill, said that t money utilised to meet the expen ture on foreign dignitaries was wasteful expenditure but was investment to create goodwill.

Shri Kamalakar Desai a Shri Madhav Limaye opposed t Bill while Shri P. Y. Phala and Shri Ramrao Avargaonk supported it.

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July 8, Shri V. S. Page, man of the House made a statement in which he ed the definition of the Government'.

said, that it is often noticed the question hour several bers get confused as to whom ay call 'Government'. So he explained that according to nstitution the administration State is not in the name of the nor, and on behalf of the nor. There is a Council of ers who are the representatives by the people, to help the nor. So the Ministers in this l, the various officers working them in Secretariat are called Government'. So all the pondence and the application to the Secretariat should derstood to have addressed Government.

d to sign in English

r Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy er for Rural Development a statement in the House in ction with the calling attention moved by Shri V. G. Desh- Shri S. L. Ogale, about the of a Sarpanch of Chimur andrapur district, to sign in sh, as a result the refusal Chief Executive of the Zilla d to give grant for digging the village, and the of the Government over sidence.

Hiray said that the amount e construction of well was sanctioned to the said Sarpanch, in the second week of June, through the Zilla Parishad. The form was in English and the Sarpanch refused to sign on the form on the excuse that he did not know English, though the meaning of the form was explained to him in Marathi. If after understanding the meaning of the form the Sarpanch would have signed in Marathi, and he would have asked to change the form in Marathi at the same time, the grant would have sanctioned to him immediately. Because unless the form is signed the amount of the grant cannot be given to him. Now this matter has come to the Government through the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Chandrapur, and it is under consideration at present, the Minister stated.

Increase in Sumptuary Allowance

Later the incomplete discussion on the increase in the Sumptuary Allowance of the Chief Minister was continued in the House.

Sardar Pratapsingh tried to justify the Bill and express that it would be improper to oppose the Bill.

Shri Damodar Rupavate, Shri Narubhau Limaye, Shri Bapurao Jadhav supported the Bill.

Opposing the Bill, Shri G. P. Pradhan remarked that our rulers are 'dinner-diplomats'.

Shri Datta Tamhane, Shri Vithalrao Hande and Shri M. N. Anjikar opposed the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that it is a long tradition of the Indians to give a grand reception to a guest, according to our capacity. He gave several illustrations from the Mahabharat, in support of his statement. He added that the number of the state guests visiting Bombay is increasing and with the increase in cost of living, expenses are also increased. Though the amount has been asked to raise from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1 lakh, the whole amount would not be necessarily spent. With reference to the question asked in the House that the account of the expenditure should be presented to the House, the Deputy Minister said that such information will be available in the House, as the Members have the right to ask for the account of the expenditure.

Shri Datta Tamhane suggested an amendment that the accounts of this should be presented before the House in a particular form. Shri Haris supported this suggestion.

But Shri Khatal opposed the amendment on the ground that when it is possible to get the accounts in regular course, there is no necessity of any amendment so he requested Shri Tamhane to withdraw his amendment.

But Shri Tamhane refused to do so, the amendment was rejected, and the original Bill was passed in the House.

ed from page 32)

Government Decisions

ble under the relevant pro- of the Indian Penal Code. Government has, therefore, ed every copy of the said issues ing the aforesaid matters to ated to it.

Members of the public who are in possession of the copies of August, September and October 1968 issues of the 'Lokyuddha' are advised to surrender the same to the nearest police station.

1971 Census of India

The Government of India has declared that the census of the population of India shall be taken during the year 1971 and that the reference date for the census will be sunrise on March 1, 1971. * * *

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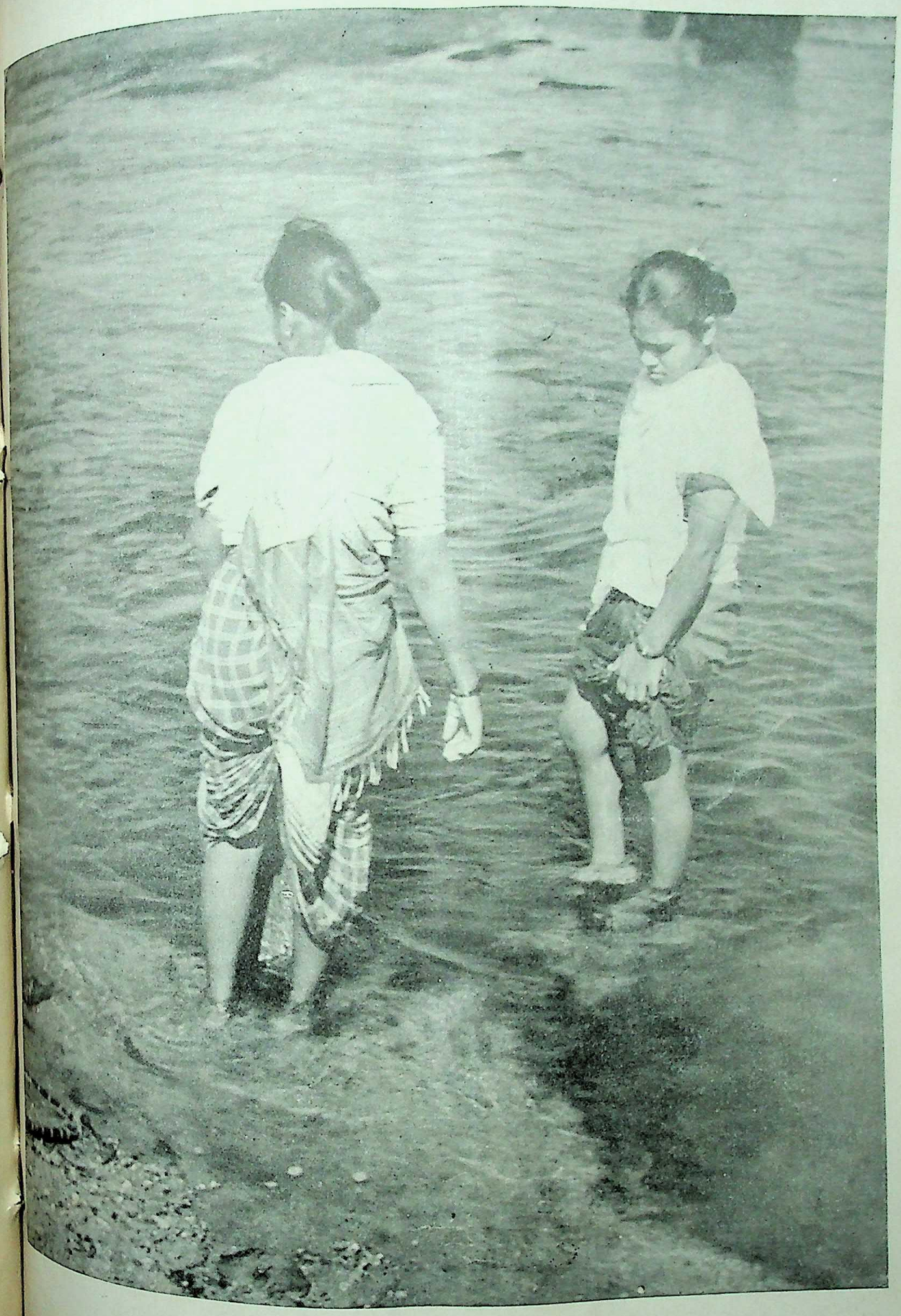

Search for Mussels

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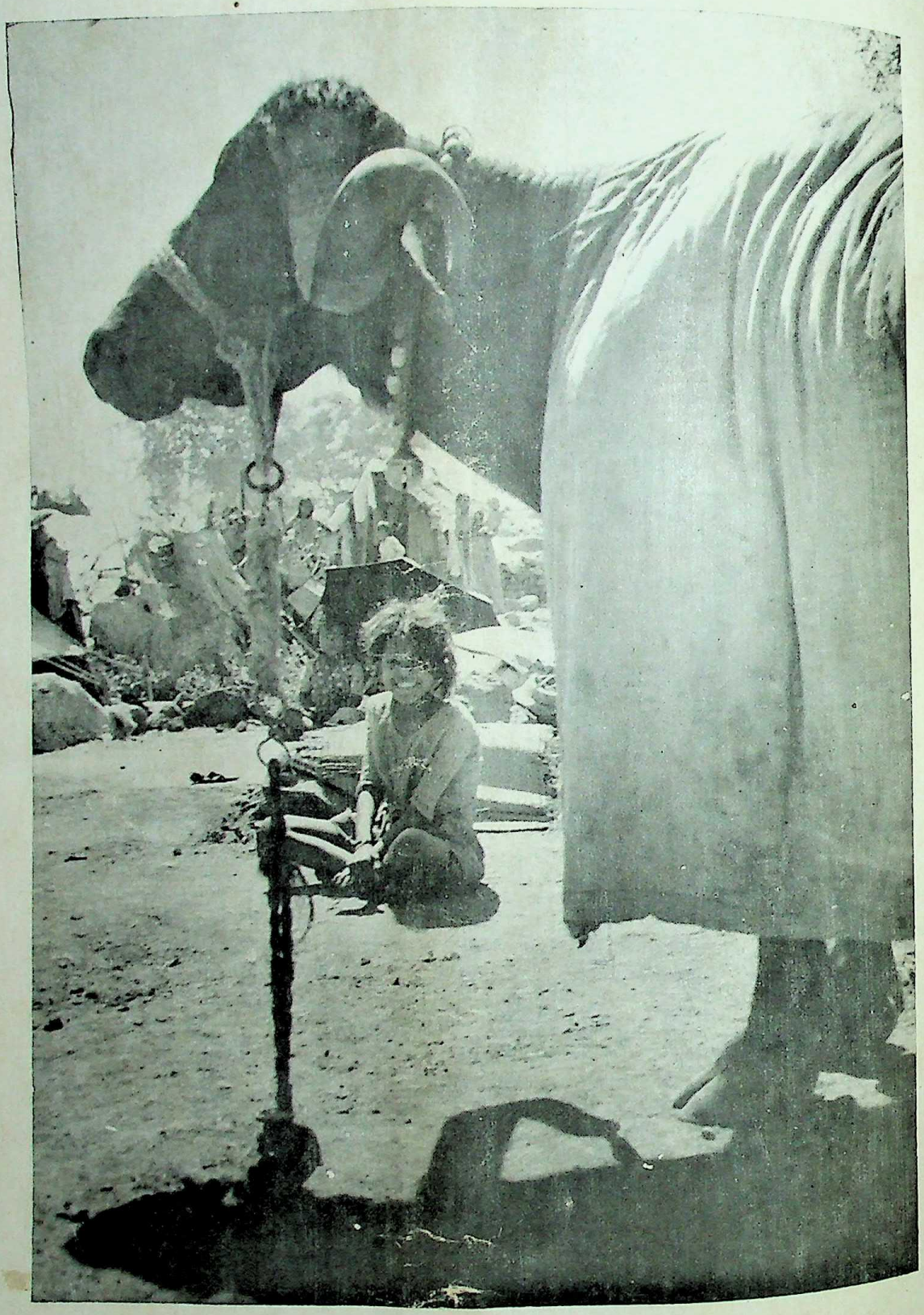

Rural Life

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Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay

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Vol. 25 No. 9

SEPTEMBER 1, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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Shri V. V. Giri Sworn-in as President of India

Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri was sworn in as the fourth President of India at a solemn ceremony marked with dignity and pomp held at the Central Hall of Parliament at New Delhi on August 24. The oath of office was administered to him by the acting Chief Justice of India, Shri J.C. Shah.

The function was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, Parliament Members and diplomates. The Central Hall, where the British shed power 22 years ago and the Constitution for the Republic took shape, was packed to its capacity.

Shri Giri won the Presidential election defeating his immediate rival Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy by a margin of 14,650 votes.

The following is the full text of Shri Giri's speech after he was sworn in as the President:

Shri Justice Hidayatullah, Madam Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Members of Parliament and friends.

I assume this high office today in a spirit of humility and dedication. I am overwhelmed by the spontaneous affection shown to me by millions of our people from all walks of life who came to greet me during the last four days. They have hailed my election as their own victory. I express my sincere gratitude to them and to the elected representatives in the States and in Parliament who have bestowed this honour on me. I hope I will be able to justify this trust in full measure.

Tribute to Dr. Husain

The nation has suffered a grievous loss in the untimely passing away of the late revered Dr. Zakir Husain. He symbolised the moral dignity and the cultural unity of the nation, representing truly the great past and the promising future of India.

Zakir Saheb was a stabilising influence in our national life. In a memorable message to the nation a few months before his demise, he made an impassioned appeal to our people to observe self-discipline. At the same time, he reminded those in positions of power—in Government and outside—of the supreme authority of moral law.

He said, "If and when they are confronted with indiscipline, they must examine how far it is due to their own loss of moral stature and influence." The best tribute we can pay to the memory of this great and beloved son of India is by striving to strengthen this moral authority in every field and at every level.

Servant of People

My three illustrious predecessors have been men of intellectual eminence and erudition. I have no such claims to make. I am only a common man having spent the major part of my life as an active participant in the working class movement and in the service of the underprivileged sections of our society. By instinct and training, therefore, I am first and foremost a servant of the people.

Need for Hard Work

When we look around us we see the glaring inequalities between man and man. While the Constitution and the laws ensure an orderly society, it is only our hard work and

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disciplined conduct that will enable us to achieve the social objectives and economic goals that we have set before us.

Gandhiji's view on Democracy

Bapu rightly stressed: "Democracy is the art and science of mobilising the entire physical, economic and spiritual resources of all the various sections of the people in the service of the common good of all". The purpose of the Government is to achieve this.

Mobilisation of People

Our people possess intelligence in abundance, have immense capacity for hard work and they feel for the country. All this should be mobilised to the best advantage of the nation.

Again, to quote Gandhiji, "Swaraj of a people means the sum total of the swaraj (self-rule) of individuals. And such swaraj comes only from performance by individuals of their duty as citizens. In it no one thinks of rights. They come when they are entitled for better performance of duty." It is but proper that we remind ourselves, in this centenary year, of these teachings of the Father of the Nation.

We have numerous objectives yet to be achieved. In a vast country like ours problems will be unending and performance inadequate. Indeed, it is a continuing process. There are millions of people impatiently waiting to be raised to a fuller way of life.

Collective Efforts needed

Rightly has India been described as the world's largest democracy. In the system of a parliamentary democracy which we have deliberately adopted for ourselves, it is essential that we achieve our desired results by the collective effort of the people. We must remind ourselves constantly of the ever present danger that democracy, when it becomes merely formal, would collapse.

Democracy can save itself only by a process of constant and continuous renewal. It must not only keep its institutions free from corrupting influences but also must look beyond its forms and replenish its content in accordance with the current social conditions.

A deep concern for national welfare alone can make our democracy meaningful and lasting.

Friendship with All

We seek and sustain friendship with the peoples and Governments of all countries of the world. We have no ill-will towards anyone. We believe in peace and peaceful progress.

Mutual tolerance and a capacity to understand the other man's point of view are part of our heritage. We believe in the dictum that "the voice of reason is more readily heard when it can persuade but no longer coerce."

The foremost issue facing mankind is to find ways of ending conflicts without resort in violence. The aim of all men of goodwill is to do everything possible to ensure that conflicts are resolved peacefully and amicably.

Ever since we gained independence, we have been pursuing the arduous but exciting task of a radical transformation of our society. Having broken the shackles of political bondage, we are now engaged in bringing about economic emancipation for the teeming millions in our country.

In this mighty endeavour, we function not in isolation but as part of the world community.

The problems of poverty and unemployment have been intensified by the rapid growth in the population of the developing countries which tend to outstrip the gains that have been made on the economic front. These formidable issues cannot be solved in a short period of time. While the State may act as the initiator and co-ordinator, the responsibility for implementation of concrete, action-oriented programmes primarily rests on the people themselves.

This has been so from the dawn of human civilisation and has been so amply borne out by an ancient verse which says that "the fortune of him who is sitting, sits; it rises when he rises; it sleeps when he sleeps; it moves when he moves."

The nation is awake and is on the move. Let the coming years be devoted to this onward march towards a prosperous India and a peaceful world.

Unity

We have to be constantly vigilant and maintain the unity of our country, not merely political unity, but unity of minds and the hearts, which precludes the narrow urges that make for disunity and which breaks down the barriers raised in the name of religion or those between State and State, or for that matter, any other barrier.

Our secularism is not a negative concept but a positive one of respect for all faiths and is based essentially on a spirit of humanism.

The preamble to our Constitution has enjoined on us the solemn duty to secure to all our citizens justice, liberty and equality and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. I humbly rededicate myself on this day to the service and well-being of the people of India.

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Life Sketch

Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri was born on August 10, 1894, as the second child of Shri V. V. Jogiah Pantulu, at Berhampore, Orissa. After graduating from the Kallikota College, Berhampore, he joined the National University of Ireland. Dublin, from where he obtained the degree of Barister-at-law.

He is married to Smt. Saraswati Bai and has four sons and seven daughters.

Soon after his return to India, Shri Giri joined the Indian National Congress and made trade unionism his special field.

Formost Trade Unionist

He is one of the founders of the All-India Trade Union Congress, of which he was twice president. In fact, his name has been almost synonymous with trade unionism in India. He devoted a considerable period of his life in building up the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and was its general secretary for seven years and later its President for another seven years.

He represented the All India Trade Union Congrees at the International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva in 1927 and attended the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931 as the representative of the workers. He was also the convener of the National Planning Committee set up by the Congress in 1937.

Experienced Parliamentarian

Shri Giri is an experienced parliamentarian and a veteran legislator. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly for many years. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937, he was Labour, Industries and Co-operation Minister in the first popular Ministry in Madras during 1937-39. He was re-elected to the Madras Legislature in the 1946 election and held the Portfolio of Labour for about a year in the Prakasam Cabinet. After the resignation of Prakasam Ministry in 1947, Shri Giri was appointed India's High Commissioner to Ceylon (1947-51).

In the first General Election in 1952, Shri Giri was returned on the Congress ticket to the Lok Sabha from the Pathapatnam Constituency in Madras State. A few months after his election, he took over as Union Minister of Labour which office he held from May 1952 to September 1954. He tendered resignation on the issue of modification of the Bank Award but remained a Member of Parliament till June, 1957 when he was appointed Governor of Uttar Pradesh (1957-60). He was founder-president of the Indian Society of Labour Economics. He was Governor of Kerala from 1961 to 1965 and of Mysore (1965-67).

Shri Giri was elected Vice-President of India on May 6, 1967 and assumed office on May 13, 1967. He became Acting President of India on May 3, 1969, following the death of Dr. Zakir Husain. He resigned from the office of Vice-President and the Acting President of India on July 1, 1969, to contest Presidential poll.

Special interest :	Music and long walks
Recreation :	Tennis. (As Governor of Kerala played two sets a day).
Publication :	Industrial Relations, Labour Problems in Indian industry

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Shri V. P. NAIK

Work for National Reconstruction

Chief Minister's Call to the People

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, appealed to the ple to canalise their energies and confidence generated by independence rds national reconstruction and development work in order to perpe- the hard-won freedom. The Chief Minister was broadcasting a sage to the people of the State from the Bombay Station of All- a Radio, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Independence .

NVEYING best wishes to the people, the Chief Minister said is generation had been entrus- ith the responsibility of preser- e freedom won by the previous ations. The responsibility of ing the fruits of freedom to the strata of society was equally rtant. In that respect, every had a duty to perform and an tion to fulfil. Posterity would them by the efficiency with they would fulfil the tion.

ctory Progress

ewing the progress of various pment works, Shri Naik said atisfactory progress was made fields of foodgrain production, generation, supply of potable to villages and industrial ction during the current year. agricultural production was g up and as a result, rationing been lifted from all the cities, Bombay. The agriculturists had brought large areas under the hybrid and high yielding varieties in the current season and if the monsoon continued to be favourable as at present, the food situation would further improve. The power output had also improved enabling them to restore the power cut. That would give further impetus to production in the State, he added.

Balanced Industrial Growth

About industrial development, the Chief Minister said that the progress of industrialisation was satisfactory. The State Government was doing its best for balanced industrial growth of the State. He mentioned that 15 new industries were being started in the Nagpur region and assured that efforts would be made to start such industries in other under-developed parts of the State also.

Drinking Water to Villages

Shri Naik said the programme of providing drinking water to villages had assumed greater importance this year owing to the celebration of Gandhi Birth Centenary and they had decided to execute that programme fully. It was estimated that 1,500 wells would be sunk during the year. The progress in the field of family planning was also very good.

Development of Regions

While the pace of development was satisfactory, the Chief Minister said, they could not ignore the fact that the imbalance in various regions had not been fully corrected. Though the backlog in developmental expenditure had been removed to a large extent and in some cases, additional expenditure had been incurred, it was realised by all that the imbalance in development had not been removed. The State Government was taking care to see that no region was deliberately neglected or remained undeveloped. He referred to Konkan in that respect and said that steps were being taken to develop the region considering its special geographical conditions.

New Orientation to Planning

The Chief Minister stated that the Maharashtra Government was giving a new orientation to planning as an effective measure against regional

(continued on page 22)

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NATIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH EDUCATION

A Teacher is an architect of the Nation. Since the year 1962, the 'Teachers' Day' is being observed all over India on 5th September. The purpose of selecting this particular day is that the birthday of our beloved ex-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan who is an eminent educationist, philosopher and guide, falls on the same day. To impart knowledge is a pious deed which is a social and moral responsibility of a teacher. So it is a duty of each and every person to respect the Guru. 5th September is a symbolic day for giving due respect to our teachers. On this occasion we publish an article of the Union Education Minister, Shri V. K. R. V. Rao. He expresses that it's a time to promote a sense of national identity and emotional unity in India. Teachers all over the world have helped in social reform and national cohesion. At the same time he feels that the educational institutions are more than places of learning, they play an important role in moulding the character and shaping the social personality of the alumni who pass through their portals.

NO one can deny that even after 22 years of independence we are gravely confronted with the problem of national integration. India of today is quite different from the India of 22 years ago. Masses and classes are getting wider apart than in the earlier days of political dependence and economic backwardness. Class consciousness and class conflicts are beginning to emerge in significant fashion in our developing society. Simultaneously,

BY
V. K. R. V. RAO
Union Minister for Education and Youth Services

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and anti-social forces such ism, casteism, regionalism communalism are coming to e and the result is one vast of conflicting social forces ake for political instability, tensions and economic

hat is not clear is the remedy. should be done to promote a of national identity and emo- unity in India ? Who should and how ? These are the ns on which there has been deal of talk. It is against this background that we have to second look at the scope, ns and organisations of our nal institutions. The educa- institutions have now to new functions and give a dership if they are not to be off by the fast moving current tension and social change not only surrounding them beginning to penetrate

Educational Institutions

not believe that educational ions are places of learning and they have nothing to do blems of the market place national unity, emotional ion and the like. This would ate a lopsided view of the education. Even in the case of ablished and homogeneous educational institutions are than places of learning play an important part in the character and shaping personality of the alumni through their portals.

ational institutions create men eloped outlook ; scientific nal on the one hand and the other. The essential the educational institutions is the students for entry into When this is so, even for

long-established and unilingual nations with a common religion and probably also with a common racial origin, the functions of educational institutions get added importance in the case of a country like India, with its vast size, its many religions, languages and racial admixtures and its belated emergence into an overall national identity in the accepted modern sense. I have, therefore, no doubt that educational institutions in India have a definite role in bringing about national integration in the country.

I recognise, however, that the problems of national integration cannot, of course, be tackled only by educational institutions. They constitute only one among many instruments for countering these divisive tendencies and promoting a feeling of national unity. At the same time, in so far as schools and colleges are the instituions through which, broadly speaking, leaders of the community emerge, there may be no doubt either that they have an important role to play in this matter.

Concrete Steps

Realising the pivotal role which educational institutions have to play in national integration, some concrete steps have been taken by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services which, it is hoped will make some impact on the many sided problem of national integration.

The National Integration Sub-Committee of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary have taken steps to establish a number of national integration Samitis at university level consisting of teachers and students to take effective measures to curb regionalism and communalism in university life. These samitis are financed partly by the University Grants Commission and partly by the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary. At present, 36 such Samitis have been set up.

National Integration Samitis established in universities and public undertakings are organising symposia, study circles, exhibitions, dramas, cultural programmes, exchange of visits between students of different universities, lectures on literature, history and culture of regions other than those in which the Samitis are located etc.

To promote national unity and integration, an anthology of selections from the literature in each of the Indian languages with a historical review of 3,000 words for each language and an article on Gandhijis views on national integration has been brought out.

School Text-Books

The problem of school-text books was discussed at the meeting of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar in June, 1968. The Council attached great significance to the proper use of text-books for purposes of national integration. It was of the view that education from primary to the post-graduate stage should be reoriented—

(*a*) to serve the purpose of creating a sense of Indianness, unity and solidarity ;

(*b*) to inculcate faith in the basic postulates of Indian democracy, and

(*c*) to help the nation to create a modern society.

In pursuance of this recommendation and also in view of the need for improving the quality of school text books, the Government of India has established the National Board of School Text-books. This Board, in co-operation with the Boards at the State level, would continuously

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review text-books to ensure that such books become a powerful instrument in building up the right attitudes which can promote national integration, a feeling of national identity, a sense of secularism, a bias towards modernity and rationality and a social awareness and identification with mass welfare.

Teachers' Role

Teachers all over the world have helped in social reform and national cohesion. To fight distruptive forces, it is necessary for the teacher to have courage and hope but, more important, to practise in and outside the class room, a behaviour that helps integration. The National Council of Educational Research and Training have brought out, after a series of regional seminars, a Handbook for Teachers at the school level which, among others, provides guidelines as to how to secure removal of casteism, provincialism etc. among the teachers and students.

Writers and Educationists

The Standing Committee of the National Integraton Council, at its meeting held in October, 1968 recommended the setting up of a number of committees, composed of members drawn from various fields of national life, to act as spearheads for a mass movement in the cause of national integration. The main purpose of these committees would be :

(*i*) to consider with a sense of urgency, and in some detail, contributions which specialized groups could make towards promotion of national integration and, in particular, prevention of communal and regional tension ; and

(*ii*) to create an awareness at the different levels' and sectors of national life of the programmes and recommendations of the Council and of the paramount need for solidarity and fraternity.

To give effect to the above recommendations, the Government of India have set up a Committee of writers with the objectives of—

(*i*) Determining strategy and the means by which the objective of national integration can be promoted.

(*ii*) Creating amongst opinion-makers and members of the public an awareness of (*a*) the value of nationhood (*b*) the need for recognising elements of unity in diversity ; (*c*) the country's heritage of harmony and its rich and ennobling cultural traditions, and (*d*) the contribution of its great leaders and artists, writers, etc. of the past and the present which are marked by spiritual humanistic or nationalist feelings transcending religious and other differences ;

(*iii*) Selecting suitable cultural, literary and other avenues through which the message of unity, integration, tolerance and harmony can be put across and people's minds can be weaned away from ill-will, distrust, and divisive tendencies generally. The Committee of Writers will be composed of the Minister of Education and Youth Services as Chairman and eighteen eminent writers to be nominated by the Government of India as members.

Youth and Student Leaders

Another Committee of Educationists and Leaders of Youth and Student Organisations has been set up with the objectives of—

(*a*) Examining syllabi, curricula and text-books with a view to emphasising values that would promote unity and mutual tolerance and excluding material that tends to promote ill-will or hatred between groups and communities on grounds whatsoever ; and

(*b*) Recommending measures eliminating from the organiza of students and teachers any nar or communal feeling and to imb them with a sense of natio purpose and fraternal feelings.

Inter-State Camps

The Ministry of Education Youth Services, in cooperation the National Council of Edu tional Research and Training, ha already held four Inter S student-teacher camps to bri about understanding between di rent regional and linguistic grou It is proposed to hold few mo camps during 1969-70. The Minis in co-operation with the Cen School Organisation, is a implementing a scheme un which Central Schools are adopt a State school situated in a differe region and have been inviting number of students from th school to come and live as guests the Central Schools for a period a fortnight. The scheme is design to promote pen-friendship, region understanding and learning each other's customs, songs, et Four such visits have already be organised.

Production of Literature

It is an unfortunate fact that our multilingual society, there hardly any awareness of the literary activities and achievements in on language amongst the writers an readers of other languages. The National Policy on Education Reso lution stated that the energetic development of Indian languages and literature is a *sine qua non* for educational and cultural develop ment and unless this is done, the creative energies of the people will not be released, standards of educa tion will not improve, knowledge

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not spread to the people and the between the intelligentsia and masses will remain if not widen.

As books and learning of different Indian languages have a decisive in the promotion of national integration, a number of steps have been initiated in this direction important activities undertaken. order that there is one set of common books which can be read all in the country and which will give knowledge about the ures, social customs, usages and s of life prevalent in different ons, it has been decided to trans- upto 10 outstanding popular ks from each language of the Schedule of the Constitution of into every other Indian lan- The series of such books will known as "Aadan Pradan". this purpose, necessary funds been made available to the onal Book Trust.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust are bringing out popularly priced is in the series 'National Biogra- s of important all-India figures'. intention of these series of is to present for a reader with ary education, in a simple age and narrative form, the of eminent men and women of country from the earliest times in every walk of life. To start , it has been planned to produce titles. When completed, it is that the series will become a ular encyclopaedia of national raphies in separate volumes. The s in these series will be brought in all the Indian languages, ding English.

The National Book Trust have been entrusted with the ction of core books in certain portant disciplines at university so that there would be some common books which would be available as reference literature to all students in India at university level.

An important programme being implemented by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services through the National Book Trust, is the production of series of books which aim at making available to the ordinary educated person, the non-specialist, knowledge about all aspects of India in simple and readable volumes with suitable diagrams and illustrations. These series would cover a wide variety of subjects. When completed, it will form an encyclopaedic library in India. The books are being written by acknowledged authorities on different subjects or under their expert supervision.

Nehru Bal Pustakalaya

The Education Commission, observed that "there is hardly any common book which all the students in India read; and that is one of the reasons why our educational system contributes so little to national integration. The Committee of Members of Parliament on Education supported this recommendation and remarked that "the Government of India should undertake, sponsor or promote the production of a series of books on different topics of national interest." In pursuance of these important recommendations, a scheme of cheap supplementary reading material for children, with the idea of promoting national integration, has been launched. The scheme will be known as "Nehru Bal Pustakalaya" and will be implemented in collaboration with the National Book Trust, India. The scheme aims at porducing 100 titles during the Fourth Plan period.

The salient features of the proposals are that the books will cater for the three age-groups: 9-11, 12-14 and 15-17 years. To start with, the books will be published for the age-group 12-14; every book will be brought out in all major Indian languages; the content and format will be uniform and the price will be the same in all Indian languages.

All important subjects, which contribute to national integration, will be included in these books. The more important of the themes would be: our cultural heritage—mythology and religion, arts, sculpture, etc., including pilgrimage centres and important monuments, history, including lives of heroes and accounts of outstanding events, folklying unity: Department activities: tales and festivals; India: the country and people—information about the various regions of the country, its diversity amidst under- our problems today and how we are trying to solve them; our Constitution and national symbols; moral and cultural values including lives of saints and reformers; great books of India; freedom movement and national heroes; science and technology knowledge about the latest scientific and technical developments to help build a scientific and rational outlook in the young; selection from original writing, literary pieces including poems dramas, etc. from all great Indian writers providing a common emotional experience to children; physical culture and sport —various national games as well as those indigenous games played in the different regions; international understanding—the kind of world we live in, and building up the concept of 'One World' towards which we are moving; and stories about children from various States of India.

Indian Language Instituted

To find out, among other things, the identity between various Indian

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languages, their common words, grammer etc., and carry out a systematic analysis to draw up basic vocabularies in various languages and also evolve methods of easy teaching of Indian languages, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has already set up a Central Institute of Indian languages at Mysore. It is also proposed to establish four Regional Institutes of Languages where language teachers in Hindi area could be given training to teach southern languages and languages other than Hindi to their students. Similarly, language teachers from non-Hindi States will also be trained to teach Hindi and other non-regional languages to their students. The effort is to make as many citizens as possible multilingual, which in turn, will promote better understanding and thus foster national integration.

The other programmes which are a part of the Fourth Plan of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, aiming at national integration, are the exchange of students in camps, including non-student youth, national service programme, youth festivals, etc.

Social Service

For a long time, educational institutions have kept themselves aloof from the community as a whole. This has been responsible for increasing the deplorable gulf between the educated and the uneducated classes, between the intelligentsia and the masses. The Education Commission, which studied this matter throughly, recommended that the intelligentsia should try to become a real service group striving to uplift the masses and resist the temptation to become the parasitical group living for itself and perpetuating its own previliged position.

To give a practical shape to this programme of bridging the gulf, which can directly contribute to national integration, the Education Commission recommended that some form of social and national service should be made obligatory for all students and should form an integral part of education at all stages. The Ministry is working out the details of this programme and it is hoped that, form the current year, some concrete proposals will be worked out and the the educated elite brought in direct touch with the community.

Other likely measures

In the preceding paras, I have mentioned the various programmes which the Ministry of Education and youth Services have taken up directly to promote national integration. In conclusion, I would like to mention the need for making deliberate attempts to promote entries into each university of selected groups of students from other regions and language groups in the country. This could be done by instituting special scholarships and fellowships and by taking other special measures. The admixture in daily life and debate of students, belonging to different regions and language groups in each university, is bound to have a stimulating effect and help in the promotion of national and emotional integration on a personal basis.

Another important way in which schools, colleges and universities can promote national and emotional integration is by providing such extra-curricular activities for their students as will promote mutual understanding between classes and the masses, between the urban and rural areas, and bridge the gulf between them. Social service leagues, literacy work, rural camps, working in rural community areas—these are but a few of the devices that can be used for the purpose. Above all, if studies in educational institutions could provide an opportunity for every student to take to some field work and give him some personal glimpse of the reality that constitutes the masses of India, it would be an important contribution to the promotion of national integration.

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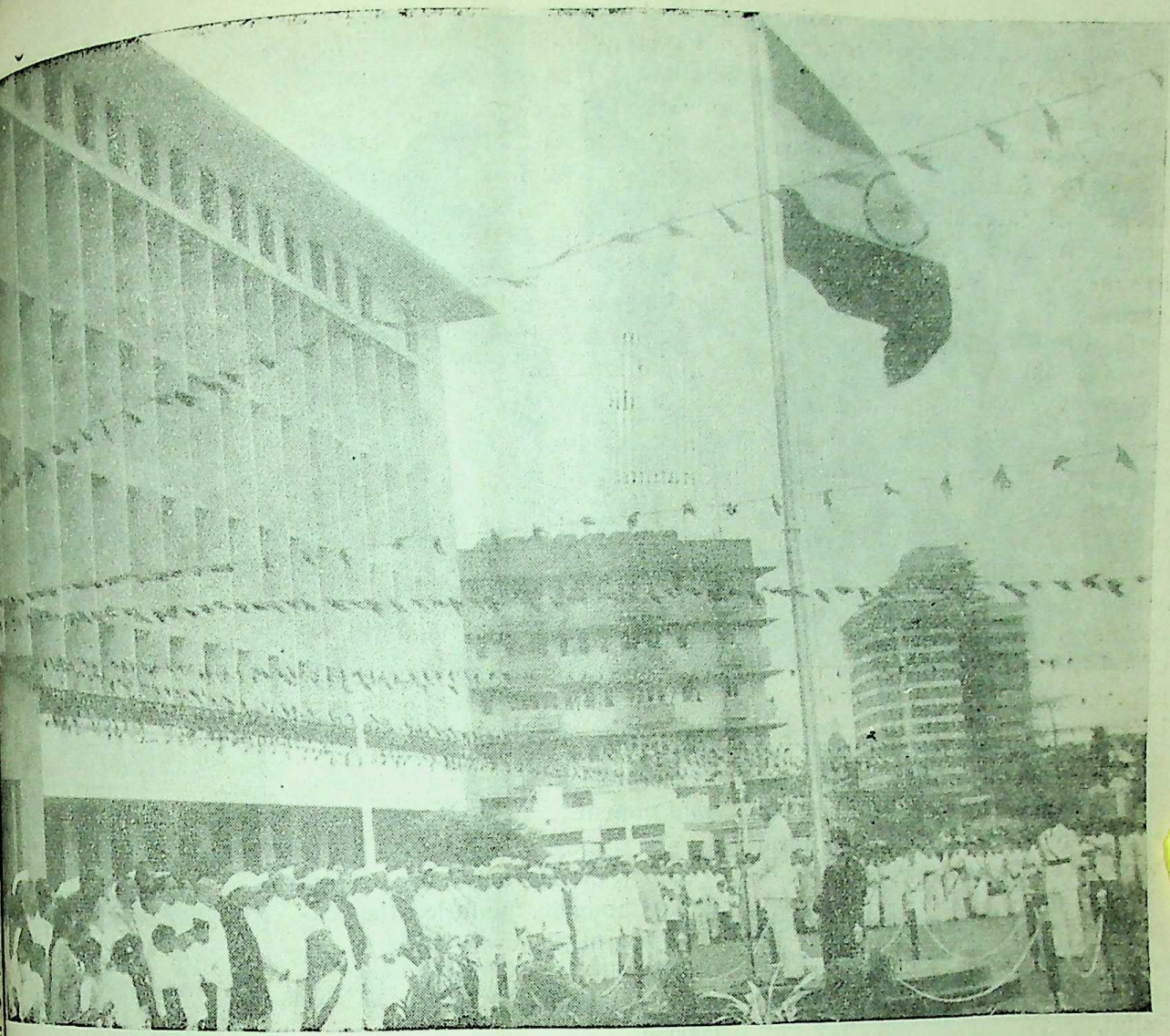

Maharashtra's Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is seen addressing a large gathering after unfurling the National Flag, on the 22nd Anniversary of the Independence Day, at Sachivalaya, Bombay, on August 15.

★

Maharashtra Celebrates Independence Day

★

The 23rd Independence Day on August 15 was celebrated all over Maharashtra with great enthusiasm. The flag hoisting ceremonies were held at the State, Divisional and District headquarters to mark the celebrations.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, unfurled the National Flag at Sachivalaya. In the evening, he was at home to invitees at Town Hall, Bombay.

Addressing the gathering at Sachivalaya, Shri Naik called upon the people to do their utmost to protect the integrity and freedom of the country. He also urged them to strive hard for promoting the spirit of national integration, co-operation and dignity of labour.

Members of the Maharashtra State Cabinet, Judges of the Bombay High Court, prominent citizens and Government officials were present to witness the ceremony which was held on the lawns of Sachivalaya.

Shri Naik said that 22 years had passed since the country achieved its independence. During this period, it had to encounter many difficulties which were gallantly faced by its people.

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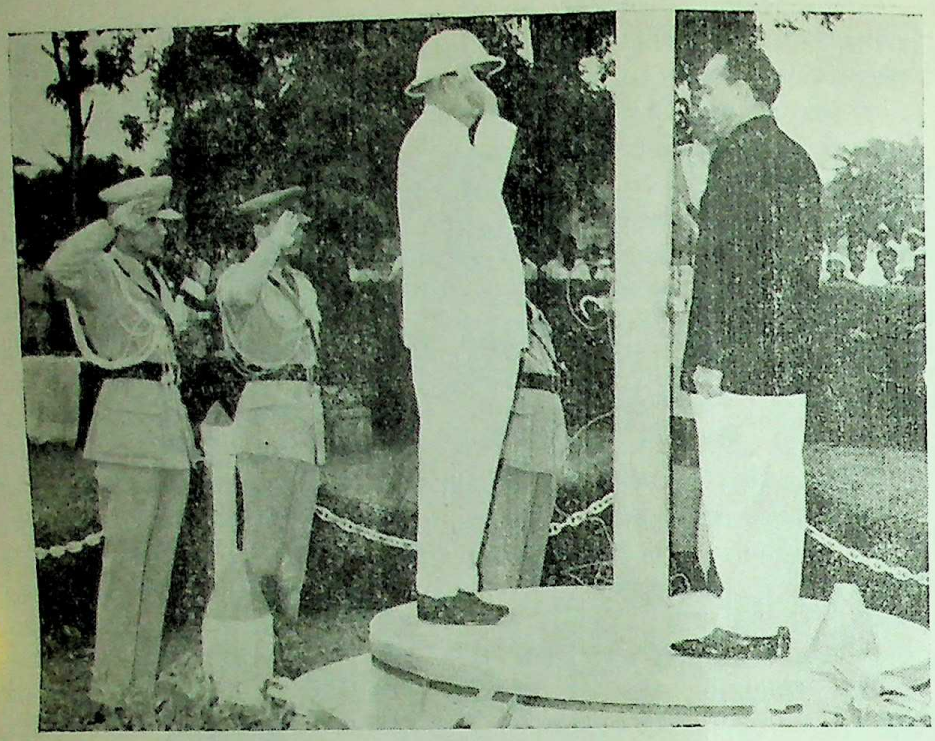

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, unfurled the National Flag at the Council Hall, Poona, on the Independence Day. The Divisional Commissioner, Shri M. V. Deo, is also seen in the picture.

Shri Naik said that problems big or small appeared in the life of every country some time or the other, but the way it tried to face them built up its honour or prestige.

The Chief Minister said that only posterity would be able to judge whether the people of the country had succeeded in their efforts or not. 'What lies with us is to do our duties sincerely so that we should not be found at fault by any one that we did not do our job,' he said.

Referring to Maharashtra, Shri Naik said that the people of the State should keep themselves prepared in such a manner as to be found second to none in fulfilling the duties entrusted to them.

Poona

At Poona, the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, unfurled the national flag at the Council Hall. Smt. Tara Cherian, the Divisional Commissioner, Shri M. V. Deo, officebearers of Zilla Parishad, officials and citizens were present.

Earlier, the District Collector, Shri B. K. Chougule, unfurled the national flag at Shaniwar Wada.

Nagpur

At Nagpur, the Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, unfurled the national flag at the Old Secretariat Building in the presence of a large gathering comprising the elite of the city and Government officials. On the occasion, the Minister urged the people to work with dedication and devotion for the progress of the country.

Aurangabad

At Aurangabad, the national flag was unfurled by Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, at a function held at the Vikram Maidan.

At Aurangabad, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, unfurled the National Flag

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Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, unfurled the National Flag, on the 23rd Independence Day, at Nagpur, on August 15. Also seen in the picture are Shri D. H. Deshmukh, Divisional Commissioner and Shri W.T. Deshmukh, Collector of Nagpur.

Nasik, the District Collector, G. Rajadhyaksha, unfurled national flag at the torate.

Akola, the District Collector, Bhagwantrao Deshmukh, unfurled the national flag at the Collectorate. The Akola Zilla Parishad President, Shri Babasaheb Sarnaik, performed the flag hoisting ceremony at the Zilla Parishad office.

Amravati

At Amravati, the District Collector, Shri J. Y. Deshmukh, unfurled the national flag at the Collectorate ground.

Buldana and Jalgaon

At Buldana, the District Collector, Shri A. P. Raut and at Jalgaon, the acting District Collector, Shri S. C. Kothari, unfurled the national flag at the Collectorate.

Satara and Sholapur

At Satara, the District Collector, Shri Krishnarao Desai, unfurled the national flag and at Sholapur the District Collector, Shri S. P. Mondkar, unfurled the national flag at their respective Collectorate.

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Maharashtra Mourns the Death of Raosaheb Patwardhan

The Last Glimpse
of
The Late Raosaheb Patwardhan

SHRI Purushottam Hari, popularly known as Raosaheb Patwardhan, who was a great freedom fighter and true Gandhian died in Poona on August 28. He is survived by his wife. He had no children.

He was born at Ahmednagar on July 15, 1903. After taking his law degree he took up the work of spreading the message of the Congress in Ahmednagar district. He remained at the helm of civil disobedience movement in 1930 in his district and was jailed. He was made a member of the M.P.C.C., A.I.C.C. and ultimately of the Congress Working Committee.

He started a Marathi weekly 'Sanghashakti'. He was the first congress leader to lead a peasants morcha to council hall in Poona in 1937. After the independence he retired voluntarily from the politics and migrated to Poona, where he worked as the editor of a Marathi weekly 'Sadhana' founded by Sane Guruji.

Throughout his active political life, Raosaheb made a name as a fiery orator in Marathi, Hindi and English and as a crusader against injustice.

Nehru's friend

Raosaheb had earned the confidence of Jawaharlal Nehru, who was anxious to utilise his services. He also attended a UNESCO meeting in Paris as a member of the Indian delegation headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Rose gardener

A keen rose gardener, Raosaheb was an active member of the Poona Rose Society. His lectures on Nehru and Gandhi at Poona and Baroda universities were widely acclaimed and have been published in book form.

Tributes

The Governor of Maharashtra Dr. P. V. Cherian, rushed to his home as soon as he heard the news of Raosaheb's death. Notable among the mourners were the speaker of the State Assembly Shri T. S. Bharade, Sarvashri N.G. Goray, G. D. Madgulkar, V. S. Vaidya, V.D. Ghate, S. M. Joshi, T. R. Deogirikar.

A greatful nation will always remember his manifold services.

Chief Minister's Condolence Message

The Chief Minister, Shri V.P. Naik has expressed profound sorrow at the sad demise of Shri Raosaheb Patwardhan.

In a condolence message, the Chief Minister says: "In passing away of Shri Raosaheb Patwardhan, Maharashtra has lost a great thinker and ascetic leader. He devoted most of his writings towards creating a healthy and robust atmosphere in politics and in daily life as well.

The contribution of Shri Patwardhan in interpreting the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru to the younger generation is indeed noteworthy.

While preaching new thoughts he combined the best from both the old and the new. Shri Patwardhan encouraged the movement of 'Antarbharati' for maintaining communal harmony and national unity in society.

In him, the country has lost a great and honest thinker. I share the sorrow of the bereaved family."

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GOA

A PICTURE OF ALROUND DEVELOPMENT

With the advent of liberation, planned development of Goa commenced ushering in a new era of prosperity. Since then the popular Government has been making ceaseless efforts to instil the consciousness of self-help and self-reliance among the people of the Territory and enlist their active participation in the speedy development of the land for which a number of schemes were planned and implemented resulting in a steady rise in the standard of living.

The difficult years of transition following the overthrow of an authoritarian regime and its replacement by democratic, representative rule posed a great challenge as it involved a fundamental change in approach and attitude. However, it was successfully overcome and since then substantial progress has been made in all fields of development in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Agriculture

Agriculture being the mainstay of the Territory's economy it was accorded high priority with a view to increase agricultural production and meet the challenge of food shortage. Hence a number of schemes involving advanced agricultural techniques were started during the Third Five-Year Plan period comprising of (1) soil conservation and bund repair (2) bringing more areas under irrigation, (3) use of chemical fertilisers, (4) use of improved seeds, (5) reclamation of land, (6) control of pests and diseases (7) introduction of modern cultivation techniques, (8) developing local manurial resources and (9) other measures.

As a result of these measures, great strides were made in the field of agriculture whose picture underwent thorough transformation.

At the end of the Third Plan period, the following works were effected :

Extensive repairs to and construction of embankments totalling 134 km. which gave protection to 6,600 hectares of fertile Khajan paddy lands. Minor irrigation works comprised repairs to Khandepar and Paroda canals, construction of bandharas, sluice gates and desilting of tanks. New wells were dug up, old ones duly repaired and pumpsets distributed to agriculturists. Thus, 1,600 hectares of additional land were brought under irrigation and 600 hectares reclaimed for cultivation.

During the same period, a Grow More Food Campaign was launched which succeeded in the cultivation of 1,600 hectares of paddy with improved seeds.

Simultaneously, 13,000 hectares of various crops were treated with pesticides. Use of chemical fertilisers and manure was encouraged—9,944 tons of fertilisers were distributed to farmers whilst 12,033 compost pits were dug. The latter yielded 301.32 tons of organic manure. Green manuring of 3,600 hectares of land was also effected.

A Horticultural Programme was started to place the cash crops on a sound footing and a total of 9,284 hectares of additional land was brought under cultivation of crops like banana, cashew, coconut, pine-apple and other fruits. Mechanical cultivation was improved and

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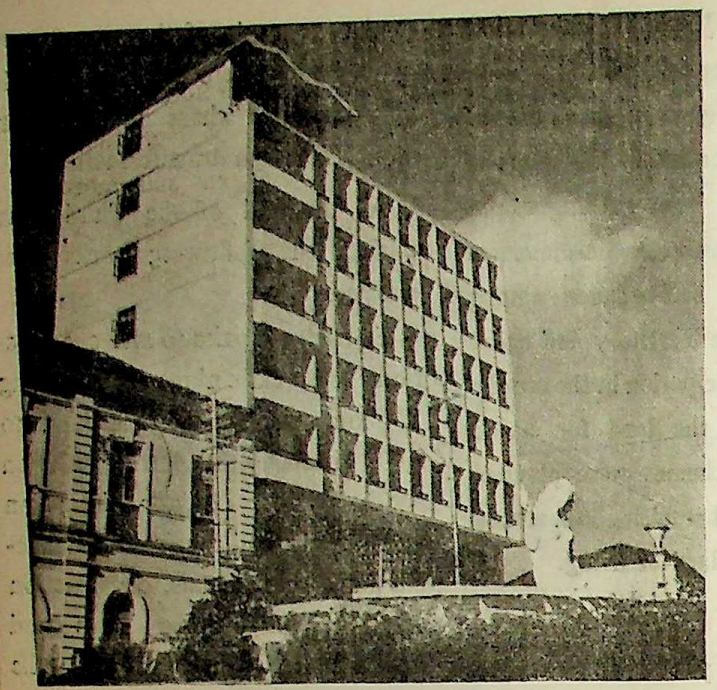

Seven storeyed Tourist Hostel at Panaji.

extended with the purchase of 36 new tractors. Thus, nearly 7,116 hectares of land underwent mechanical cultivation. Besides implementation of these schemes, research and training was also taken up by the Department of Agriculture.

Further Development

The schemes initiated in earlier years were vigorously pursued during the period 1966-67 and 1968-69 in order to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of all types of crops in the Territory.

An important step forward towards intensive agriculture based on an advanced level of technology was the introduction of the high yielding varieties programme in respect of paddy cultivation over large areas, in the Kharif season of 1966.

From 1966 to March 1969, 59,800 acres were brought under high yielding varieties programme the success of which amply proved that the Goan farmer is not only receptive to new ideas and techniques but also anxious to make agriculture a stimulating and rewarding enterprise. The high yielding programme succeeded in greatly increasing rice production in the Territory as the yield of this variety was nearly double than that of the ordinary varieties.

During the same period, sugarcane, ragi and maize cultivation was intensified covering an area of 3,050, 250 and 300 acres, respectively for each type of crop. Horticultural programme covered an area of 4,002 acres. Vegetable Development Scheme yielded a total production of 1,000, 2,000 and 3,800 tons during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively. At the same time 16,300 tons of different types of fertilizers were distributed and 4,581 compost pits were dug to utilise local manurial resources, yielding 13,952 tons of compost. Gliciridae seeds were widely distributed for green manuring and tractors made available to cultivaltors for mechanical cultivation.

The preliminaries such as building, approach roads and layout have been completed for Research Station and Extension Training Centre to impart knowledge of advanced agronomic practices to trainees. These units will start functioning by the end of this year.

Incentive to Farmers

Apart from these physical efforts, long and medium term loans were advanced to cultivators for land improvement and cultivation. During the period under review, Rs. 22,01,358 were disbursed as loans. In 1968-69 alone, Rs. 5,27,474 were given as subsidy to agriculturists.

Water Ski-ing on Mandovi river.

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The paddy production in tons during these years is detailed as follows:—

Year	Goa	Daman
1966-67	79.000	2700
1967-68	1,05.200	3200
1968-69	86.578	

(Kharif crop only).

The estimated total crop including Rabi is 1,01,000 tons approximately).

Self-sufficiency in rice production to be achieved through the increase in yield per unit area by intensive agricultural programmes and through increasing the area under rice by intensive agricultural programmes.

Medical Services

In order to extend medical assistance and facilities to every nook and corner of the Territory so as to benefit the entire population, particularly in rural areas, a number of schemes were launched by the Directorate of Health Services for the last seven years. Modern equipment was acquired and a thorough reorganisation of the medical services undertaken.

The old Medical School and the Pharmacy School were upgraded to Medical College and Pharmacy College, respectively. One Basic Nursing School and three Auxilliary Nurse Midwife Schools were started. Hospitals, rural medical dispensaries, mobile dispensaries were opened. A number of Control and Eradication Programmes were introduced. Family Planning campaigns and Health Education Programme were vigorously conducted.

The programme of hospital building started in earnest so that within years each of the 11 talukas had at least one hospital. Simultaneously, special wards were constructed in the existing hospitals in the Medical Hospital, Panaji, T. B. Sanatorium, Margao, Hospicio Hospital at Margao, Asilo Hospital, Mapusa and the Hospitals at Ponda and Sanguem. More staff was recruited and modern equipment acquired to make these hospitals worth the name. Goa has now a ratio of 2·7 beds per thousand which is much higher than the bed ratio for the whole of India.

Besides the 26 hospitals, 31 rural medical dispensaries, three mobile dispensaries, 36 maternity and child welfare centres, a number of first-aid units were started in rural areas. There are also 20 health centres and sub-health centres so that the entire rural population is adequately provided with medical care. Four dental clinics have been started in the four main towns of Goa. In 1968, the new hospital building at Vasco-da-Gama was completed and the hospital shifted to it and the bed strength raised from 10 to 40. The total bed strength in the territory is thus 1843. The new hospital building at Pernem is nearing completion. The construction of Infectious Diseases Hospital at Ponda has also been taken up.

Primary Health Centres

The activities of former delegacias and sub-delegacias now called health centres and sub-health centres were stepped up and implementation of a scheme to reorganise the Health Services by setting up 15 primary health centres, 10 sub-centres and 4 urban health centres began last year.

Training Programme

By the end of 1967, 66 nurse midwives had passed out from the Auxilliary Nurse Training Schools. Twenty-seven students completed their training in the Basic Nursing School at the end of 1967. During 1968, eight more auxilliary nurse midwives students completed their training and 64 were undergoing training whilst 40 students were completing their course in the Basic Nursing School at the end of the year.

Control of Epidemics

The Medical Services in the territory not only provide medical care to patients but also take effective measures to prevent and/or control various types of endemic diseases (such as malaria, filaria, T. B., etc.) and epidemics of influenza, gastro-enteritis, etc. For this purpose a number of special units with specialised staff and equipment have been organised.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme started in 1964 to control the population explosion, has gained momentum and wider acceptance by the people of the Territory. Thanks to intensive Health Education Programme and Facilities for sterilisation operations, loop insertions and other measures to limit the growth of population were stepped up during 1968. Since the inception of the campaign, till the end of 1968, 2,803 loop insertions, 3,359 tubectomies and 344 vasectomies were carried out by the Family Planning Unit.

The Health Department also conducted a vigorous health education campaign through field publicity and radio talks, in collaboration with All India Radio, Panaji. Short training in food sanitation was given to 60 food handlers, at Margao. An Epidemiological cell under an Epidemiologist and a Nutrition cell were set up last year.

Power Supply

Adequate power supply being the *sine qua non* of industrial economy, efforts are being made to

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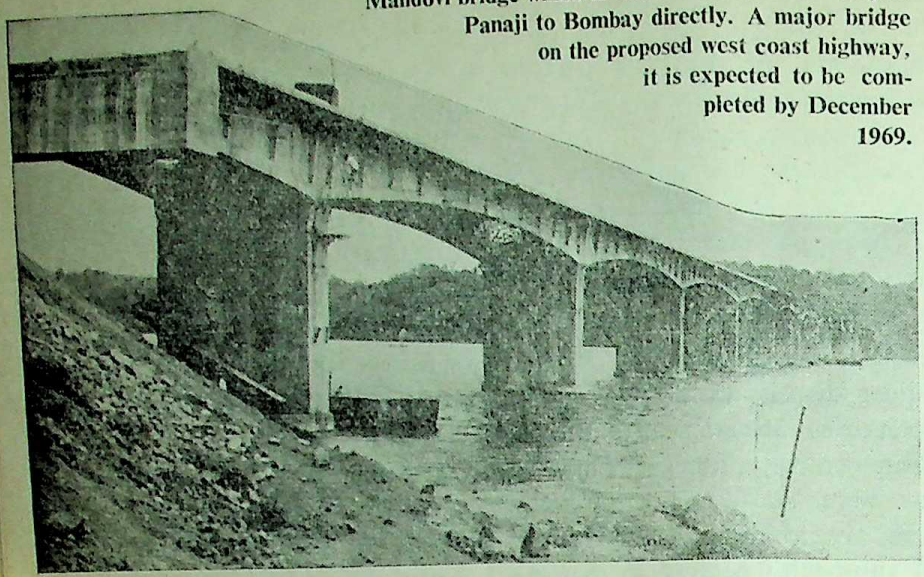

Mandovi bridge which is under construction will join Panaji to Bombay directly. A major bridge on the proposed west coast highway, it is expected to be completed by December 1969.

make power available throughout the length and breadth of the territory so as to ensure rapid development in the industrial as well as agricultural sectors. Hence the power sector was given a high priority in the development programme of the Territory.

The existing electrical facilities being inadequate to cope with the growing demand for power supply, a full-fledged Electricity Department was created in 1963 to undertake a crash programme of electrification and power supply in the territory. Accordingly, two schemes were framed viz. (1) Power Development in Goa and (2) Power Development in Daman and Diu. The implementation of these plans, began during the Third Plan, are being carried forward to the Fourth Plan period.

The scheme for power development in Goa with an outlay of Rs. 947 lakhs, comprises essentially a transmission, sub-transmission, distribution and rural electrification projects based on availing of bulk supply from Maharashtra and Mysore. The scheme for power development in Daman and Diu is a distribution and rural electrification scheme with an outlay of Rs. 57·25 lakhs based on bulk supply of power from neighbouring Gujarat State.

Power demand in Goa is steadily increasing. From a paltry 2·2 MW in 1965-66, it rose to 15 MW in 1968-69 and the rate of demand is likely to be quite fast for the next 3 to 4 years. During the last 3 years the per capita consumption of electrical energy increased ten-fold from 8·3 KW during 1965-66 to 82·66 KWH during 1968-69 and up to March of the current year, 10 towns and 58 villages in the territory were provided with electrical power supply and network. Moreover, two circuits of 110 KV line from Mysore Goa border to Ponda were completed and commissioned by November 1966 and a 10·5 MVA 110/33 KV sub-station set up by the same date line. The capacity of this sub-station was increased to 40·5 MVA by the end of March 1969. Simultaneously, 33/11 KV sub-stations were set up at Pednem, Bicholim, Panaji and Margao. To supplement local supply of power, agreements have been concluded with the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore for supply of bulk power to the extent of 32 MW by the end of 1970-71 and 52 MW from 1971-72 onwards. Daman and Diu requires about 1 MW which is supplied from Gujarat State.

Trainees are learning to handle sophisticated lathe machine at general purpose workshop set up by the Government.

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...opment of Education

...re has been a significant deve-...ent in the sphere of education ...e Territory, since liberation.

...mary Education.—Free and ...mpulsory primary education has ... introduced at the primary ... and the enrolment of school ...en in the age groups of ... years (Stds. I to IV) is 1,09,613 ...g the current year. The total ...ber of primary schools in both ...rnment and private including ...ary sections in the secondary ...ols is 1,048 today including ...w Government primary schools ...ed in 1968-69. The total number ...primary teachers staffing both ...rnment and private schools is ... out of which nearly 50 per ... are women.

...e middle stage education has ... shown a steady growth. There ...w 225 middle schools, besides ... middle sections attached to ...s Government and non-...rnment high schools. The total ...ber of students in the middle ...e schools is 37,428 (out of ... 13,849 are girls) taught by ... teachers. Both primary and ...dle schools have been provided ... libraries.

...e mid-day meals scheme started ...g 1964-65 as a pilot scheme has been continued this year too, covering 300 primary schools with total strength of 12,000 children.

Secondary Education.—During the year 1968-69, there were 169 high schools with an enrolment of 22,871 students attending Stds. VIII to XI. Maintenance grants to 173 high schools to the tune of 48·14 lakhs of rupees were given during that period. Special laboratory grants totalling Rs. 29,749 under the crash programme for development of science education were also given to 15 schools not benefited previously. Government Rural High Schools started in 1966-67 and 1967-68 have also been making substantial progress and the enrolment therein is steadily rising.

Technical Education.—Technical Education at the Secondary level has made good progress as proved by the enrolment at the Technical High School centres at Panaji, Mapusa and Daman. Suitable plots of land have been acquired by the Government for the construction of buildings for Government Multi-purpose High School in Margao and Government Technical High School, Mapusa.

A number of seminars and camps to discuss various aspects of education were organised during the period under review.

University Education.—All the University Colleges in the Territory registered a spurt in enrolment during 1968-69 as detailed below:—

1. Arts and Science College (Goa).	3,477
2. Arts and Science College (Daman).	182
3. Commerce College, Panaji.	245
4. Medical College ..	329
5. Pharmacy College.	76

The number of post-graduate students attending the Post-Graduate Centre at Panaji rose from 77 in 1965-66 to 202 in 1968-69.

The total enrolment in the Engineering College was 89 for the previous academic year and is 119 for the current year. Construction of Engineering College campus has been already started at Farmagudi, Ponda and the whole scheme will cost Rs. 73·87 lakhs.

The Government Polytechnics is now housed in its own buildings at Altinho and equipped with laboratories and workshops costing about Rs. 10·00 lakhs. The Hostel of the Polytechnics will be thrown open to the students during the current year.

The Industrial Training Institute started in 1966 will also be shifted to a new building at Farmagudi. The total number of trainees in the I. T. I. last academic year was 67.

Besides running the above educational institutions, the Department of Education has also undertaken a number of special schemes to disseminate knowledge and scientific industrial training such as (1) Apprenticeship scheme, (2) Eradication of Illiteracy, (3) Special camps like the one organised by the Natya Akademi for 21 days with participation of 35 trainees, (4) Audio-Visual

...ed for Teachers' Training College at Porvorim in Bardez Taluka

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Unit which holds regular film shows for school children and (5) Academy of music to impart training in both Eastern and Western music.

Physical Education Scheme.—To co-ordinate all sports activities in the Territory the Government has constituted a State Council of Sports to supersede the Physical Education Board. As a result of an intensive physical efficiency drive, 106 testing centres were set up in 1968-69 in which 16,163 persons, both men and women, participated enthusiastically.

Panchayats

The Panchayat system introduced in Goa, Daman and Diu in October 1962 after the first ever Panchayat elections held in the Territory, has the object of providing self-Government at village level. The popular Ministry which came into power in 1963 took a series of measures to make the functioning of Panchayats more effective during the period of Third Five-Year Plan. Recently, the Panchayat Regulation of 1962 was modified to give representation to women so as to make the latter equal partners in the task of carving out a better social order through self-rule. The total number of women members in Panchayats of this Territory is now about 169 and the number of Panchayats has been increased from the original 159 to 167.

Since their inception, the Panchayats have achieved considerable success in rural development. Their activities included construction and repairs to culverts, approach roads, small bridges, digging up of drinking water wells, establishment of village libraries, mahila mandals, youth clubs and raising of funds for school buildings and panchayat ghars. Thus, so far, the Panchayats have constructed 380 school-rooms, raised 190 culverts; constructed roads of total length of 620 km.; dug over 326 potable water-wells; built 57 panchayat ghars; reclaimed 1,700 acres of land, repaired or constructed 48 bandharas; set up 19 rural reading rooms, conducted 116 adult education classes besides holding periodic training camps to impart advanced knowledge to Sarpanchas and Deputy Sarpanchas. Under the supervision of Development Blocks, the Panchayats have been effectively helping the Government to implement its periodical agricultural crash programmes to increase foodgrain production. The Panchayats were also, to a large extent, instrumental in popularising the high yielding varieties of paddy by organising a door to door campaign. The Panchayats have now been entrusted with the work of birth registration within their respective jurisdiction.

The proposal in the Fourth Five-Year Plan include, for the first time, incentive grants and loans to Village Panchayats in view of the commendable work done by them in raising the standard of living at the rural level. A provision of Rs. 9·50 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose. Small savings in the rural areas will be mobilised through the Village Panchayats.

Goa Medical College

The upgrading of the 126-year old Goa Medical School into a full-fledged Medical College in 1963 was a landmark in the development of higher education facilities in the Territory.

The new college fully equipped with modern appliances, class-rooms, laboratories and properly staffed conforms with the standards prescribed by the Bombay University to which it is affiliated for the teaching of the M.B. B. S. course. There are 65 seats for this course and a heavy rush is observed every year to secure admission. In 1968 the first batch of 18 M.B.B.S. students completed their internship and were awarded M. B. B. S. degree. In the first M. B. B. S. examination held in October 1968, out of 63 candidates 38 were declared successful.

As per decision taken by the Indian Medical Council, a condensed M.B.B.S. course for Medico-Cirurgiao of the Old Medical School was started in July 1968. The course is of one and half-years duration and 30 students joined the first batch.

Pending the completion of a full-fledged Medical College campus at Pambolim, a number of constructions were carried out in the grounds of the Medical College Hospital, Panaji, such as a new building for the Blood Bank at a cost of Rs. 81,000 and another for the O.P.D. of the hospital where the daily average attendance of patients is 318. The Ribandar Hospital is also attached to the Medical College and the daily average attendance of outdoor patients here is 57.

Two new departments—Orthopaedics and Psychiatry fully equipped and staffed have been opened during the year and are the only of their kind in whole Territory. The College has also hired two buildings at Santa Cruz and Mandur to house Urban and Rural Health Centres respectively.

The Medical College affords free medical treatment for persons with monthly income below Rs. 300. All the Government servants and freedom fighters also enjoy this concession.

Public Works Department

As in the past years, the Public Works Department continued its activities and was engaged in extensive road and bridge construction.

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maintenance and improve-
besides other construction
New roads were opened to
communications and expand
network of roads covering the
tory.

The main works now in progress
rise the construction of Betim-
-Calangute Road, Candolim-
road, Parra-Arpora road
building for Central Jail,
Health Centre at Candolim
Teachers' Training College
at Porvorim.

The Aguada-Candolim road
uring about 4·7 km. is estima-
to cost 4·62 lakhs and by now
km. of the road have been
alted. Black topping and asphal-
of roads was also extensively
rtaken so as to make more and
roads fully motorable, the
important being the Pilerne-
olim road (5 km.), Parra-
ra road via Nagoa (3·2 km.)
Saligao-Calangute (4·1 km.).

Aguada Central jail works for
thening of cells, creation of
ities like water supply, provi-
of facilities for rehabilitation of
prisoners by setting up " carpen-
workshop " are in progress. Staff
ers for permanent personnel
Central jail are also being
as well as a reservoir of water
ricultural purposes. A portion
approach road to Aguada has
been completed.

Candolim a building, estimated
Rs. 1·35 lakhs, for a Health
capable of accommodating 16
is nearing completion. The
ers Training College Hostel
at Porvorim is a double-
building and will have
ms besides other amenities
Kitchen, bathroom and will
modate 100 inservice trainee
of the said college. The
cost of the hostel is
lakhs.

Forests

The forest development programme in the Territory began five years ago with the setting up of the Forest Department. During this brief span considerable progress has been made and the Plantation Scheme together with allied projects for the scientific management of forests has yielded excellent results.

The main achievements were demarcation of the forest boundaries, maintenance of the old 1,703·134 km. boundary, repairs to 4,194 cairns and erection of 998 new ones; forest protection through night patrols to prevent illicit cutting of forests; forest publicity through the media of press, films and annual Vanamahotsavas and above all an extensive crash plantation programme. Extensive areas were thus covered with Eucalyptus, teak, cashew, rubber, bamboo, casuarina and sawar plantations from 1964 up-to-date.

Efforts were also made to preserve the dwindling fauna of the Territory. The Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1965 was introduced and so far three game sanctuaries have been constituted.

Tourism

In the field of tourism, Goa completed six years of planned development.

The main achievement of the year under review was the opening of the tourist cottages at Colva. These cottages were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. The construction of these cottages have provided an opportunity to the tourists to appreciate the beauty of that famous sea-side resort of Goa.

During the last year, the first phase of one important scheme was finalised with regard to the Mapusa Hillock where a tract of 22,000 square metres land was purchased for the hanging garden. This project will certainly be a boon to the home tourists in northern area of this Territory. This scheme will be completed by the end of the next year.

Last year, foundation was laid for the construction of a picnic shack at Mahem which is now nearing completion. This shack will be probably commissioned by the end of the current year. The Mahem lake will thus be brought into lime light of tourism and developed for winter recreation sports. Side by side, accommodation is being increased by construction of a dormitory at Calangute which will also be commissioned shortly. This dormitory will serve the needs of low income group tourists.

Minor constructions such as that of kitchen in the Tourist Hostel; completion of an overhead tank at the Tourist Dormitory at Calangute are being envisaged during the current year.

During the last year, intensive efforts were made to beautify large areas of tourist interest by plantation of ornamental plants. This scheme is going to be a regular feature of the tourism plan.

In the field of transport, two more units have been added to the existing fleet of buses. One is 13-seater minibus which will cater to the needs of limited groups of tourists, the other one is a 33-seater chassis, which after the body building is completed, will be utilised for the Inter-State Tours.

Other Activities

Besides the above main developmental activities and achievements, several other Departments also contributed to the progress of the Territory and welfare of its people.

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Thus, for example the Labour Department, apart from handling 765 labour disputes and settling 140 cases by conciliation, opened an Employment Exchange in Panaji which helped in providing jobs to a large number of registered candidates. Last year, this Department started two special units viz. (*i*) Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information not only to guide youths and adults and improve their chances of employment but also to compile and examine the employment data in this Territory. The Department is also responsible for the enforcement of the various Labour Acts and Laws extended to Goa, Daman and Diu.

Similarly, the Public Assistance Department (Provedoria) continued and extended its humanitarian activities of maintaining or opening six asylums for old and poor people, four orphanages, two Mahilashramas and three nurseries at different localities of the territory. Also subsidies to needy families and poor students were disbursed. Doles to 1,800 beggars were paid through the Village Panchayats. Mid-day meals for poor workers and school children were given at a special hall in Panaji. Moreover, the Department has been giving immediate relief to victims of fire and flood calamities and also took up rehabilitation of the crippled by providing them with artificial limbs and wheel-chairs. Spectacles were also distributed to poor individuals and students. All these activities were financed partly by Government grants and partly by the Provedoria's own income (lotteries and other sources).

A Town and Country Planning Department has also been set up to control and guide building construction activities so as to preserve aesthetics in the towns and conform to the modern standards of housing development.

As a result of continuous development efforts through various major schemes launched by Government the economy of this Territory is now at a take-off stage. The living conditions specially of the masses in rural areas have shown a remarkable improvement. The continuous process of development has undoubtedly led to the progress and prosperity of the people of the Territory. There is now an all-round improvement and expansion of economic activities in Goa, Daman and Diu which augur well for the future.

* *

(*continued from page 5*)

Work for National Reconstruction

imbalance. If the plans were formulated districtwise, instead of regionwise, he was sure, the districts would be developed properly and regional imbalance would also be removed. The Government had, therefore, decided to treat the district as a unit for planning purposes. He was confident the new policy would prove effective.

The Chief Minister said that the policy of district as planning unit was explained to elected representatives and officials in the regional development conferences which were recently convened at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The progress of development plans in each region was also reviewed in these meetings and urgent steps were taken, wherever necessary.

Strengthen National Unity

Elaborating the idea of making the district as a planning unit, Shri Naik said that the main problem of development was the proper utilisation of available resources. The new thinking in planning was that the basic needs of undeveloped districts should be fulfilled first and then steps should be taken to bring them on par with other developed districts. He felt that balanced development could be achieved by that process gradually but surely, and the grievances of districts could be redressed. However, he appealed to the people not to give any quarter to divisive tendencies while putting forward their grievances and exhorted them not to lose sight of national unity.

Co-operation of People

The Chief Minister said that the efforts of Government alone were not sufficient for achieving the goal. For that, the entrepreneurship should be encouraged which could make impossible things possible. If the fruits of freedom were to be shared equitably, the whole society would have to make sincere efforts for development. All development programmes could be successfully completed if sincere co-operation from the people was forthcoming.

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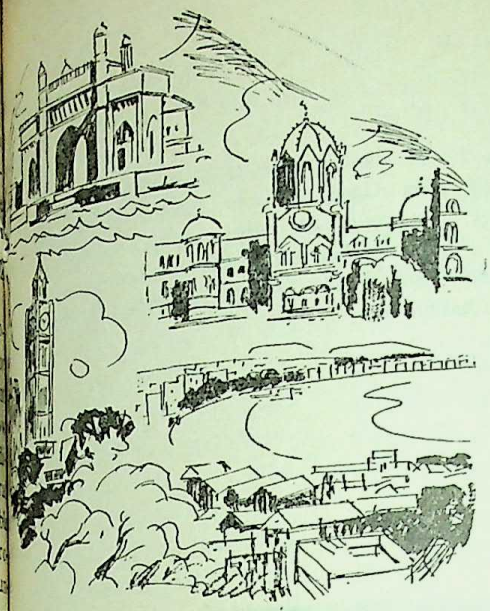

- *Hostels for Backward Class Boys and Girls*
- *Seminar on Induced Breeding of Cultivated Fishes*
- *Maharashtra to present Rs. 15 lakhs to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan*
- *Dispersal of Industries to underdeveloped Regions*

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

HE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the Sant Eknath Vasati Griha, a government hostel meant for backward class boys and the Mirabai Vasati Griha, a hostel meant for backward class girls at Worli on August 15.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that when the society was spending liberally and with a spirit of sacrifice towards their education, it was the duty of the students to live up to its expectation. He said that Maharashtra had given priority to growth of education in its development programme. Referring to promotion of education among the backward classes, Shri Naik said that the State Government was giving freeships and various other concessions to the children coming from the backward classes. He urged the backward class students to fully utilise those concessions.

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, said that education was the prime criterian on which prestige of an individual was based in the society. He said that there were 1,070 hostels for the backward class students in which about 45,000 students were staying. The Government was giving grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs to the institutions running these hostels. He said that during the year 1968-69 the Government spent Rs. 16,80,600 on the hostels.

(*continued on page 25*)

Governor Dr. P. V. Cherian, distributed certificates to the participants of the Seminar on "Induced Breeding of Cultivated Fishes" at Versova, in Bombay, on August 18.

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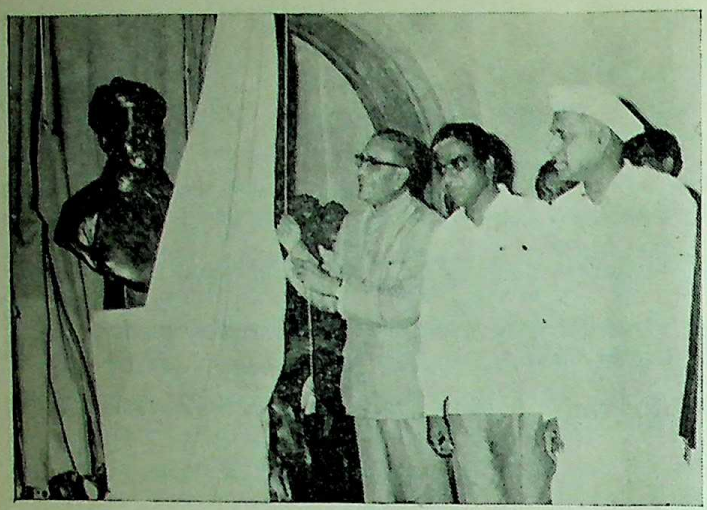
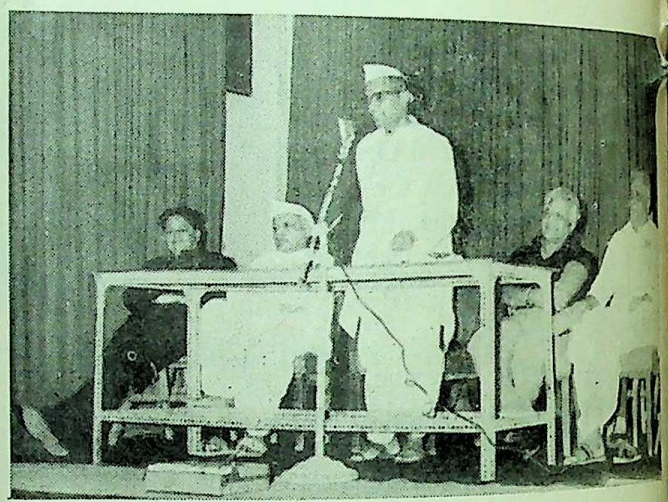


Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, unveiled the bust of Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale, at the Council Hall, Bombay, on August 19. Also seen in the picture from right are Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly.



Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, is seen addressing at Kalapathak Shibir, organised by the Gandhi Birth Centenery Committee, at Bomhay, on August 23. Also seen in the picture are Shri Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Music Director, Shri Vasant Desai, Shri G. D. Madgulkar and Vyanktesh Madgulkar.

Shahir Amar Shaikh Dies in a Car Mishap

Maharashtra's most popular folk and ballad singer, Shahir Amar Shaikh, died in a car accident near Indapur, 80 miles, from Poona, on August 29.

He was 52. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

The whole of Maharashtra was shocked at the news of sudden and untimely death of a great singer.

He was not only a singer but also a composer, who wrote several patriotic songs and ballads. He was an author of four books. Amar Shaikh played a prominent role during the Samyukta Maharashtra struggle. He used to galvanise the vast crowds with inspiring songs. He gave himself selflessly for the public causes and sang tirelessly to raise funds for educational institutions and other noble purposes.

Recently he was busy with setting up of a Shahir Vidyapeeth and a Shahir Nagari in Ahmednagar district for training and rehabilitation of folk singers in Maharashtra.

Shahir Amar Shaikh was actively connected with the 1942 movement. He acted in movies along with Master Vinayak.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, who was shocked to hear the news of Amar Shaikh's death said ' He was ' truly ' a Shahir of people and for the people. He had always made common cause with difficulties of the people. Whatever he wrote was for the people and for the common folk.

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...ued from page 23)

...Earlier, the Chief Minister hoisted ...ational flag in the compound of ...hostel.

...ar on Induced Breeding of ...ated Fishes

...The third session of the regional ...ar on "Induced Breeding of ...ated Fishes" was held at the ...al Institute of Fisheries Educa... ...Versova, under the auspices ...the United Nation's Develop... ...Programme of Technical ...ance by the Food and Agricul... ...Organisation in co-operation ...Indian Council of Agriculture ...rch of the Government of ...on August 11. Shri H. G. ...k, Minister for Food and Civil ...ies, Fisheries and Khar lands, ...rated it.

...eking on the occasion, Shri ...k said that the seminar was one ...best opportunities afforded by ...United Nations, specially the ...O, for the spread of technical ...ledge for increasing food ...ction from aquatic resources. ...added that the nutritionists the ...d over agreed that fish cons... ...s an excellent source of protein ...and considered that animal ...h supply in the world was ...one-third of the total ...t required to provide an ...ate diet.

...rashtra's Potential in Fish ...ction

...While discussing Maharashtra's ...tial in regard to fish produc... ...Shri Vartak said that though it ...both marine as well as fresh ...fisheries, the catch was mostly ...the marine resources. In 1967-... ...marine fish production was ...00 metric tonnes. The value ...total catch to the fishermen ...about Rs. 95 million per year. ...were 300 fishermen's co... ...ive societies in the State and most of the activities and implementation of developmental schemes of the five year plans were carried out through these societies, he added.

The Minister hoped that the seminar would given an excellent opportunity to the persons concerned to examine and discuss the problem with the experts of the trade.

Earlier, Shri K. H. Alikunhi, Director of the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, welcomed the guests.

Dr. V. G. Jhingran, Director, C.I.F.R.I. Barrackpore, West Bengal, proposed a vote of thanks.

Certificates Distributed by Governor

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, gave away certificates to the participants of the five-week seminar on "Induced Breeding of Cultivated Fishes" at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, on August 18.

In his valedictory address at the closing session of the seminar Dr. Cherian emphasised the need for increasing the average catch of fish which was vital for removing protein deficiency in diet. He said that India had a vast aquatic resources. Apart from riverine and estuarine regions, the area covered by ponds, lakes and reservoirs exceeded four million acres of water-spread; yet the per acre production, on an average was very much on low side. It was therefore, most essential that this average production was increased as early as possible, he added. One of the methods for this purpose was undoubtedly, the use of proper quick-growing fish-seed.

The Governor said that efforts should be made to bring all acquatic resources to the full utilisation level for the benefit of mankind by pooling scientific knowledge and effort.

The Governor said that the pond-culture of fishes had also played an important role in the rural economy of Asian and Far Eastern countries as the production centres were generally close to rural areas, thus obviating the necessity and cost of processing the fish and transporting them to considerable distances.

The Governor was happy that the seminar was held in India with the active co-operation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in cordial co-operation of the State Government of West Bengal, Orissa and Maharashtra.

Earlier, Shri K. P. A. Menon, Secretary, Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, welcomed the guests.

Maharashtra to Present Rs. 15 Lakhs to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will be presented a purse of Rs. 15 lakhs. The decision was taken at the meeting of the Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Reception Committee at Sachivalaya, on August 8.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who had convened this meeting said that it was a matter of pride that reception to Abdul Gaffar Khan was being organised. The reception should be organised in such a manner that would help strengthen national integration. He appealed to the people of Maharashtra to accord the Sarhad Gandhi a befitting welcome.

The Committee appointed Shri Vasant Dada Patil, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. It was decided to set up a finance committee to raise the fund.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is expected to arrive in India by September 28 and in Maharashtra in October. The committee has

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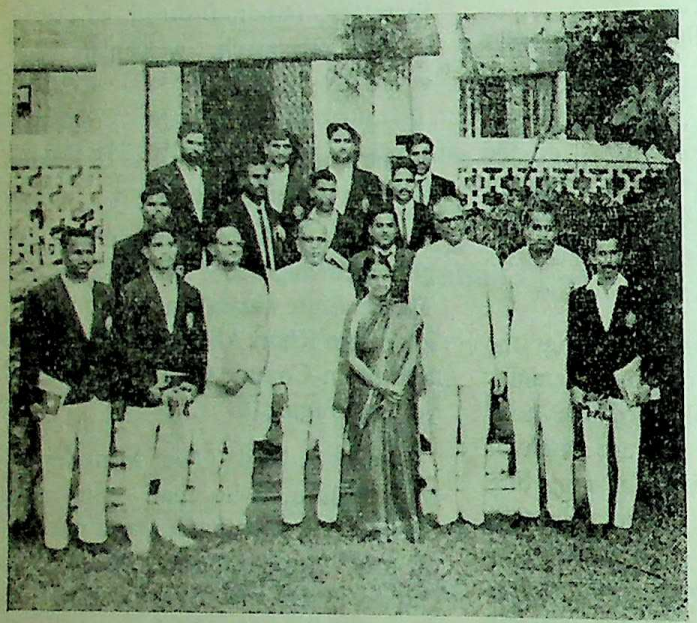
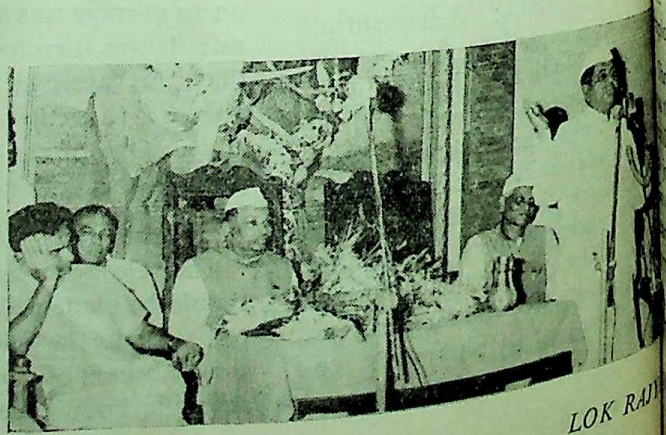
American Peace-corps Shri and Shrimati Irni presented a game chart of Nutrition to Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development recently. Also seen in the picture are Dr. A.U. Shaikh, Secretary to the Education Department, Shri and Shrimati Bomb Parta of American Peace-corps, and Dr. Nayak from UNICEF.



The winners of Championship in Kabaddi and Kho-kho, were fe tated under the Chairmanship of Shri V. P. Naik, at his resid 'Varsha' on August 15. The Chief Minister, Shrimati Naik Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food are seen with the Cham of the team.



Revenue Minister D. S. Desai, inaugurated in Bombay a Conference of Daryaghat Railway sponsored by the Poona Zilla Federation on August 17. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, who presided over the function, and Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture.

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...ised his visit to Sevagram, ...bay, Aurangabad, Poona and ...gpur.

...Kaiser-E-Hind Mills Opened

The new Kaiser-e-Hind Mills, ...ch was closed since last two years ...formally opened on August 15 ...the hands of Shri D. S. Desai, ...ister for Revenue. Shri R. A. ..., Minister for Industries, ...ded. Shri N. M. Tidke, ...ister for Labour, was the chief ...

...s many as 2,500 workers who ...e rendered jobless by the closing ...the Mills will find employment, ...as the Government is running ...Mills. The workers have contri...ed about Rs. 30 lakhs from their ...ident fund.

...e Revenue Minister asked the ...kers to put in hard work in the ...oth and efficient running of the ... He said that workers had ...ed a major role in the industriali...n of the State. In the chang...imes, the employers should treat ...kers as partners.

...ri R. A. Patil said that the ...rnment was alive of the need ...industrial peace which was vital ...industrial progress. He said that ...result of rationalisation in the ...industry a few workers might ...to face retrenchment. In order ...e that eventuality the Govern...ent had recently modified its earlier ...y not to give fresh licences to ...industries in Greater Bombay ...a view to creating more ...ment opportunities.

...ri Tidke said that Maharashtra ...the first State to take over sick ...units to provide employment ...less workers. He said that ...rnment had so far taken over ...14 textile units and it was not ...t to say that they were incurr...losses. In fact some of them ...running in profits. He stated that of the remaining three closed textile units in the State, the Aurangabad Mills was expected to reopen by October 2, the Badnera Mills could be started soon in its present condition and efforts were on for taking over the Saksaria Mills in Bombay

Shri B. L. Makharia, Executive Administrator of the New Kaiser-e-Hind Mills, also spoke on the occasion.

Chief Minister's Condolences

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, expressed profound sorrow at the sad demise of Shri H. R. Mahajani.

The Chief Minister said: "I learned with profound sorrow the sad news of the sudden passing away of Shri H. R. Mahajani. In him we have lost not only a seniormost and outstanding journalist but also a thinker and a politician closely associated with the late Shri Manvendra Roy. Shri Mahajani was also a literary figure of repute and his contributions to the Marathi journalism have earned for themselves a unique place. His constructive criticism of music and fine arts will always be remembered by people as a piece of literature. I extend my heartfelt condolences to the members of his family in their said bereavement. May his soul rest in peace".

Certificates Given to the Trainees

Shri R. A. Patil, Maharashtra's Minister for Industries, who was chief guest at the fourth anniversary of the Progressive Technical Classes at Dadar, on August 16, complemented the institution on its rapid progress in providing technical training in various subjects.

The Minister hoped that technical institutions would do their best in imparting training in technical subjects with advanced facilities of practical training. Shri Patil also distributed certificates awarded by the institution to its successful trainees.

Shri Balvant Atmaram Amre, Principal of the Institute of Radio Technology, presided over the function.

Earlier Shri S. N. Joshi, Principal of the Progressive Technical Classes, welcomed the Minister and also proposed a vote of thanks.

Providing Jobs to Local People

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik's appeal of extending priority to local people in the jobs which did not require special technical skill received commendable response from the industrialists and representatives of industrial organisations at a meeting held at Sachivalaya, on August 19.

The Chief Minister said that the principle had been accepted at the meeting of the National Integration Council held at Shrinagar in June 1968 and as such the Government had urged the employers to implement the same as a policy. The National Development Council had also approved this principle and the Union Ministry of Industrial Development had issued instructions for giving priority in jobs to local people in the Public Sector undertakings. Shri Naik added that the problem of providing employment was in vague all over the country and the respective State Governments were endeavouring to find a solution to it. In Maharashtra the number of farm labour was so high that it could not be possible to absorb them in agriculture and as such it was necessary to absorb them in industries.

The Chief Minister stated that in their representation made before the National Labour Commission appointed by the Government of

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India all the political parties in the Maharashtra Legislature had demanded 90 per cent jobs to local people. He felt that this country-wide problem should be solved with co-operation and goodwill. Shri Naik clarified that providing jobs to local people did not mean that the present incumbents should be replaced by local people. However, whenever vacancies arose in future or new jobs created the principle of providing jobs to local people should be borne in mind. He said that industrialists should also make effort to train the local unskilled labour. The Government on its part was carrying out this work through Industrial Training Institutes.

The Chief Minister made it clear in the meeting that those residing in Maharashtra for many years and accepted Maharashtra as their own State could be regarded as local people, irrespective of language, religion or caste.

Earlier, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, welcomed the guests. Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour was also present at the meeting.

Problems of Landless Labourers Discussed

The problems of landless labourers and those arising under tenancy laws, implementation of Bhudan Yagna were discussed at the meeting of the consultative committee of the Revenue and Forest Department held at Sachivalaya, on August 6. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, presided.

Welcoming the members of the committee, Shri Desai said that such meetings of the committee which have informal discussions between the members of the legislature and the representatives of the Government lead to many fruitful results. He was of the opinion that members of the legislature as representatives of the people could meet the Government for mutual discussions and personal meetings with the Government Officers. Problems confronting the people could be resolved by such personal discussions. He assured that the Government would give consideration to the views expressed by the members. The problems coming under Forest Department had already been discussed.

Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, was also present.

Dispersal of Industries to Under-developed Regions

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, recently called upon the existing large and medium scale industries in Bombay to set up their units in the under-developed areas of the State. The Minister, who was addressing an informal meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, said that unless the large scale and medium scale industries established their units in the industrially backwards areas, the balanced development of the State would not be achieved.

Shri Patil said though Maharashtra was a leading industrial State in the country its economy was predominantly rural in character. Most of the industries were located in the Bombay-Poona region and there was discontent in the inhabitants of industrially backward areas of the State.

Shri Patil said that the State Government had taken a policy decision in respect of dispersal of industries and he was happy to express that it received all party support.

Shri Patil detailed the various steps taken by the Government for dispersal of industries in the backward areas like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan. He said that the Government of Maharashtra had set up the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra for providing finance for new industries in the underdeveloped areas. Besides the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation also gave reference to the industries set up in the backward areas in matters of giving necessary help.

He said that the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation was providing to the Small Scale Industries the necessary raw material at reasonable rates and also good marketing facilities. The State Government was encouraging the small scale industries by giving them a 15 per cent price preference for the purchases made by the Government.

Referring to the vast prospect of new industries being set up in the underdeveloped areas of the State, Shri Patil said that the State was rich in minerals like coal, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone and bauxite and there was great scope for development of mineral industries and mineral based industries in the Vidarbha region and in the districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Kolhapur.

He said that the model scheme of providing incentive to the industries being set in the backward areas would serve as an ideal. He said that under the revised scheme, the industries set up in the backward region were provided refund of the sales tax paid by the existing units in the form of longterm interest-free loans, which moreover, were to rank after equity.

Shri Patil gave a patient hearing to the problems and difficulties of the industries and said that he would do his best to see that no industrialist had any complaint against the administration.

* * *

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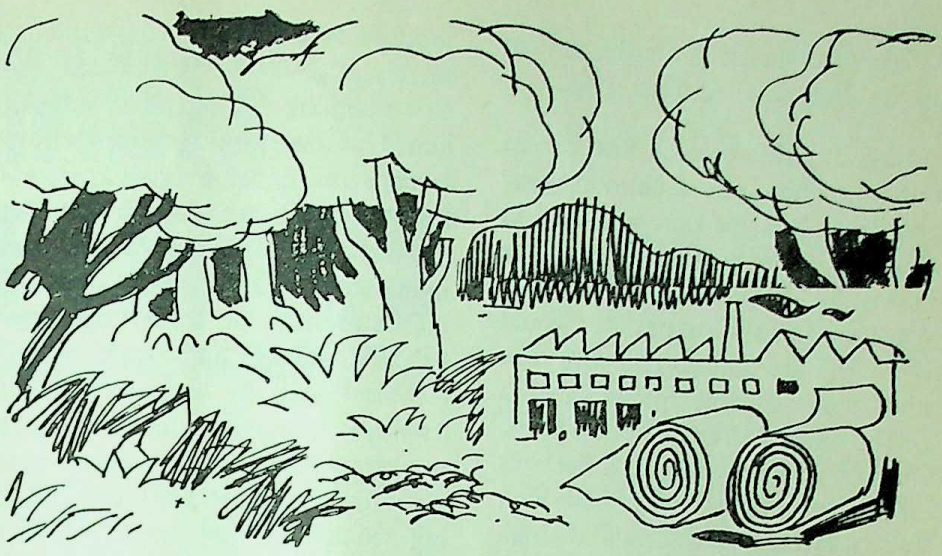

DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

The State Government has formu- lated a forest industrial policy and has appointed a board for total development and intensive manage- ment of forests in the State, during the last year. This was stated by Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, in a talk over A.I.R. Bombay, on the occasion of the 20th Vanmahotsav which had a special significance in the current year.

Reviewing the work done during the last year, Shri Patel said that the foundation of a model forest industrial policy in the State was laid down during the year. The State Government had decided to deviate from the old policy of selling forests by open auction to attract entre- preneurs desirous of establishing forest-based industries in the vicinity of forest areas in the State. The Government would allow the indus- trialists to purchase the basic raw material for forest-based industries for a 20-year contract, subject to the revision every three years. It is expected that the entrepre- neurs would welcome this departure in the policy.

Forest Landmarks

On the formulation of the new policy, the Deputy Minister said, there was an encouraging response from the entrepreneurs. On the basis of the policy, the Government received 15 to 20 proposals from the industrialists to set up forest-based industries in the State. The Forest Minister had also initiated a study team to assess the forest resources for industrial development. The study team submitted its report in February last indicating the possi- bility of starting several major, medium and small scale industries in important forest areas. The survey of forest resources for industrial development and the enunciation of the forest industrial policy are important landmarks in the annals of forest management.

Work During the Year

The Deputy Minister said, the most important work done during the year was about the use of forests for industrial purposes. Immediate attention was focussed on total development of the productive forest areas of low value. The solution of shortage of forest produce did not lie in extension of the forest areas but in maximising the production from the available forest areas. Most of our forest areas were in a sadly depleted condition and largely stocked with species of low value, which, in the remote forest areas, do not permit of economic exploitation.

Work on Project Basis

A high-power board had been set up, Shri Patel said, to undertake total development and intensive management of selected units of primarily miscellaneous forests in Bhandara, Nagpur and Chanda districts on project basis as an economic enterprise. Rs. 3·75 crores

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had been earmarked for the project in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Initially, the project has carved out four units, one each in Nagpur and Bhandara districts and two in Chanda district with an approximate area of 30,350 hectares for each unit. An area of about 810 hectares would be clear-felled and planted with teak and other valuable species in each of the units. At the end of 30 years, an area of nearly one lakh hectares of low value forests would have been fully converted into forests of high value. The present gross revenue of Rs. 2,875 per hectare would rise to Rs. 28,000 per hectare at maturity which is nearly 10 times of the present revenue. The fully stocked forests would complete satisfaction of local demand for forest produce.

Nuclei of Forest Produce

Shri Patel felt that the creation of these nuclei of essential forest produce for industrial needs would stimulate establishment of integrated forest industrial complexes with considerable export potential. The Board might eventually consider establishment of integrated complexes either on its own or in public, private or joint sectors. The board would not merely exploit the forests and convert them by raising plantations. It aimed at the total development of forest areas, enveloping all aspects of forest management which included development of net work of communications. Other aspects include mechanisation of forest operation to avoid wastage and also to impart technical skill to backward forest-dwellers, full employment of forest workers in the tract, welfare activities for the labour employed including residential and transport facilities, provision of foodgrains, drinking water and medical facilities.

Employment to Backward People

The project work by itself will provide employment to an estimated 4,000 workers of the primarily backward classes and tribals all the year round, besides creating additional employment opportunities due to ancillary development.

Another aspect of the project is its far reaching impact on the development of backward forest regions and the tribal population which inhabit these tracts. Forestry is essentially labour intensive and modern forestry would inevitably result in all round development of these people, Shri Patel added.

Survey of Land

The Deputy Minister said that afforestation for soil conservation work covered an area of 4,1[illegible] hectares during the year under review. A scheme was also prepared for soil conservation in selected river valley projects. The machinery set up under the scheme carried out survey of 81,743 hectares of land.

Regarding the problem of fuel wood, which is important for rural areas, Shri Patel said, that more land had been brought under plantations for fuel at a cost of about Rs. [illegible] lakhs. Some village panchayats had offered their land to the Forest Department for raising small wood lots for fuel.

A Complementary Phase of Green Revolution

Shri Patel felt that the development of forests was a complementary phase of green revolution, and the steps taken by Government for development of forests would be usher in an era of prosperity.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

N August 4, after the question hour, Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy ister for Rural Development, ed before the House the annual ministrative report of the Nasik Parishad for the year 1967-68.

ter, the Bombay Building Re- and Reconstruction Board Bill, as amended by the Select mittee was considered in the se. The Bill was tabled by Y. J. Mohite, Minister for sing. The Minister gave an rmation about the recommenda- s in the original Bill and the dments made by the Select mittee.

ri Hashu Advani suggested that Bill should be again sent to the Committee for consideration. pressed dissatisfaction at the rnment taking the power in its to apply the provisions of the the suburban areas in Bombay.

ri Krishnarao Dhulup welcomed Bill, but at the same time he ested the cess to be levied on the ldings which were not required to pair in next ten years and ested that such buildings should cluded from this Bill.

ri Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan comp- ted the Government on this Bill.

ri Boman Behram pointed out the Select Committee had not de any special amendments in the . He expressed a doubt that as the lords and tenants of the houses which came under the leave licence scheme were not going to shoulder a burden of cess, the other landlords would get their tenants turned as tenants of the leave licence system and would avoid the cess.

Dr. M. N. Birje and Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya welcomed the Bill. Shri Ganacharya said that majority of the tenants residing in the repairable buildings were the working-class and middle class people. So it would be an injustice to them if they were to pay 20 per cent cess.

The proceedings for the day were adjourned while Shri Ganacharya was talking.

Communalism not Encouraged

In response to a calling attention notice in connection with a speech made by Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, on the occasion of birth anniversary celebrations of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, at Kolhapur, on July 25, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, made a statement in the House, on August 5. In his statement, Shri Naik said that Shri Mohite had given a summary of his speech at Kolhapur to him which he was placing on the table of the House. From the speech it did not appear that Shri Mohite had in any way encouraged communalism. On the contrary, he had clarified that no community or country would make any progress by resorting to communalism. Shri Mohite, in the said speech, had dwelt at length as to how the problem of communalism and casteism should be kept under control.

More Employment Opportunities Needed for Rural Folk

Shri Mohite, in his speech, had laid emphasis on giving more emplo- ment opportunities to the people from rural areas who were backward because they did not get such opportunities today as preference was given to merit. He had therefore proposed that jobs should be reserved for the people coming from the rural areas on the basis of population in order to ensure that they also felt that they were getting their due share in the welfare State, as that was the first test of a welfare State.

Shri Naik said that every individual in the society had a right to express his personal opinions and Shri Mohite had expressed his opinions. That, however, did not mean that the Government too was of the same opinion.

The Chief Minister told the House that the Maharashtra Government's policy in this regard had been enunciated by Shri Y. B. Chavan, the then Chief Minister of the State, at the time of the formation of Maharashtra State.

Agitation by M.S.E.B. Employees

Shri R. K. Mhalgi called the attention of the Government to the agitation started by the employees of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board with effect from July 23 for securing their demands and the State Government's reaction to it.

Board Negotiating with Union

In response, Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Electricity, in a statement,

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told the House that the demands made by the employees in the charter of demands submitted to the Electricity Board by the Maharashtra Veej Mandal Kamgar Sangh from Marathwada were for revising the pay-scales of Class IV employees, rationalisation of pay-scales of other employees, enhancing dearness allowance, etc.

Shri Hiray said that as the representatives of the Board were negotiating with the Union, the Government had not been requested to intervene in the dispute. He expressed the hope that the dispute would be amicably settled.

House Repairs Bill Discussed

The House considered the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Bill, 1968. Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya concluded his comments on the Bill.

Shri M. N. Gogate said that as the Select Committee had thoroughly considered every clause of the Bill, it was not necessary to refer it again to the Select Committee. He called upon the State Government to make efforts to secure central assistance for the purpose of constructing houses and thus reduce the burden of cess. He also suggested that the State Government should make a provision of Rs. 2 crores instead of Rs. 1 crore for assisting the Board.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that it would not be possible for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to bear the burden of Rs. 1 crore and if the Corporation was compelled to give the amount it would have to raise the amount by increasing the taxes. He suggested that the State Government should give the financial assistance to the Board.

Shri A. N. Namjoshi said that the Select Committee had made certain amendments to the Bill but it had not completely changed it for the better. The provisions of the Bill would be more advantageous to the landlords and there would be more burden on the tenants. He pleaded for reducing the proposed cess.

Shri Ram Mahadik welcomed the Bill. Though the Government was not bound to give any compensation to the landlords for the land, they should be given some amount on humanitarian grounds, he said.

Shri F. M. Pinto expressed his dissatisfaction that certain buildings were excluded from the purview of the provisions of the Bill. He said that cess should be levied on all the buildings. He pleaded that the burden of cess would be unbearable to the poor tenants and therefore it should be reduced to one half.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri L.P. Shah, Krishna Desai, Datta Samant, W. S. Matkar, J. G. Dattani and P. T. Patel.

Non-availability of Text Books

On August 6, Shri S. S. Sawant, moved a calling attention notice in connection with the non-availability of text books in the market.

In response, Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, made a detailed statement, in the House, in which he said that most of the books for primary classes were available in the market except a few, but those books would also be available by the end of August. As regards the text books recommended for secondary schools, the Deputy Minister said that there was some dispute about the prices of 253 out of 611 sanctioned text books and, therefore, the publishers did not put them in the market on sale. As a result of this, there was shortage of books of science, arithmetic and geography in Poona and Bombay Divisions. Later, the whole issue was reconsidered and the publishers put on sale the books of secondary schools under protest against the approved price of the books.

The Government had asked the Chairman of the Text Books Bureau to take suitable steps to ensure that such a dispute about prices of books did not arise in future, by placing this subject before the Bureau for full consideration.

Minister's Reply

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, replied to the debate on the House Repairs Bill. Shri Mohite said that the discussion on the Bill had been enlightening but he opposed the suggestion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee again. The Bill had to be moved under very special circumstances and the draft had been so prepared that it would be acceptable to almost all the persons. The Bill was prepared with the object of providing benefits to lakhs of people and it would be impossible to satisfy all the critics. Because there was no unanimity among the members of the Select Committee, it did not necessarily mean that there was shortcomings in the Bill. The Bill was a right step in the direction of their march towards socialism and the provisions of the Bill would be effective in solving the house repairs problem. It was an important step taken by the State Government. The legislation would be enforced in Bombay City only where the house repairs problem had become very difficult and there was no question at all of enforcing it at places where the problem was not difficult, Shri Mohite said. There was also no question of applying it to the suburbs now, but a provision to that effect had been made in the Bill.

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Explaining as to why certain build-
gs had been excluded from the
ope of the Bill, the Minister said
at the owners of these buildings
d apart a definite amount for the
irs.

He allayed the fears of the members
at the landlord would be in a posi-
ion to evict a tenant who had not
id the cess for a period of six
onths. He pointed out that the
andlord would be required to resort
o the same legal process as was
ecessary for evicting the tenant
ho failed to pay the rent for
period of six months if he want-
d to evict the defaulting tenant in
spect of payment of cess.

As regards the question of levy
ess on buildings constructed after
, which according to some
embers did not require repairs, Shri
ohite said that the amount derived
ess from buildings which needed
pairs would not have been suffi-
ent to meet the huge expenditure
house repairs. He allayed the
ars of some members that the cess
ould be increased in future.

He told the House that the State
overnment had from the beginn-
g made efforts to secure the
ancial assistance for the develop-
t of Bombay but they had not
ccceeded. If such assistance
ame forth from the Government of
dia it would certainly be used for
e purpose.

Shri Mohite told the House that
ould not be possible for the
overnment to set apart more then
1 crore for the house repairs as
provision for house building
ly in the Fourth Plan was of
8 crores only. He denied that the
mbay Municipal Corporation's
ability of providing Rs. 1
was very big. It was its duty,
added. As regards giving
mpensation to the landlords for
ond, he said that there was no
other alternative but to pay the current market price for the land as compensation to the landlords.

Referring to the criticism that the burden of cess put on the tenants was excessive, Shri Mohite said that the responsibilities entrusted to the landlords, tenants, Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Government were quite proper and inevitable.

The Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board would be having a fund of Rs. 55·42 crores in the course of 10 years and out of this amount Rs. 30·52 crores would be available for constructing new houses. Shri Mohite assured the House that the Board would function efficiently and then requested the House to pass the Bill.

Out of the eight amendments, three amendments moved by Shri Boman Behram and Shri Ram Telang were accepted by the House.

Show Cause Notice to Sangli Municipality

On August 7, Shri R. K. Mhalgi moved a calling attention notice in respect of the failure of the Sangli Municipal Council to act on the show cause notice served on it by the Government and the decision about " dharna " taken by some Municipal Councillors with effect from July 29 and the State Government's reaction to it.

Minister's Statement

In response, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, made a detailed statement in which he said that the Director of Municipal Administration had informed the Government that the Sangli Municipal Council had not acted as per the report of the special audit of accounts for the period 1949-1954. Similarly, it had not acted on the audit report for the period 1944 to 1948, 1964-65 and 1965-66 inspite of instructions issued by the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts Commissioner, Collector and Director of Municipal Administration, from time to time. The internal auditor of the Municipal Council had reported that there was a misappropriation of an amount totalling Rs. 1,65,000. The Collector had directed the Council to fix the responsibility about this misappropriation but it was not prepared for it. Under these circumstances, the Government had issued a show cause notice to the Municipal Council on June 5, 1969 to explain within 20 days as to why Administrator should not be appointed under the Municipal Act.

Later, the President of the Council requested the Government to extend the time limit for giving a reply to the show cause notice and it had been extended up to July 15, 1969 but it rejected the request for not enjoining upon the President to place the notice before the Council as the notice was served on the Council through the President and the Council had to give a reply. The President of the Council again wrote to Government stating that it was found that Shri Phadke and Shri Joglekar had misappropriated the amount and that they had been dismissed. It was also stated that a request had been made by adopting a resolution that investigation should be made by the C.I.D. While the Council was taking action, the show cause notice was received. It was stated in the President's letter, that, if necessary, an enquiry officer should be appointed and the guilty should be punished.

Shri Kher said that taking into consideration all these things, the Government decided to stay the show cause notice till an enquiry

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was held to find out the amount involved in the misappropriation and the persons responsible for the same. Accordingly, the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts, Bombay had been directed to audit the accounts of the Municipal Council from 15th June 1966 and the accounts of the Jubilee Electric Works from 1st April 1968. Similarly, the case of misappropriation involving an amount of Rs. 1,65,000 had been referred to the C.I.D. for investigation. The question of appointing an enquiry officer was under the consideration of the Government, the Minister said.

On July 26, 1969, the Collector of Sangli informed the State Government that the Opposition Councillors had informed him that the show cause notice served on the Municipal Council had not been placed before the Council and therefore the Minister should take necessary action immediately. The Collector also informed the District Superintendent of Police that if no reply was given to the Government's show cause notice by the Municipal Council before July 28, 1969, they would resort to " Dharna " at 11 a.m. on July 29 in the verandah of the Collectorate. The Collector was asked to convey to the Councillors that the question of appointing an enquiry officer was under Government's consideration, on July 28.

Although the Government's decision was conveyed to the Councillors, they resorted to " Dharna " outside the compound of the Collectorate on July 29 and lifted it on July 31, Shri Kher said.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya called the attention of the Government to the announcement of the Bombay Gas Company to enhance the rates as a result of which the citizens would be put to economic hardships.

In response, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, in a statement, told the House that the Bombay Gas Company was not free to increase the rates as it had to increase the rates under the Bombay Gas (Fixation of Price Limit) Regulations. If there was reduction of expenditure of the company or there was a reduction in the price of coal or oil the rates of gas would also be reduced. Whenever the prices of coal and oil went up the company sent a proposal to Government to allow it to increase price of gas and when the Government was satisfied that there was no intention of making any profit, the price rise was allowed.

Shri Patil said that even today the price of gas was lower than the price of other fuels.

The Speaker declared that Sarvashri S. Farooq Pasha, S.M. Pasha, N. S. Deshmukh, S. B. Deotale, N. V. Ugale, B. J. Kale and S. B. Jivtode have been elected as members of the Court of the Punjabrao Agriculture University.

The House discussed the amendments to the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Bill, 1968 (as amended by the select committee). In all 29 amendment were discussed and three were accepted by the House.

Later, the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, read the adjournment motion brought by Sarvashri K. N. Dhulap, V . R. Kaldate and Hashu Advani about the separate area allotted for funeral of untouchables and other castes at the crematorium at Tank Bunder in the Bombay Municipal Corporation jurisdiction and sad situation which Shri Sadashiv Sonawane had to face on that account recently. The Speaker told the House that the motion could not be admitted as the subject was within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Even then if the Minister wanted to make a statement about it he might do so.

Thereupon, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, in a statement, told the House that the discrimination that was being made at the Tank Bunder cemetery had been removed with effect from July 23, 1969.

S. T. Fares

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing and State Transport, stated in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on August 8 that it was not correct to say that the Government had decided to increase the passenger fares of the State Transport buses. He said that the State Transport Corporation was the competent authority to decide whether fares should be increased or not. The Minister, who was replying to the calling attention motion of Shri Hashu Advani, Shri L. R. Hatankar and Shri S. P. Kapgate on the subject, said that perhaps the members must be having in their mind the notification issued by the Home Department inviting objections and suggestions in regard to the fixing of maximum fare (inclusive of the amount of tax on passengers carried by road in stage carriages) for each stage of six kilometres or part thereof on buses on the State roads. He said that the Finance Minister had already made a mention of increasing the passenger tax on buses plying in the rural areas from 20 to 22 per cent. in his budget speech.

Shri Mohite, however, stated that the State Transport Corporation was in a position to bear the taxes and its incidence would not fall on the travelling public.

House Repairs Bill Discussed

The House resumed the discussion of the Bombay Building

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...ers and Re-construction Board ...1968. The diccussion on the ... on this day also remained ...mplete.

...-official Bills

...ter, five non-official Bills were ...duced in the House, namely, the ...harashtra Co-operative Societies ...mendment) Bill, 1969 by ...r Hashu Advani, the Punjabrao ...ricultural University (Krishi ...yapeeth) Amendment Bill, 1969, ...Shri K. S. Dhondge, the ...mbay Tenancy and Agricultural ...ds (Amendment) Bill, 1969 by ...ri R. B. Munj, the Bombay Civil ...urts (Amendment) Bill, 1969 by ...M. B. Sangvikar and the ...harashtra Zilla Parishads and ...chayat Samitis (Amendment) ... 1969 by Shri S. S. Bhoye.

Three non-official Bills, name- ... the Maharashtra Munici- ...ities (Amendment) Bill, 1968, ...e Bombay Industrial Relations ...endment) Bill, 1969 and the ...harashtra Zilla Parishads and ...chayat Samitis (Amendment) ... 1969 moved by Shri S. N. ...hmukh, Shri F. M. Pinto and ...S. S. Savant, respectively, were ...n for consideration. While the ... two were withdrawn after ... from the Ministers, the last ...as rejected by the voice vote.

...icity from Tarapore

...lying to the calling attention ...n tabled by Shri Hasu Advani ...R. K. Mhalgi, Shri Uddhavrao ... Shri G. A. Deshmukh and ...V. R. Kaldate to draw the atten- ...of the Minister in connection ...the refusal of the Government ...ceive the entire power supply ...ed by the Tarapore Atomic ...r Station, and its long-term ...effect on the industries ...the State, on August 11, ...ri V. B. Hiray, Deputy ...ister for Electricity, said that the State was taking less power from the Tarapore Atomic Power Station because the Shiv Sagar lake of Koyna and certain lakes of the Tata Hydro-electric Company had started over-flowing due rains and it was essential to utilise the over-flowing water for generating electricity.

As this electric power was comparatively cheaper than that produced by the Atomic Power Station, the Government had decided to take less power from the latter one, he said

He said that the programme of power production of various electric centres was being formulated keeping in mind the cost aspect and efforts were therefore always directed to get the power at cheaper cost.

The Deputy Minister said that after the rains were over more power would be taken from the Tarapore Station.

Jogeshwari Disturbances

Another calling attention motion was tabled by Shri K. S. Dhondge, Shri V. R. Kaldate and Dr. Datta Samant. The motion was about the disturbances caused by the followers of Shiv Sena at Jogeshwari recently and the alleged negligence of Police in handling the situation. Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, making a statement on the motion, disagreed with the contention of members that the police observed negligence in bringing the situation under control the disturbances caused as the con- ference of suburban tenants and hutment dwellers at Jogeshwari held under the auspices of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti on August 1.

The Deputy Minister said that the conference was not open to all and was meant for delegates only. The organisers of the conference neither asked any permission for using the loudspeker nor for the police bundobast. But the police had made bandobast arrangements when they came to know about the disturbance. He said that the disturbance started when Shri George Fernandes was addressing the meeting after Smt. Mrinal Gore had spoken. Some people attending as delegates started shorting ' Shiv Sena Zindabad ' and one worker of the Samyukta Socialist Party who tried to pacify them and was hit by some body by a sharp weapon. He was removed by the police to the Nanavati Hospital for treatment.

Supplimentary Demands

After the calling attention motions the House discussed the supplementary demands for the year 1969-70.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, placed before the House the demands for the General Administration Department.

Shri S. K. Athalye, moving a cut-motion on the demands said that the Government should bring a Bill before the House with a view to bringing proper rehabilitation of the irrigation project-affected persons. He showed his concern at different systems being followed at different places for the rehabilitation of the displaced people.

Shri Shyamkant More, supporting the cut motion, said that the Chief Minister might be having good sentiments for the displaced persons but unless the Government made statutory arrangements to solve this problem, these poor people would not feel satisfied. Their rehabilitation was the moral responsibility of the Government, he said.

Replying to the discussion on the cut motion ,the Chief Minister said that the Government had established

(*Continued on page 42*)

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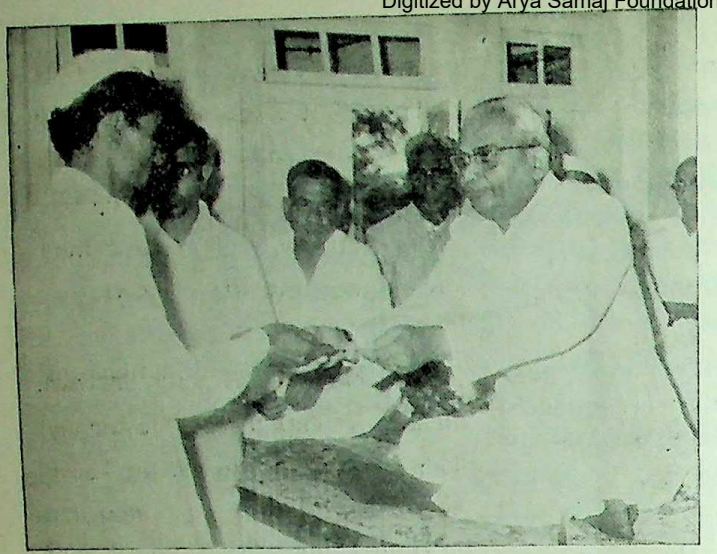
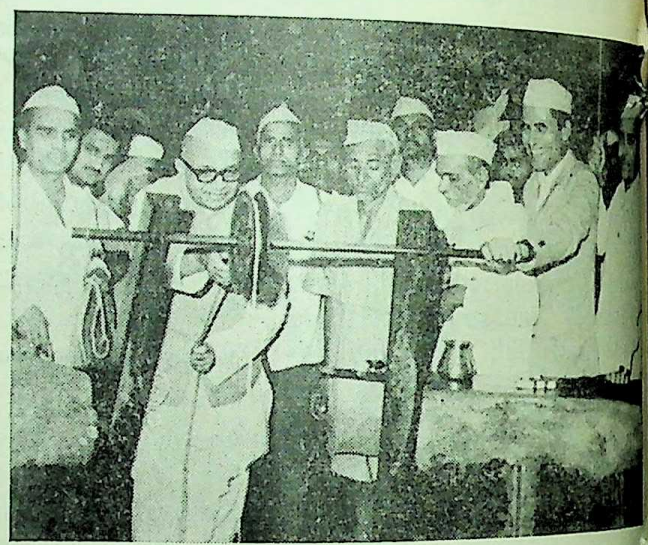


Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, distributed loans to the cultivators on behalf of the Nagpur District Land Development Bank, on August 14.



During the Gandhi Centenary Year, a well of drinking water constructed in Harijan locality of Waghali Village in Jalgaon district, was inaugurated by the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant. Shri Annasaheb Pawar, Chairman of the Agriculture and Education Committee is also seen in the picture.

The Silver jubilee celebrations of Dhulia District Journalists' Sangh were recently held at Dhulia. Picture shows, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Vice- Chancellor of the Poona, University, addressing the gathering. Also seen in the picture are Shri Dadasaheb, Potnis, President of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad and Shri Vasantrao Kane, Working President.

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Sketch of a progressive farmer

Shri N. T. Patil

The Government of Maharashtra has conferred the distinction 'Shetinishtha' on 25 progressive agriculturists, one from each district of the State, except Greater Bombay. The investiture ceremony will be on Gandhi Jayanti, October 2, 1969 at Raj Bhavan, Bombay. We publish here the sketch of a progressive agriculturist of the village Datala in Malkapur taluka of Buldana district

SHRI Ninu Tukaram Patil, an agriculturist of Datala, a village in Malkapur taluka of Buldana district who has been selected as " Shetinishtha Shetkari " by the Government of Maharashtra for 1969-70, aslo desires to contest for " Krishi Pandit. " He says the use of improved methods of agricultural technique has major share in the success of a " Shetinishtha Shetkari ".

Shri N. T. Patil who is educated upto class 10th, works in his ancestral farms from 1948-49. He looks after 49 acres of land comprising of 21 acres of land of his own, 14 acres of land of his elder brother, Shri Onkar Patil and 14 acres of land jointly purchased by him and one Shri Dattu Bodharam Patil of Datala.

He started farming in 1948-49 and started the use of improved methods of agricultural technique in 1962-63, In the year 1963-64 he purchased one tractor in the partnership of Shri Dattu Bodharam Patil and since then he is ploughing and sowing wheat by tractor in the farms under his own supervision. He is fond of performing new experiments.

Shri Patil maintains fertility of the soil by the use of organic and chemical fertilisers to boost the production. The use of hybrid seeds and improved methods of agricultural technique is essential, he says.

Shri Patil always reads Shetkari, Bharat Krishak Samaj, Udyam and Bahaj magazines to get the knowledge of the day to day improved methods of agriculture and also discusses with the Agricultural Officers of the Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad his difficulties. With the help of this information Shri Patil guides the local cultivators also.

The demonstrations of improved methods of agricultural technique and use of improved seeds, should, be held by the Government in the rural and particularly in interior areas, he believes.

The cultivation of the land on the co-operative basis will make the land fertile, he says.

Shri Patil had won the first prize of the village level in the year 1966-67 by producing 18 quintals hybrid jowar in one acre and had also won the first prize of Panchayat Samiti level by producing 20 quintals of Kalyan Sonara type wheat.

Shri Patil is Sarpancha, Grampanchayat, Datala, a member of local co-operative society, and a life time member of Bharat Krishak Samaj.

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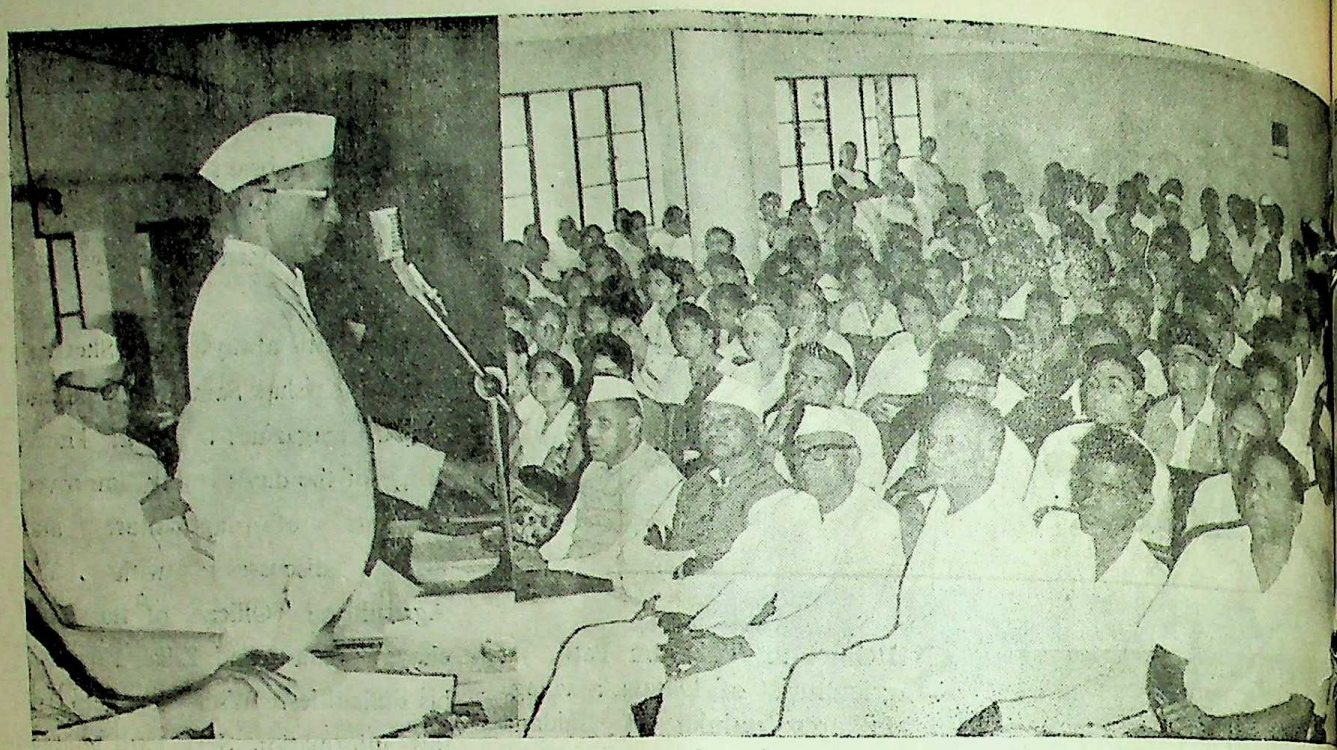

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, is seen addressing a meeting of prominent persons in Thana district in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. The meeting was organised by the Gandhi Centenary Committee, at Thana, on August 12. Also seen in the picture is Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.

News from DISTRICTS

Addressing the District Gandhi Centenary Committee meeting at Akola on August 18, the State Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, called upon social and constructive workers to undertake suitable programmes based on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi for the proper development of society and nation.

Impressing upon the gathering the fact that the centenary celebrations were not the work of Government machinery alone but it should also be the people's programme and hence it was the prime duty of everybody to carry Mahatmaji's gospels to every village.

Stressing the importance of the celebration, Shri Chaudhari pointed out that the Gandhi centenary celebration were being held in the foreign countries like England, France, Russia and Germany. He added that the British Government had issued a commemoration stamp in honour of Mahatma Gandhi who always attempted to preach the values of human life. He asked the members to acquaint the people, especially the younger generation, with the philosophy of Gandhiji relating to the various facts of [illegible] that a proper atmosphere wo[illegible] created in the society which w[illegible] promote social economic and c[illegible]ral upliftment.

Concluding, the Minister n[illegible] as to how the celebrations p[illegible]mme should be taken up inte[illegible] during the period from Oct[illegible] 1969 to February 22, 1970. [illegible] that ten special fortnights wo[illegible] observed after celebrating a [illegible] from October 2 to 18 during [illegible] emphasis would be laid o[illegible] programme of Bhangi [illegible] Gandhiji's teaching through [illegible] and special reconstruction p[illegible] for the younger generations [illegible] were not fortunate to see Gandhi[illegible] who had heard very little abo[illegible] life work and teachings. He [illegible] that the imprint of Gandhiji's [illegible]ings could be seen on the [illegible] community.

Earlier, Zilla Parishad Pre[illegible] Shri Babasaheb Sarnayak, whi[illegible] coming the Minister, said th[illegible]

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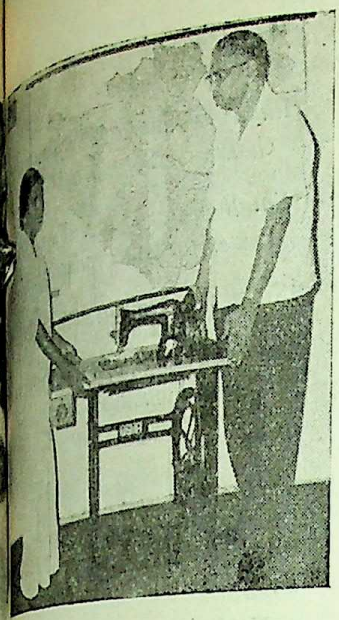

W. T. Deshmukh, Collector of Nagpur, ...ded over a sewing machine to the widow ...f an ex-serviceman, the late Havildar ...ingh Francis.

...h Zilla Parishad had implement-... successfully Gram Shikshan ...ram in 700 villages and the ...ining villages would be brought ...der the programme by the end of ... Gandhi Centenary celebrations. ... said that 10 villages in each ...chayat Samiti in the District had ... selected for an all-round ...opment and especially in the ...ent of the centenary programme. ... Babasaheb Dhabekar, Chair-... Education Committee and ... Vinayakumar Parashar and Nanasaheb Deshpande also spoke on the occasion.

Jalgaon District Teachers' Welfare Fund

Jalgaon District Teachers' Day Celebration Committee has decided to collect Rs. 60,000 towards the teachers' welfare fund. the Teachers' Day will be celebrated on September 5 by honouring an ideal teacher from the district.

During the last seven years, the district has collected about Rs. 2,58,000 for the teachers' welfare fund and 291 teachers from this district were granted financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1,39,000.

Grow More Food Campaign in Thana

The Thana district has made rapid progress in its grow more food campaign this year.

Due to the efforts of the Thana Zilla Parishad, the district could bring about one lakh acres of land under high yielding varieties of paddy such as Taichung and the local crop I.R.-8 and T.K.-25. In addition, about 1·78 lakh acres of land have been brought under the improved seeds of paddy produced by the 14 intensive agriculture blocks functioning in the district.

Spraying of insecticides was also undertaken by the Zilla Parishad in an area of 34,336 acres of land.

State Awards for Nurses

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to institute a scheme of State Awards for the best nurses and the best trained nurses. Five prizes of R. 1,000 each for the nursing staff and five prizes of Rs. 500 each for the student nurses will be awarded annually under the scheme. The awards, to be known as the Chief Minister's Merit Awards, will be given every year on January 26.

The awards will be given to two categories, namely, trained nurses, including auxiliary nurses, up to the levels of matrons and student nurses including auxiliary nurses and mid-wives. There will be committees at the various levels such as dispensaries, cottage hospitals, district and division and also a central committee to select the trained nurses and student nurses for the purpose of giving awards.

The criteria for selection include motivation and devotion to duty, ethical standards of nursing, ability to meet the difficult situations in work, character, academic merit, outstanding achievements in work as a nurse, leadership and organising capacity for trained nurses and any other creditable performance.

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Government Decisions and Announcements

**Implementation of Pilot Employment Guarantee Scheme in Villages.*

**Small Village Bags Two First Prizes for Gur Production.*

**Supply of Imported Tractors.*

**High Power Committee for Film City in Bombay.*

THE State Government has decided to operate a pilot employment guarantee scheme as part of the integrated area development scheme in one selected village from each of the five integrated area development blocks in Sangli, Satara, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Bhir districts, where the latter scheme for small holders and agricultural labourers is already in operation. The pilot employment guarantee scheme will be operated on an experimental basis for a period of three months.

The scheme, which is entirely voluntary, aims at guaranteeing employment mainly to the able-bodied agricultural labourers of the age of sixteen years and above when they do not have employment in a normal way from other sources, including normal departmental activities. The guarantee to provide work is restricted to the provision of only unskilled manual work. In the beginning, physically handicapped persons will be excluded. Also the scheme will not be operated on municipal areas.

Categories of works

The categories of works provided in the scheme in order of preference are: productive works such as contour bunding, irrigation works, etc., non-productive works which create capital community assets like roads, afforestation, wells, development of pastures, lands etc., and village industry programme, particularly spinning.

The village panchayat will be the administrative unit for operating the scheme and will have to accept the responsibility for getting cess and land revenue imposed for undertaking the scheme. The panchayat shall prepare advance plans with estimates of works which can be taken up for providing employment to all unemployed persons in the village. Preparation of such an advance working plan of two years will be a pre-requisite for allotting funds for the scheme to a village. The plans should be approved by the District Co-ordination Committee of the concerned block.

The village panchayats can impose cess and land revenue to finance the scheme. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh is to be earmarked by each of the above five blocks for the scheme from its budgetted amount during 1969-70. In addition, the Government will give, as an incentive to each block, an amount of Rs. 50,000 per annum specifically for the scheme if the block justifies such an additional demand.

Small Village Bags Two First Prizes for Gur Production

Korhale, a small village in the Baramati taluka of Poona district has bagged two first prizes for highest production of gur per hectare under the scheme for the development work on sugarcane during 1966-67 while Baramati taluka has won three prizes.

Shri Himmatrao Dinkarrao Thopate and Shri Anandrao Dinkarrao Thopate of the village have been awarded first prizes of Rs. 800 each in the Deccan Zone (canal irrigated) and (well irrigated) categories, respectively. Shri Himmatrao Thopate produced 109 quintals of gur in 0·40 hectare (one acre) while Shri Anandrao Thopate produced 124 quintals of gur in a similar plot.

The second prize of Rs. 400 in the Deccan Zone (canal irrigated) has been given to Shri Pandurang Wamanrao Jagtap of Pandare, in Baramati taluka, who produced 96 quintals of gur per 0·40 hectare.

Shri Revansidappa Chanmalappa Wakada of Bodole, in Akkalkot taluka of Sholapur district, has been awarded the second prize in the Deccan Zone (well irrigated) category, his production being 105·0 quintals per 0·40 hectare.

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In the Marathwada Zone, the first prize of Rs. 800 has been awarded to Smt. Yamunabai Shankarrao Zunje in Mauje Haranguli Khurd in Latur taluka of Osmanabad district for producing 105 quintals of gur per 0·40 hectare. The second prize of Rs. 400 in this zone has gone to Shri Pandurang Tukaraji Patil of Koyajewadi in Nilanga taluka of Osmanabad district for producing 84·30 quintals of gur per 0·40 hectare.

Grants to Municipal Councils

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the payment of grants on account of dearness allowance, non-agricultural assessment and land revenue to the Municipal Councils in Maharashtra for the year 1969-70.

The dearness allowance grant shall be equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the Municipal Councils for the payment of dearness allowance to their employees subject to the condition that the quantity of total dearness allowance that will be sanctioned by the Municipal Councils will not exceed the rates as laid down by the Government and will also be subject to such other conditions which Government has laid or may lay down for the drawal and payment of the allowance.

The grant on account of non-agricultural assessment and land revenue will be equal to 75 per cent of the non-agricultural assessment and 15 per cent of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised within the municipal area and based on revenue collected in the previous revenue year.

Stopping Interruptions in Power Supply by Miscreants

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has sought co-operation of the members of the public in bringing to the book unsocial elements who indulge in disruptive activities effecting power supply.

The Board has noticed unsocial activities by miscreants in Thana and Kolaba districts.

Disruptive activities were reported from Panvel region in Kolaba district causing break in power supply. It has also noticed that electrical contractors in Palghar region of Thana district indulge in false and baseless propaganda about corruption and extract money from the people.

The Board has already brought the matter to the notice of the Police authorities. It has appealed to the people to bring to its notice in case any person was found demanding money for electric connection. For the power supply required for domestic, irrigation or industrial purpose, the money should be deposited with the office of the Board.

Short Service Commission in Army

The Tenth Short Service Commissions Course will commence at Officers Training School, Madras, in May 1970. Civilians and serving personnel with intermediate or equivalent qualifications in the age-group of 19 and 25 years on May 1, 1970 are eligible.

Intending candidates can submit applications on plain paper indicating name, father's name, full address, nationality, age and educational qualifications together with attested copies of certificates which should reach Delhi Area or any Area Brigade H. Q. by September 15, 1969.

Those candidates who have previously appeared before a services selection Board/Air Force Selection Board should submit completed prescribed application placed in a file cover so as to reach Army Headquarter by September 15, 1969.

Prescribed application forms are available at Head quarters of Delhi Area, all Sub-Areas and Brigade Head quarters.

Supply of Imported Tractors

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to distribute imported tractors through the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation. This decision has been taken to eleminate the probable malpractices in the sale of imported tractors at fixed prices. The intending departments of Government and autonomous organisations in the State are, therefore, advised to communicate their requirements of imported tractors through the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Bombay.

High Power Committee for Film City

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a high power committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, to expedite planning and execution of the project for the establishment of a film city in Bombay.

The other members of the committee are: the Minister for Revenue; the Minister for Agriculture; the Minister for Urban Development; the Minister for Finance; the Minister for Forests; the Minister for Industries and the Minister for Buildings and Communications.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, will act as secretary of the committee.

* * *

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(*continued from page 35*)

a separate mechinary for the rehabilitation of the project-affected persons and that machinary was being given more powers. He said that it was not proper to ask for land for the landless persons along with those who had lost their lands in the projects. He said that already instruction had been given to the authorities to give land to landless persons if there was any surplus land available. Shri Naik said that the Government was trying to solve the problem of the displaced persons with all sincerity. He said that the rules were already there and there was no need for bringing a legislation. Such steps would create other problems, he said.

The cut motion of Shri Athalye was put to vote and lost with 14 votes in favour and 51 against.

The second motion was moved by Shri Krishna Desai. He said that Rs. 2·88 lakhs were to be spent in purchasing 16 new Ambassador cars for the Ministers and Deputy Ministers which he opined was a misuse of people's money. He was supported by Shri S. K. Athalye.

Chief Minister's Reply

The Chief Minister, replying to the motion, said that the cars that were being used by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers were in use for about seven years. About Rs. 8,500 had been spent on repairs for each of the cars. He said that repairing the old ones again would not serve any purpose and thus the only alternative left was to purchase new cars. He said that the Government would get the cars at concessional rates and it would be a sort of saving on expenditure.

The cut motion was withdrawn by Shri Desai.

Replying to the point raised by Shri Hasu Advani that the Government should give compensations to the persons who suffered in the recent roits in Bombay, Shri Naik said that Government had adopted a new system for rehabilitating the affected persons. The Bombay Citizens Relief Committee had come forward to take up the work and the Government had given about Rs. 4 lakhs to it to undertake the job. The Committee was going to spend about Rs. 35 lakhs for the rehabilitation of the affected persons. After the reply from the Chief Minister, the demands for the General Administration Department were voted by the House.

Home Department's Demand

Later, the Chief Minister moved the demands for the Home Department.

Shri S. K. Athalye, Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya Shri Hasu Advani, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Dr. Datta Samant Shri N. V. Ugale, Shri S. Israni and Shri Shyamkant More spoke on the demands. Shri Athalye said that the crime was on increase in the State day by day. Shri Ganacharya said that efforts should be made to improve the police administration in such a manner as to make the people feel that they were of great security to the society.

Shri Advani congraulated the Government on providing police with more vehicles.

Shri Taleyarkhan strongly supported the supplementary demands for the Home Department. He said that the police were doing wonderful job even though when they were not manned with proper equipments.

Dr. Samant said that more money should be spent on the welfare of harijan and depressed class people and the expenses incurred on the police department should be curtailed.

Replying to the demands, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, said that the police had given an excellent performance in detecting the crimes in the State.

He said that new vehicles for the department had been purchased taking in account its need, as the old vehicles had been overused and had made long runs. He complimented the reserve force of the police on its great sense of duty during the riots in Bombay.

The Chief Minister, participating in the discussion, said that he did not mean to say that all the police were ideal but the excesses at the time of emergencies committed by them on the innocent people was not being committed deliberately. He said that that these demands were meant to increase the efficiency of the police force and pleaded with the House to sanction them.

The House voted the demands after the reply of the Chief Minister.

Education and Social Welfare Department

Later, the Minister for Education Shri M. D. Chaudhari and the Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. M. Bharaskar, moved the demands for the Education and Social Welfare Department.

Shri S. K. Athaley, participating in the debate on the demands, said that the pace of translating the text books in Marathi was very slow and needed to be accelerated.

He said that the students passing the S. S. C. Examination without English should also get admission in the colleges for higher education.

Shri Ram Mahadik said that the financial assistance given to boys and girls studying in Stds. V to VII should be go up to Std. XI.

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Advani said that Marathi as ject should be taught in the non-hi municipal schools as it was being done now.

r V. R. Kaldate said that due difficulty of English the doors of colleges were almost closed for boys and girls form the rural He stressed the need for ing all text books in Marathi five years.

Education Minister in his said that the universities busy in translating text and preparing new ones. iversities, which had so far not ced Marathi as medium of g had taken steps in that n. The Bombay University, had taken decision to give ion through medium of re- languages.

ring to English, Shri Chau- said that Government would decision after assessing the of the people. He said that vernment had encouraged the ey Municipality to open classes Std. VIII to XI and was giving ary financial assistance to it. ed that the Government had its views known to the Munici- pertaining to teaching Marathi Marathi municipal schools.

Education Minister said that Youth Service and Welfare of the State Government n applause of the Central ment also.

ring to the criticism of Festival Scheme, he said that s if they were any, in the would be duly removed.

the question hour on August Deputy Minister for Build- Communications, Shri D. g, introduced the Bombay al Corporation (Third ment) Bill, 1969, and later, ouse took up for discussion

the supplementary demands for the Buildings and Communications Department.

A cut motion moved by Shri Ramchandra Ghangare was rejected by the House after the reply of the Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri M. A. Vairale.

Participating in the general discussion on the supplementary demands for the Buildings and Communications Department, Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that the houses that were to be constructed for the Deputy Ministers in front of Sachivalaya should be allotted to Government employees also.

Shri R. B. Munj said that there were no provisions in the demands for constructing of roads in the hilly and not easily communicable tracts of Ratnagiri District.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh complained of delay in providing technical sanction to the construction works. He also said that the elected representatives of the people were not given necessary information about the works Shri Ghangare said that the roads in Wardha district were bad and they needed improvement.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar said that the development of roads in Marathwada was very slow. He said that the backwardness of road communication would affect the development of the area.

Shri R. Bhelose also spoke.

Shri Vairale's Reply

Replying to the debate, the Minister said that the bangalows meant for the Deputy Ministers in front of Sachivalaya were demolished for constructing link roads as big buildings were coming up in front of Sachivalaya. He said that there along with the new houses for the Deputy Ministers the houses meant for the VIPs would also be built. He added that for the Government employees housing arrangements at some other places had been made and construction work in that regard was in progress. He said that it would not be possible to give one room each to every M.L.A. in the M.L.A.s' Hostel as suggested by some member and added that so far Government had not received any complaint about a member of legislature being denied a room in the hostel. Fifty rooms were kept reserved for the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.

Referring to the construction of roads in the districts, Shri Vairale said that the responsibility of constructing link roads in the district had been entrusted to the Zilla Parishads.

The grants were passed by the House after the Minister's reply. After that the House discussed the supplementary demands for the Industries and Labour Department.

Shri S. K. Athalye, Shri Ramchandra Ghangare, Shri T. S. Karkhanis and Shri V. R. Kaldate participated in the debate.

Shri Karkhanis suggested that in the Fertiliser Factory at Chembur the clerical and non-skilled jobs should be kept reserved for the local people.

Shri Kaldate said that the Export Cell in the Industries Department was not functioning efficiently. He said that when Government was running so many textile mills it must have a separate and well equipped machinery of its own to handle them properly.

Replying to the debate, the Industries Minister, Shri R. A. Patil, said that he welcomed the suggestion made in house of providing encouragement to the leather industry. He said that persons coming forward to set up the units

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would be given necessary help by Government.

Employment to Local People

Referring to providing employment to the local people, he said that in the new industrial units that were being set up in the State the employers themselves had shown inclination and agreement to employ the local people.

The Minister did not agree with the view expressed by Shri Kaldate that the Export Cell of the Industries Department was not efficient. The demands were voted by the House after the reply from the Minister.

After this the Speaker applied guilotine and the supplementary demands for the remaining departments were voted by the House.

Konkan Development

Later, there was a discussion on the discontent among the people of Konkan caused by the inordinate delay on the part of Government in developing Konkan in the House. The discussion was raised by Shri D. N. Patil, Shri S. S. Savant, Shri V. G. Prabhugaonkar, Shri Hashu Advani and Shri R. K. Mhalgi.

Shri L. R. Hatankar, Shri Ram Mahadik, Dr. M. N. Birje and Shri S. B. Savant also participated in the debate.

Chief Minister's Reply

Replying to the discussion, the Chief Minister said that the Government was fully alive to the needs of the Konkan and certain other rural regions of the State which were comparatively more backward than other regions. Some areas of the State, he said, earlier formed the parts of other States and they were not properly developed. The State of Maharashtra came into being with a view to bringing about an all-round development of the Marathi speaking areas, he said. In the year 1960, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the then Chief Minister of the State had given assurance to the people that all efforts would be made to remove the backwardness of the regions like Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan and other scarcity affected areas.

The Chief Minister said that the backwardness of a particular district would not be removed by creating an atmosphere of unrest in that area. He said that hereafter the development programme of the State would be formulated by treating district as a development unit with a view to achieving a balanced development. Experts would be sent to every district and they would assess the developmental needs of the districts and suggest ways and means to fulfil them. He said that the work of assessing the requirements of every district would be completed within a year. He said that the development programme so formulated would take into account the requirements of the district and the backlog from which it was suffering.

Shri Naik said that these district plans would be discussed in the Legislature and its approval would be taken.

He said it would be binding on any Government in power to implement the district development plans fully within a period of ten to fifteen years.

Shri Naik said that he could very well understand the developmental urge of the various districts but it was not proper to criticise each other. He firmly declared that it was not the policy of Government to purposely ignore the development of any particular area. The Government was determined to remove all the imbalances that were in existence at present in the State between various regions.

Referring to the Konkan Railway, the Chief Minister said the need for the Konkan Railway was very pressing but it would require about Rs. 41 crores to construct it. He said that so much money was not available during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, but it did not mean that the Central Government had totally rejected the proposal.

Discussion on House Repairs Bill

The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on August 13, continued the discussion on the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Bill, 1968 as reported by the Select Committee.

Six amendments were accepted. An important amendments that was moved by Shri A. N. Namjoshi in the Bill related to reducing the cess on the rents of 'A' group buildings, i.e., buildings constructed prior to 1940, from 20 per cent. to 12·50 per cent. before repairs and from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent. after repairs.

The amendment was accepted with an improvement suggested in it by Shri H. J. H. Taleyarkhan who urged for increasing the above cess to 15 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively.

Shri M. N. Gogate, Shri Ram Mahadik, Prof. Anant Namjoshi, Shri S.K. Athalye, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri Hashu Advani, Shri Gul Mohammad Banatwala, Shri Pranlal Vora, Shri Ram Telang, Shri V. R. Kaldate, Shri N. V. Ugale, Shri Krishna Desai and Shri H. J. H. Teleyarkhan participated in the discussion.

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On August 14, the Legislative Assembly passed the Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Planning Bill, 1969 which was placed by Shri K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture. Another bill passed by the House on the same day was the Bombay Buildings Repairs and Reconstruction Board Bill, 1968.

Unofficial Resolutions

Thereafter Shri V. A. Darade moved a resolution which pleaded that the farmers who possessed less than 10 acres of agricultural land and less than 2 acres of horticultural land should be exempted from the dues due on them and that their paying capacity should be taken into account while recovering the dues and accordingly the instalments of the repayment of the loans should be fixed. Shri P. R. Sanap participated in the discussion.

Replying to the debate Shri D.S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that 50 per cent of the loans due to the agriculturists had been recovered and the Government would take care that no injustice is done to the farmers while recovering the loans. Similarly their economic position and repayment capacity had been taken into account while fixing the instalments for the recovery of loans, he said.

However, Shri Darade was not satisfied with the Minister's reply. The resolution was rejected after voting votes.

Undue Advantages by Tenants

Thereafter, Shri S. G. Gholap moved a resolution in the House, the subject being undue advantages taken by the tenants traditionally residing on the inami land of religious places. The resolution demanded that the Government should abolish inami lands at sacred places.

The resolution was supported by Sarvashri K. S. Dhondge, K. N. Ghatge, V. R. Patil and A. P. Salve.

Replying to the debate, Minister for Revenue, Shri D. S. Desai, said that the resolution was timely. The Government also did not want those tenants to remain at these places. The Minister said that due to some constitutional difficulties, the Bill in this matter was delayed.

The third unofficial resolution was moved by Shri A. P. Salve, demanding the establishment of an expert committee for the evaluation of food production and formulating future food production programmes. Sarvashri K. M. Patil, P. R. Sanap, V. G. Prabhugaonkar and Krishnarao Wankhede supported the resolution.

Deputy Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Electricity, Shri V. B. Hiray, said that various food production schemes had been formulated by the experts and the principal authorities in this regard were also paying due attention to such programmes. Besides, the Government had also decided to appoint a committee not only for food production schemes but also for examining the entire administration of Zilla Parishads.

After the Deputy Minister's reply, Shri Salve withdrew his resolution.

Thereafter, the discussion started on the question raised by Shri K. S. Dhondge. The subject was the rents of residential quarters due on the former and present M.L.As.

The Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri D. S. Jagtap, while replying to the question said that it was the duty of the M.L.As. to pay their due rents. Due to the Government's remedial scheme most of the dues had been recovered, the Minister added.

The discussion thereafter, started on the question raised by Shri S. K. Athalye about the illicit liquor seized at Lanje. He added that in this matter the Government intended to shield the police. He demanded that Government should adopt strict remedial measures in this regard.

Giving a detailed information in this matter, the Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, stated that the Government did not deliberately shield the Police in any instance in the matter.

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Council Proceedings

Discussion on Supplementary Demands.

On August 4, the administrative report of the Nasik Zilla Parishad for 1967-68 and the report of the Committee on Government Assurances were placed on the table of the House.

The Council then discussed the supplementary demands of General Administration and Home Departments. The discussion on the demands of Agriculture and Co-operation Department was inconclusive when the House adjourned for the day.

Initiating the discussion on the supplementary demands of General Administration Department, Shri Ram Jeevan Chaudhari said that the information about the date of purchase of the old cars of Ministers which would be replaced and how they would be disposed of, should be given to the House. He said that the reasons for reducing the loan to be given to irrigation project-affected persons for housing, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000 should be clarified. He suggested that the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee should be placed on the table.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that the work of rehabilitating project-affected persons was not satisfactory. He said that the time had come to reconsider the question of Civil Aviation Directorate. He objected to the statement that the riots in Bombay were started by the Shiv Sena. He asked why the scheme of Radio Rural Forums was withdrawn only from the Kolaba Zilla Parishad.

Dr. V. R. Pandit commended the scheme for the 'Vishwa Kosha' and suggested that it should be on permanent basis. About the civil aviation organisation, he said that the expenditure should be shown separately and the organisation should be run by experts in the field. He asked for detailed information regarding the losses in February riots and asked whether Rs. five lakhs earmarked for giving compensation to the riot-affected persons were sufficient.

Shri M. Harris said that it should be considered whether the expenditure on the repairs of the Dakota aircraft was essential.

Shri Zumbarlal Kalantri suggested that the new cars for Ministers should be purchased through the State Trading Corporation.

Replying to the discussion, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, said that the old cars of the Ministers, which were to be replaced, were purchased in 1957 and 1962. As the Government of India had decided that the Ministers should use small cars, it was not possible to purchase them through the State Trading Corporation. The orders for the cars were placed on July 5, 1969. He said that the approximate cost of each car would be Rs. 16,000.

About the rehabilitation scheme, the Chief Minister said that the old scheme had been dropped in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The work had been entrusted to the General Administration Department and it had fixed the loan for housing at Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 3,000 as in the old scheme.

Shri Naik stated that the scheme of Radio Rural Forums was given to Zilla Parishads for implementation. As the working of the scheme was unsatisfactory, it was withdrawn from the Zilla Parishads. Except the Nagpur Zilla Parishad, all other Zilla Parishads had given consent to the change.

Regarding the civil aviation organisation, the Chief Minister said that there was no sufficient experience about the Dakota aircrafts. He assured to make a detailed statement on the subject.

Shri Naik felt that an amount of Rs. five lakhs would be sufficient for giving compensation to the riot-affected persons. He said that the reference to Shiv Sena was made only to indicate the February riots in Bombay.

Demands of Home Department

Initiating the discussion on the supplementary demands of the Home Department, Shri G. P. Pradhan said that there was corruption in inspection of motor vehicles and therefore, the Anti-Corruption Bureau should be asked to supervise the work.

About the demand for creation of an additional unit of the State Reserve Police, Shri Pradhan said that the working of the SRP was unsatisfactory and hence our outlook towards it should be changed.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that no separate security arrangements for printing the lottery tickets were necessary as the existing arrangements for printing works of confidential nature at the Government

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at Bombay were quite
factory.

Vasantkumar Pandit said that
State Motor Transport section
den with corruption. He said
the working of the Chemical
ical Laboratory at Bombay
far from satisfactory and the
ernment should improve its
ing.

M. Harris said that
number of policemen travelling
BEST bus at a time should be
He said that the Reserve
Force should be expanded
aking into account the require-
during the Fourth Five-Year
riod. He also said that the
ndgears should be supplied
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er.

plying to the debate, Shri
rao Patil, Deputy Minister
me, said that necessary ins-
ns had been issued to the
or of Motor Transport to look
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of the Department. He dis-
that the Reserve Police
had a strength of 800 men.
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mplaints about the personnel
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ding to the printing of lottery
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itional staff was contem-
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ing an annual sum of Rs. 6
The number of police men
owed to travel in a bus at
was being negotiated. The
Minister said that the new
s would be supplied in

adequate number to the police personnel.

Agriculture And Co-operation Department

Participating in the debate over the demands of the Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari said that the scheme of potato cultivation should be extended to small cultivators. Stating that there was widespread misuse of Government jeeps, he said that steps should be taken to ensure that the jeeps were used for the purpose for which they were allotted.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit expressed the hope that the new Division opened for the development of Konkan would work efficiently.

Shri Datta Tamhane suggested that the new Divisional Office for Konkan Development, instead of locating in the suburbs of Bombay, should be located on the boundary of Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. He also demanded to know why the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs over distribution of hybrid seeds.

Shri Harris said that there was no need to open a new hospital for Aarey workers.

Shri Shankarrao Ogale said that more information about the agricultural schools in the State should be placed before the House.

Shri M. N. Anjikar said that the rates of cotton should be increased. He said that the Government should not make good the losses suffered by Co-operative institutions doing monopoly business.

Shri J. G. Bhave said that the case of losses suffered by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation should have been fully investigated.

On August 5, the discussions on the demands of Agriculture and Co-operation Departments were completed and the supplementary demands of Revenue, Forests, Education and Social Welfare Departments were discussed.

The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant, while replying to the debate said that most of the criticism on the Agriculture and Co-operation Departments was based on false notion. He said that for jeep vehicles the grant would be given to the Zilla Parishads as the programme of growing more food was entrusted to them.

Special Division for Konkan

Referring to the establishment of a special division for Konkan he said that the step was taken to develop horticulture in the region and to implement various development programmes more efficiently. He informed the House that for establishing Co-operative Cashew Plant on the land of Co-operative Sugar factories a scheme is in sight. Similarly there was one more scheme for terracing paddy fields which would be given more grants than any other scheme. Explaining the reason for keeping the office for Konkan Region in suburban area of Bombay, he said that this was done in order to establish immediate contacts between the authorities in Sachivalaya and Agriculture authorities in Poona.

Sugar Factories

Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation informed the House that the Government was making efforts to open more and more sugar factories in the State and according to the revised financial assistance Rs. 36 lakhs would be given instead of Rs. 24 lakhs.

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Revenue and Forests Departments

Initiating the discussion, Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari said that the demands of forest development should have been included in the original budget. Shri M. Harris and Shri Vasantkumar Pandit demanded that like Vidarbha, the forest development programmes should have been undertaken in Western Maharashtra also.

Replying to the debate, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, said that the field of activities of the Forest Development Board were selected on the basis geographical advantages. Vidarbha was selected as a field of activity for fully utilising the advantages of Sag wood in Chanda district.

Demand for Acquisition of Land at Poona

Regarding the inclusion of the demand of the acquisition of land in Poona in original budget Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, said that as the original budget was prepared before November 15, the demand could not be included.

Demands of Education and Social Welfare Departments

Initiating the discussion on Education Department, Shri J. G. Bhave complimented the Government for giving grant to Jyoti Mahavidyalaya building, at Belgaon. Shri G. P. Pradhan, also complimented the Government for the same. Shri Bhave also said that the Government should make its policy clear regarding the publication of text books.

Shri Kamlakar Desai demanded that the Government should give annual grant to the Secondary Education Board.

Shri G. P. Pradhan suggested that every university should undertake a programme for text books publication.

Shri M. Harris while expressing satisfaction at the grants given by the Government to Bombay Municipal Corporation for Secondary Education, said that grant should be extended to primary education also.

Shri P. Y. Phalke suggested that appointments of primary teachers of Zilla Parishads should be made in time.

Education Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that the Text Book Production Committee on University level comprised of the representatives of all the Universities in the State. It would not be possible to decide the text book programme for every university because the text book production agency was not a Government body. It was only aided by the Government.

Regarding State Secondary Education Board the Minister said that the Government had asked the Board to give its budget for the scrutiny. The Government had given as loan Rs. 10 lakhs to the Board so that its normal activities may be carried on.

Referring to the study of Sanskrit the Minister said that the Government was making efforts to encourage the study of vedas and to obtain Sanskrit teachers for secondary schools.

On August 6, after the question hour, the Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari made a statement to the calling attention notice tabled by Shri J. G. Bhave and Shri Kamlakar Desai, the subject being Government decision to close the Industrial Training Institute at Kherdi in Chiplun-Pophali area.

Shri Chaudhari while explaining the background of the decision said that the Government had thought distributing 1900 acres of land Panvel to the farmers of Kolke in Chiplun taluka who were affe by Koyna earthquake. But as th plot of land was needed by Maharashtra Industrial Board establish industrial colony it decided to provide technical train to the boys of farmers who had b rehabilitated there. Accordingly August 1967 the Government star an industrial training institute hav a capacity of 88 students in Pop Industrial Colony. The Gove ment of Maharashtra continued it 1968 also but later the Governme of India refused to give grant for th institute as it had cancelled its ind trial training programmes in ord to improve the standard of industr training qualitatively during th Fourth Five-Year Plan. Besi the number of students available w not adequate enough to continue th institute. Hence the Governme decided to close it after July 31, 196 enabling the students to compl their two years' course. Howev taking into account the publ opinion the Government has decid to continue the institute further.

Opening of New Industries

Shri Datta Tamhane and S Madhavrao Limaye initiated th discussion regarding opening of n industries in Bombay area. S Limaye and Shri Tamhane said th when the Government's policy w to decentralise the industries f balanced industrial development the State then why it was givi permission to start new industr establishments in Bombay? Sh Athyade said that the Governme should disperse the industries industrially backward areas lik Konkan and Marathwada. Shri Na rubhau Limaye said that though th rural areas would be benefitted

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ersal of industries yet giving per-
sion in one or two cases to open
stries in Bombay it did not mean
the Government had weaned
from its policy of decentralisa-
of industries. Shri M. Harris,
Prabhakar Vaidya, Shri Vithal-
Hande, Shri Vamanrao Bapat
Shri S. A. Shinde criticised the
ernment for giving permission to
new industries in Bombay say-
that it was against the principle
decentralisation of industries.

Replying to the debate, Shri R. A.
Minister for Industries, said
the Government's industrial
y was based on the advice of
ers' Committee. In 1965 al-
ugh it was decided not to give
ission to open new industries in
bay yet the industries depending
ported raw material and those
could export their goods could
be ignored. He further said
as far as the dispersal of indus-
s in backward areas was concern-
a new scheme had been under-
en as an incentive. Maharashtra
ernment's efforts in this direc-
were better than those in other
es.

Moreover dispersal of industries
not mean that industries in Bom-
would be affected. Besides due
ession in Textile and Engnieer-
industries in Bombay many
kers were rendered jobless. The
ssion for starting new indus-
would solve their unemployment
em. And it had been given
to those industries which did
require much water.

On August 7, Deputy Chairman,
R. S. Gavai, informed the
that three representatives of
Legislative Council, Sarvashri
Deshpande, Dr. Jagannath-
Korpe and Bhaurao Shende
appointed on the Panel of
rao Krishi Vidyapeeth.

EMBER 1, 1969

Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, placed before the House the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Explaining the object of the Bill, he said that the provision to impose the tax on motor vehicles plying on the bridges which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and more was made in the Bill.

Sarvashri M. Harris and Datta Tamhane supported the Bill while Sarvashri V. G. Deshpande, Kazi Salimuddin, Ramjivan Chaudhari, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit, Narubhau Limaye and Vithalrao Hande opposed it.

Shri Panditrao More suggested that the farmers' tractors should be exempted from the tax.

Replying to the Debate, Shri K.P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, said that this tax was not new and care would be taken to prevent corruption while recovering the tax. He said that would be tenable as long as the expenditure incurred on bridges would be recovered.

In this Bill there were eight amendments out of which only one was withdrawn and others were rejected. Thereafter the Bill was passed by the House.

On August 8, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit placed the Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill of 1969 before the House. The object of the Bill was to make the medical examination of the applicants for motor licences necessary and to increase the tenure of license and license fees. Shri M. Haris supporting the Bill said that the medical examination of motor drivers will reduce the number of accidents.

The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, while replying said that the provision of the applicant's medical examination while giving them licenses for motor vehicles was already in practice.

Making such medical examination necessary at the time of renewal of the licenses, is under the Government's consideration. But it would not be possible to increase the tenure of licenses for by this method, the Government would not be able to put efficient control on motor vehicles, he said. Regarding increasing the license fee the Deputy Minister said that the Government of India has appointed K. T. Merchant Committee to consider the issue. The Bill therefore, should be withdrawn, the Deputy Minister requested.

Accordingly the Bill was withdrawn.

Industrial Colony for Bhir

Shri Ramrao Avargaonkar while suggesting the establishment of an industrial colony for Bhir and Dharur said that despite the Government's efforts, various industries could not be started in Marathwada as the transportation facilities particularly the transportation by railway is extremely difficult in that region. Shri Bapurao Jadhav and Kazi Salimuddin supported the suggestion.

While replying, the Minister for Industries Shri R. A. Patil said that the Government is making endeavours for the development of industry as well as agriculture in Marathwada.

Explaining the difference between the industrial colony and industrial area, the Minister said that while for industrial colony the Government provides land, water, electricity and other facilities, for industrial area,

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Maharashtra Industrial Development provides these facilities. He informed that in Bhir industrial activities would be soon started to render it an industrial area.

After the Minister's reply the resolution was withdrawn.

Inquiry Board for Sales Tax

Thereafter Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit placed a resolution before the House demanding an Inquiry Board to revise the Sales Tax which was inconvenient to the traders and producers, according to him.

While replying, the Finance Minister Shri S. K. Wankhede said that the Sales Tax was revised several times. It was based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and its implementation was found satisfactory. The objections in this matter are sent to the Advisory Committee which regularly meets and the Government accepts its decision, the Minister said.

The resolution therefore, after the Minister's reply was withdrawn.

Autonomous Boards for Primary, Secondary and Higher Education

Shri G. P. Pradhan made a resolution demanding the Autonomous Boards to improve the standard of Primary, Secondary and Higher Education. Shri M. Thakur and Shri M. N. Anjikar supported the resolution while Shri V. Hande opposed it.

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, the Education Minister said that the establishment of autonomous boards would not necessarily result in the ideal management. Besides the State Secondary Education Board and the Universities are themselves autonomous boards.

As regards the mismanagement in the education field the percentage is only 2 to 3 and the Government would take serious action if such management is brought to its notice, the Minister said.

Even after the Minister's reply, Shri Pradhan refused to withdraw the resolution. However, it was later withdrawn by voice votes in the House.

On August 11, after the question hour, Shri S. B. Chavan Minister for Irrigation placed before the House the condolence resolution on the sad demise of the ex-member of the House Shri Bhausaheb Lele. Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil, Narubhau Limaye, M. Haris, R. S. Gavai paid their homage to the late Shri Lele.

Two-minute silence was observed in the House to pay homage to Shri Lele and the resolution was passed.

Later, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement in the House in connection with the calling attention motion moved by Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari regarding the attempts made to create confusion in the meeting of the Sampurna Maharashtra Samiti held at Jogeshwari on August 1, and the measures taken by the Government.

Destruction of Adivasis' Huts

A discussion was raised by Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Uttamrao Patil, on the incidences of burning of Adivasis' huts and destroying the saplings cultivated by the Adivasis in Thana district and the policy of the Government over the Satyagraha made by the Adivasis for bringing under cultivation the lands in Dhulia district.

Shri Patil said that in the cases of encroachment of Adivasis over the Government land, the Government neglected it in the beginning but adopted strict measures in order to warn them. He said that the Government had not made sufficient provisions for the distribution of the fallow lands to the Adivasis. He added that the fallow lands were being distributed to the private people. So the Government should change its policy regarding this, he said.

Dr. Pandit said that this encroachment problem is not new. The Government's policy of the distribution of the fallow lands should be immediately implemented, he said.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that the problem of the Adivasis should be considered as social one.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya also expressed that this problem should be treated with special attention.

Replying to the discussion, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, stated that the problem of distributing the land to the Adivasis is too vast. It is not proper to accuse the Government by saying that the Government policy is to destroy the life of the Adivasis. On the other hand, the Government always considers their problems sympathetically. However, he warned that the encroachment of any sort will not be tolerated, and strong action will be taken if such incidences occur hereafter, he added. He announced that the distribution of the Forest lands in the Thana district will be done before December 1969.

Fruit Nurseries

Later, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Forest, tabled the Maharashtra Fruit Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 1969.

Shri Khatal emphasised the importance and the necessity of the Bill, and said that the House should pass this Bill. In case any useful amendments regarding this

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he Deputy Minister said.

Shri Datta Tamhane and Shri M.
ris also expressed their views.

The discussion was discontinued as
proceedings for the day were
ajourned.

On August 12, after the question
our, the discussion on the Maha-
shtra Fruit Nurseries (Regulation)
ill, 1969, was continued in the
ouse.

Welcoming the Bill, Shri V. G.
Deshpande supported the suggestion
Shri Datta Tamhane that in view
knowing the public opinion
arding the Bill, it should be
yed for next two months. Shri
A. Shinde and Shri P. Y. Phadke
pposed the suggestion.

Shrvashri Vithalrao Hande,
Ramajirao Patil, Ramjivan Chou-
hari, Uttamrao Patil welcomed the
ill.

Replying to the discussion, Shri
J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for
griculture, opposed the suggestion
regarding delaying of the Bill, in
der to know the opinion of the
eople. He stated that 13 years ago,
Government of India had issued
model Bill with the same purpose.

the number of the nurseries
mentioned as 200 in the papers
this connection, the same number
reproduced in the Bill. Mahara-
he Government had also issued
same Bill in the *Gazette*. Howe-
nbody has expressed an
pinion over it.

The Minister also added that the
Committee for the Nurseries
Given a full thought over the
in 1965. The restrictions put
the owners of the Nurseries are
troublesome but on the other
and the same are essential for
purpose of getting high quality
plants.

Shri Tirpude assured that the necessary amendments will be made after sometime, so he requested Shri Tamhane to withdraw his suggestion.

However as Shri Tamhane refused to withdraw the suggestion, the same was rejected by voice vote.

Even though the period of the proceedings was extended by half an hour, the discussion on the above Bill remained incomplete.

On August 13, a clause to clause discussion on the Maharashtra Fruit Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 1969, was continued in the House. 9 amendments were suggested, among them 3 were withdrawn and the remaining were rejected. The Bill was passed by the House.

Later Shri J. G. Bhave raised a discussion on the new system for giving grants to the Government Secondary Schools as a result of which the night schools may be closed, and the students who serve in day time and take education in the night schools will be deprived of it.

Shri J. G. Bhave said that due to this new system it has become difficult to run night schools, so the Night School Association has asked the Government to take over these schools in its hand. There are 175 night schools in Maharashtra of which 118 night schools are in Bombay. 28,777 students are taking education in these schools. Shri Bhave further said that the pay scales of the teachers of the night schools, should be fixed. He also opined that the recommendation of the committee, that there should be one Principal for each night school, should be accepted by the Government. Night school is a social need, so the old system of the Grants-Code should be applied in this connection, he suggested.

Shri S. C. Ogale suggested that the teachers in the night schools should be treated as full time working teachers.

Shrimati Maniben Desai opined that instead of the teachers who already serve in day-schools, the retired teachers should be given preference to serve in night schools.

Shri Vithalrao Hande also expressed his views.

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, explained that the Government is not neglecting the night schools. The Government has appointed a Night School Committee because it has realised that the night schools have their own difficulties.

The Minister stated that the request that the teachers in the night schools should be treated as full time working teachers, can not be accepted. The problem of pay-scales of these teachers is being considered, he added.

Gondvan Paints and Manganese Ore

Later Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries moved a resolution that the annual report of the Gondvan Paints and Minerals Limited, for 1967, and that of the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. for 1967, should be considered.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari criticised the administration of both the companies, and asked that if the other companies in the same field are making profit, why not these companies get any profit?

Shri R. A. Patil, replying to the discussion stated that the Gondvan Paints Company was transferred in order to recover the maximum money invested in that company.

The report of the Manganese Ore Company is satisfactory and the

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company is making efforts to increase the export business, the Minister added.

Girls' Education

On August 14, Shri H. S. Barmukh moved a resolution that the girls in the schools all over the State should be provided free education at all levels to mark of the Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations and in memory of Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi.

Shrimati Sevingane Athaide, supported the resolution.

Supporting the resolution, Shri M. Harris said that concession in mere fees only did not mean free education, girl students should also be given concessions in uniform, books, etc.

Shri P. Y. Phalke suggested that during the Gandhi Centenary Year, the number of the 'Ashramshalas' in the State should be increased.

Sardar Pratapsing and Shri Manikrao Mangudkar also participated in the discussion.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari's Reply

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, stated that there was no difference of opinion regarding the need of women's education, but this resolution could be accepted on account of financial difficulties of the Government. Speaking about the efforts made by the State Government for the girls' education, the Minister stated that the expenses incurred on education in the Maharashtra State were more than that of any other State in the country. He also informed that the facilities for free education were provided to the children of primary teachers and the freedom fighters. The reasons for the girls not taking the advantages of such facilities were not economic but social, he said.

It was not the problem of the Government alone. The sincere social workers of the society should also give their co-operation.

After the reply of the Minister, Shri Barmukh withdrew his resolution.

Facilities For Freedom Fighters

Later, Shri Madhav Limaye moved a resolution that more assistance should be provided to the freedom fighters, to improve their condition. He also stated that the income limit for providing free education to their children, which was Rs. 3,600 per annum should be raised.

Sarvashri Lakhmichand Abad, V. G. Deshpande, Pratapsing, Baburao Jadhav, M. Harris, Vithalrao Hande also supported the resolution.

Chief Minister's Reply

Replying to the discussion, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, stated that in order to understand the problems of the freedom fighters a conference was called in 1965. To carry out the programme of giving aid to them, the Government would have to spend about Rs. 28 or Rs. 30 crores. It had already been declared that the facilities which were already provided would not be curtail but at the same time would not be possible increase it. Shri Naik furth stated that the Government fu agreed with the sentiments behi the resolution but requested mover to withdraw the resolu taking into consideration the diffi economic condition.

Shri Limaye withdrew his reso tion with the consent of the House.

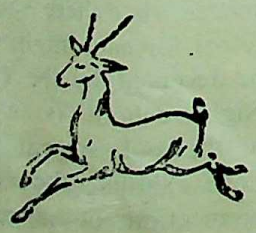
Technical Schools

Shri Mukund Kulkarni mo a resolution that a committee sho be appointed to find out the reas of reducing the number students in technical schools the Committee should present report within six months.

Sarvashri K. V. Desai Vithalrao Hande participated the discussion.

Minister's Reply

Shri S. A. Solunke, De Minister for Education and In tries, said that sometime back number of the students was inc ing, but due to economic rece in the industries and the dra which had affected farming the number had gone down. now the conditions were impro and the number of students w increase in next 2 to 3 y So there was no necessity appointing any Committee to out the reasons behind it. Deputy Minister requested Kulkarni to withdraw the resolu and which he did accordingly.



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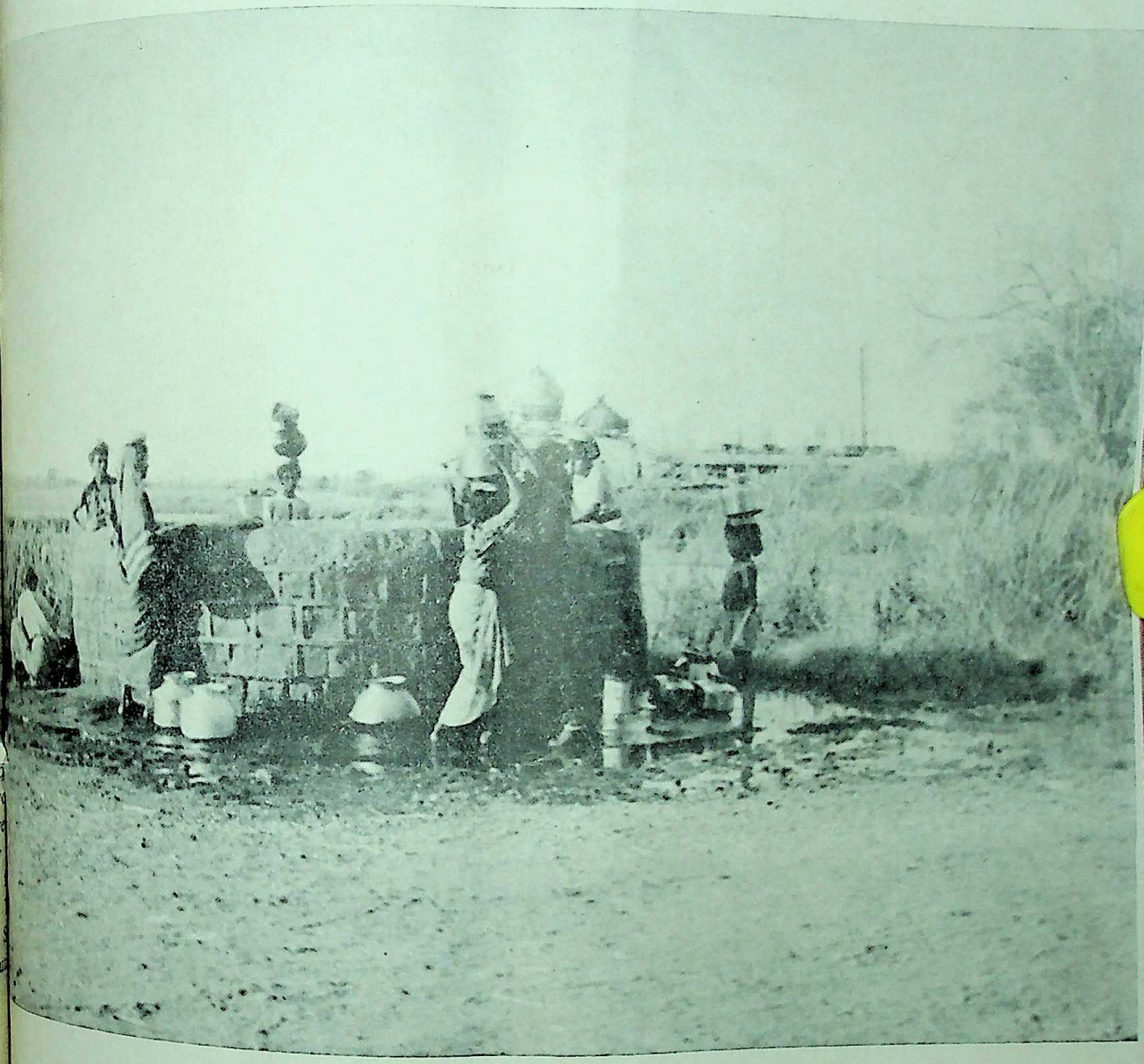

The Government of Maharashtra wishes to construct such wells in every village of the State during the Gandhi Centenary Year.

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River—A boon to the villagers

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27 SEP 1969

Lokrajya

SEPTEMBER 1969

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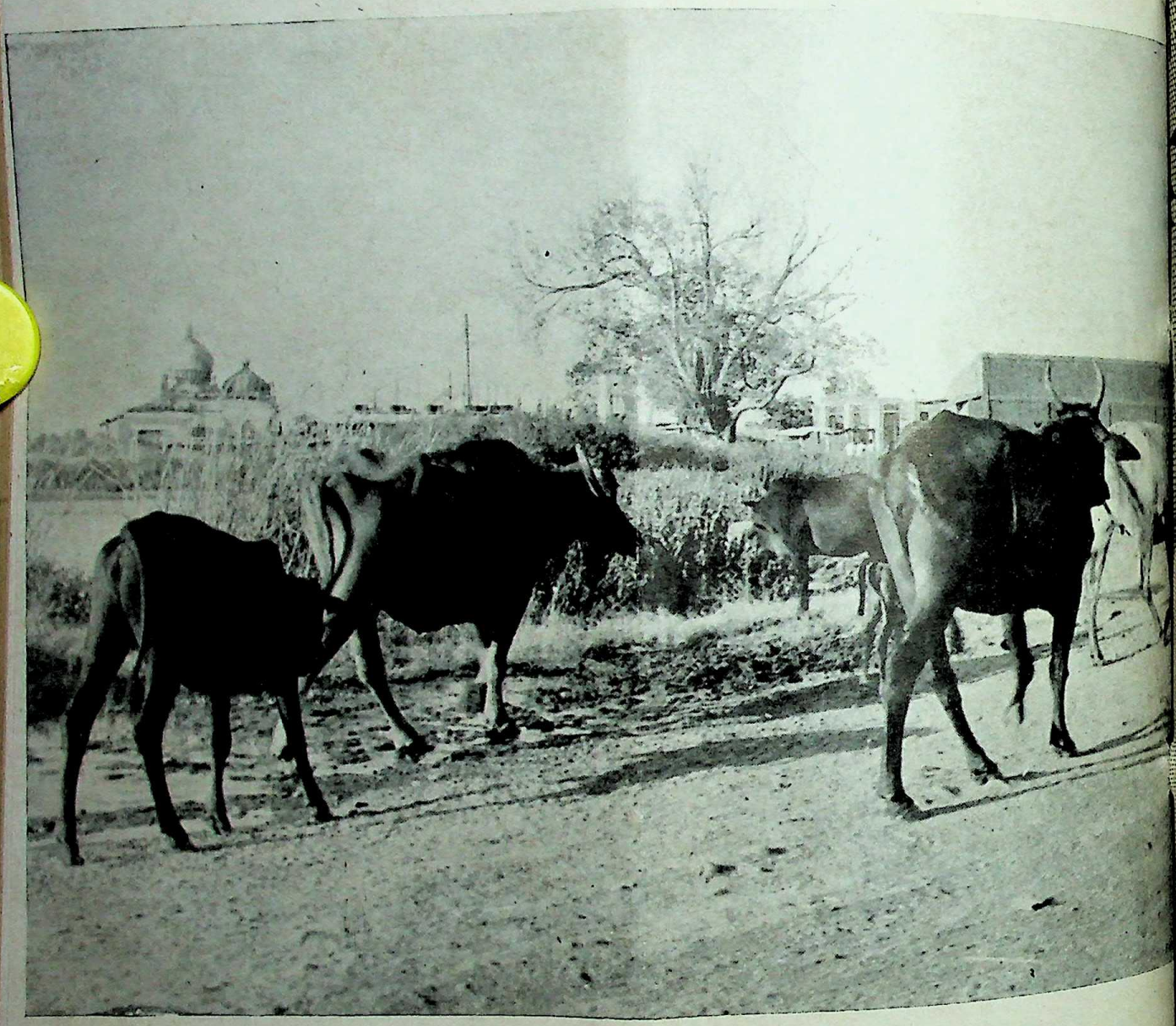

Back to the Pavilion

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Vol. 25, No. 9

SEPTEMBER 16, 1969

27 SEP 1969

LOKRAJYA

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Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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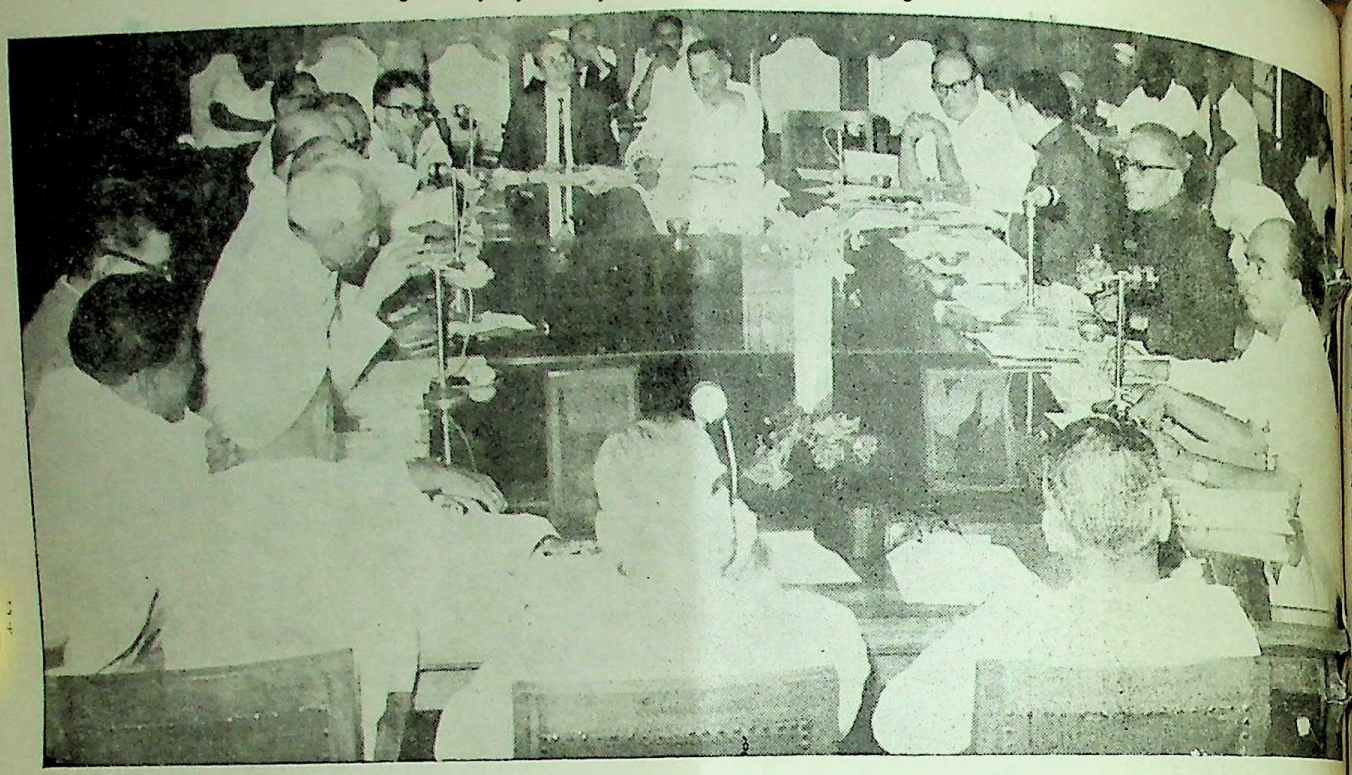

Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen addressing a meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Level Committee held at Sachivalaya, Bombay on September 4, 1969

Steps to Strengthen Communal Harmony

The meeting of the Standing Committee of the State-level committee on national integration was held at Sachivalaya on September 4. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, presided over the meeting.

Shri Naik told newsmen that the resolution containing the recommendations made by a seven-member steering committee formed earlier under the chairmanship of Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice Chancellor of Bombay University, was unanimously passed by the Committee. The recommendations gave a detailed rational approach to the observance of the customary practices which often spark off communal disturbances.

Steering Committee's Recommendations

The seven member steering committee was asked to assess the consensus and to recommend a rational approach to the observance of the following practices which often spark off communal disturbances. (1) Playing of music before mosques, (2) Throwing of gulal, (3) Desecration of idols or taboots and (4) Injury to animals considered sacred.

Tolerance vital

The Committee has emphasised that the question of promoting rational and tolerant attitudes towards the customary practices should necessarily be viewed in the context of the overall state of the relationships as between the different communities which make up the social fabric of India as well as the factors which tend to create communal tensions and cause disturbances from time to time.

Communal violence deplorable

Communal violence and riots are doubtless deplorable, but such sporadic occurrences should not be allowed to obscure the major fact that the vast majority of common men and women, irrespective of their religious, regional or other affiliations, live in peace and harmony and follow their humble avocations. They have little or no interest in violence or disorder and are in fact averse to the same.

Communal disturbances often commence from the seemingly trivial customary practices but their origin lies in the activities of a small fraction of self-interested

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anti-social elements in different communities who mastermind, incite, inflame and exploit through violent doings, speeches or rumour-mongering the irrational and bigoted prejudices of a small section of people in different communities. It is incumbent on Government as well as the community at large, to deploy all the forces of preventive, punitive and positive measures, to counteract the incalculable mischief and harm done by such anti-social elements to the growth and development of good neighbourly relations and a living sense of national togetherness and solidarity.

Preventive measures such as the advance intelligence reports about the activities of trouble-makers and their timely apprehension or punitive measures such as rapid control of the disturbances, a deterrent punishment of the guilty and an adequate rehabilitation of the innocent victims are tasks within the domain of Government action, it has stated.

Educative efforts

The larger positive task calls for sustained and continual educative effort to inculcate in the minds of the people a sense of mutual respect and tolerance towards all the religions which constitute the unique heritage of India and to imbibe the true significance of the country's secular ideal which postulates that all individuals are free to seek their God according to their inclinations, in a temple, a mosque, a church, a gurudwara, a synagogue or a vihar, they enjoy absolute equality in social, economic and political life as citizens of the country. The educative effort would have to embrace the people of all communities, at the level of the primary schools, colleges, universities, factories, fields, village, district and the State level through properly constituted Integration or Ekata Committees to bring home to the people that while accepting that religion plays an important role in life, it should not stand in the way of building a modern society and as a Secular State, as envisaged in the Indian Constitution and that as common and equal citizens, it is their privilege and duty to create, in an atmosphere of harmony and peace, a better, a richer and a more meaningful life for all the people. Given such a concerted and continued effort, it should be possible to evolve a consensus and to recommend a minimal programme of a rational observance of the customary practices in a humane, civilised and decent manner, as indicated below.

Joint celebrations of community festival

The Integration or Ekata Committees at all levels should be asked to encourage a joint celebration of the festivals of different communities. Alternatively, they may be asked to promote a general practice whereby respected and leading members of one community are encouraged to participate and exchange greetings in the public eyes in the festivals of the other community/communities.

Playing of music before mosques

The right of the Hindu community to play music before mosques during customary processions has been recognised and upheld by judicial decisions. In exercising the right, the organizers of the procession should, however, avoid provocative actions such as slowing down the procession or the overplaying of music when the processions pass a mosque, if any, on the route of the processions. The Ekata Committees should endeavour to secure the maximum understanding amongst the two communities in the locality to ensure that the customary processions would pass off peacefully without any ugly incidents.

Throwing of gulal

Throwing of gulal is only a means of exhibiting the festive mood by the crowds which participate in processions. The Ekata Committees should exhort the organizers of the processions to observe normal rules of decency and decorum and to avoid the disfiguring of individuals or places who do not think it a good taste to be decorated with gulal, much in the same way as the sophisticated urban people may not like to be sprayed with coloured water during the Ranga-panchami or dhoolwad celebrations in cities.

Desecration of idols or taboots

The Ekata Committees should urge the people to cultivate and to demonstrate a sense of respect for the religious beliefs and practices of their neighbours. Any act of desecration of an idol or a taboot should be treated as a grave offence and efforts should be made to trace the culprits rapidly and to bring them to book under the law. If an incident of tampering with an idol or a taboot occurs, it should become a common practice for the Ekata Committees to hold joint public meetings of both the communities immediately, to treat the incident not as a wrongdoing by one community against the other, but as an outrage against the whole community, and to enlist the help of all communities in tracing the culprits of such senseless acts and affording assistance in bringing them to book speedily under law.

Injury to sacred animals

The Hindus regard the cow as a sacred animal and the Muslims regard the pig as an unholy animal, though in terms of livestock development, both the animals have

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important and useful contributions to make to the country's economic growth and life. What is involved here is not the general question of the desirability or otherwise of a ban on cow slaughter which, as an economic and legal problem, must be resolved on its own merits, but a wanton and senseless injury to or slaughter of stray cows in public places or of throwing of slaughtered pigs at mosques. Such incidents should be regarded, not as a wrong-doing by one community against the other, but as irrational and childish acts of anti-social and perverted individuals. The Ekata Committees should unanimously condemn the committing of such wanton and provocative acts in public places and persuade both the communities to extend the fullest co-operation in tracing and bringing the individual culprit to book under the law. To reduce the likelihood of such stray incidents, Government should consider two important administrative measures. First, the Municipal Councils should be urged to take effective action against the roaming of stray cattle on the public streets or places and to impound such cattle. Secondly, the slaughter of animals at places other than the authorised slaughter houses is an offence, and steps should be taken to move the appropriate courts to impose deterrent sentences against individuals who commit this offence. If necessary the Legislature may even consider the prescription of a statutory minimum regular sentence for such offence.

The members of the State Level Committee on National Integration, of the Standing Committee and of the Ekata Committees should be urged to propagate the agreed approach towards the customary practices to advocate it publicly through different media of information, and urge the people of all communities to observe the approach scrupulously.

The other members of the Standing Committee are Sarvashri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, T. S. Bhardwaj, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, P. B. Gajendragadkar, S. M. Dahanukar, Vasantrao Dada Patil, N. G. Goray, K. N. Dhulup, M.L.A., V. R. Kaldate, M.L.A., S. A. Dange, M.P., U. L. Patil, M.L.C., B. K. Gaikwad, M.P., A. K. Hafizkha, Mustafa Faquih, Moinuddin Harris, M.L.C., Navil Tata, Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, H. V. Pataskar, Dr. V. B. Kolte, Baba Harnamsing Mahant, Jayantrao Tilak, M.P., A. G. Sheorey, Salebhoy, Abdul Kadar, Hamid Dalwai, Prof. Ramanujam, Haroon Ansari, G. N. Banatwalla, M.L.A., Iqbal Gaya, Bachharaj Vyas, M.L.C., R. S. Gavai, M.L.C.

Shri N. G. Abhyankar, Secretary to Government, General Administration Department, is the Secretary of the Standing Committee.

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Gokhale's Bust in Council Hall

T. V. PARVATE

N the 20th of August last, Shri Vasantrao Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra State, unveiled rst of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale at the entrance of e building which houses both the Chambers of the harashtra Legislature. This function was to have been formed by Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, t he was unable to keep the engagement owing to er pressing business.

ince among Parliamentarians

It was a highly admirable and appropriate act on e part of the members of the Legislative Assembly Council of Maharashtra State to have thought rising a bust to Gokhale who was their illustrious tical ancestor and recognised as the prince among liamentarians of his day, not only in India, but also e British Empire as it then was. He has been y considered as an ideal legislator and liamentarian and it is but meet that legislators in harashtra fortunately consider that his is an example should be followed even in self-governing

e Walk-out

Gokhale was a member of the Bombay Legislative ncil for only two years and represented the Munici- ities and Local Boards of the Central Division of the mbay Presidency as it was then called. All such elected mbers were then called additional members and d powers of only asking interpellations and comment already taken financial and administrative actions. they could criticise Government Bills and it was in nection with one such Bill that the first walk-out of members in the Legislative Chambers of India took place. It arose out of Government's refusal to accept an amendment moved by Pherozeshah Mehta to the Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill. He was the leader of the non-official members of the Council. Those who followed him were Chimanlal Setalvad, Daji Abaji Khare, Gokuldas Parekh, Bhalchandra Bhatavdekar, and G. K. Gokhale. The constituency from which Gokhale was returned was previously represented by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Opposition Leader

After two years' work in the Bombay Council, Gokhale was elected to the Supreme Legislative Council with the support of Pherozeshah Mehta who wanted to retire from there for reasons of health. Such men as Ibrahim Rahimtullah and Jehangir Petit withdrew their candidature in Gokhale's favour. They never had any reasons to repent such was the arresting performance of Gokhale for twelve years during the Viceroyalties of Lord Curzon, Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge. Some Government members called him" Leader of the Opposition" because of his constant but cogent criticism of Government measures, but Gokhale never took it as a compliment. He said that so long as the opposition which could form alternate government was absent in India there could not be an Opposition Leader ; besides he chose to call himself a co-operator who would have loved to co-operate with Government if and where possible but could not help opposing it on most occasions, if he was to be true to his conscience and loyal to his people's interests.

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Gokhale Shadowed by C.I.D.

Gokhale was essentially a constructive worker and a patriot trained in Ranade's school, though even he could not be saved from such epithets as 'a political agitator' and "a seditionist in disguise" by irresponsible British and Anglo-Indian scribes. He was not free even from the attention of the Criminal Investigation Department. Once an understanding and sympathetic British high official showed what had come to his hands as a report of a certain speech that Gokhale had made somewhere. Such rabid ideas and words were put in his mouth that Gokhale was utterly surprised to see the report and bitterly complained to the official about its concocted and fabricated character. The official threw the report in the waste-paper basket and pacified Gokhale but Gokhale said that if that was what happened to him what fair reporting could be expected at the hands of the C.I.D. in the case of others who might have been intemperate though sincere and patriotic and warned him against proceeding against men of reputation and character. Gokhale knew that for a long time even his Servants of India Society was suspect in Government's eyes and even Srinivasa Sastri in later days could not escape the attention of the C.I.D.

Career Worthy of Study

All this is now past and forgotten history but Gokhale's whole career is worthy of study by public men and particularly legislators in the country. Luckily, some good and well-documented studies of Gokhale appeared about the time of his birth centenary two years ago, though he and his work remained neglected for a number of years after his death. The members of the Maharashtra Legislature did well to raise a subscription to erect his bust in the Council Hall as a memento of the centenary.

Tilak's Death and Governor's Obstinacy

While writing about Gokhale, the present writer's mind goes back to what happened to Tilak's memory in the Bombay Legislative Council after he died on August 1, 1920. The Montague Reforms Act was passed but the Reform Councils had not yet come into being. They came to be formed in the midst of the non-co-operation movement under Gandhiji's leadership. When Tilak died the Morley-Minto Councils were functioning. Among the non-official members (both elected and nominated) were such men as the late Messrs. D. V. Belvi, V. J. Patel, R. P. Paranjpye, B.S. Kamat, Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah and others. Mr. D. V. Belvi gave notice of a resolution of condolence for Tilak's death on the ground that he was a former member of the Bombay Legislative Council and a great scholar and patriot. Most non-official members extended support to Mr. Belvi. But, the Governor of Bombay who used to preside over the Council meetings in those days disallowed the resolution on the ground that Mr. Belvi had failed to give the necessary ten days' notice for the resolution to be admitted on the agenda and Mr. Belvi was forced to retort that indeed Tilak had not been discreet enough to die a few days earlier so as to enable him to give notice of the resolution earlier and conform with the rule !

Vindictive Ways of Bureaucracy

Such was the obstinacy and obscuranticism of the bureaucracy of those days. The Governor who had been generous enough to allow the cremation of Tilak's dead body on the Chowpatty sands, where his statue now stands, would not allow, under the rules of Council proceedings, a resolution of condolence to be moved! A previous Governor had similarly disallowed the candidature of the late Mr. N. C. Kelkar for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council which he wanted to contest under the specious plea that he was a convict for contempt of court and was under detention for 14 days in connection with the caustic comments he had made in the *Mahratta* against the late Justice Dawar who had spoken in very distasteful terms in his judgment while holding Tilak guilty of sedition and sentencing him to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Such were the vindictive ways of the bureaucracy for victimising people who had fallen in its disfavour.

Amends Made

Amends were, however, suitably made when a portrait of Tilak was hung in the present Bombay Council Hall and unveiled by Shri Morarji Desai in 1956. He was then Chief Minister of Bombay and he did this in the presence of Shri D.K. Kunte, M. P., who was then Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Tilak and Gokhale, both eminent patriots of the British era and legislative predecessors of the present legislators, are holding watchful eyes over what they are doing for the good of the constituencies they represent in the legislative bodies of Maharashtra State.

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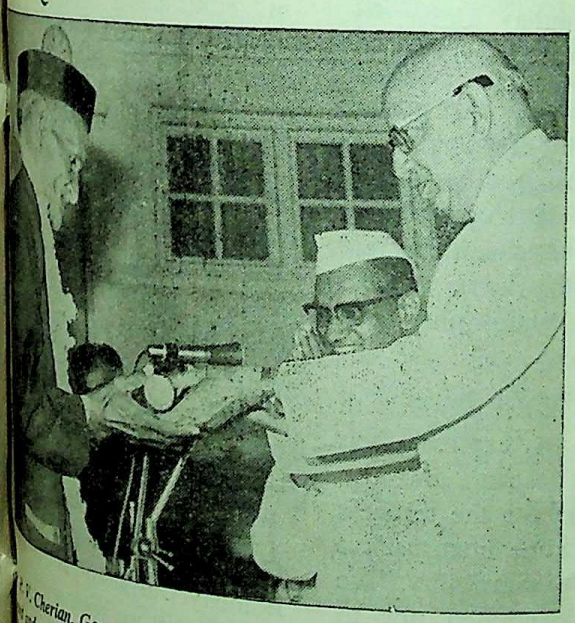
Teachers' Day was celebrated all over the country on September 5. A grand function was organised at Raj Bhavan in Bombay to felicitate the secondary and primary teachers in Maharashtra for their noble and meritorious services. They were awarded Rs. 500 and a citation each at the hands of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra.

STATE HONOURS TEACHERS



P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, is seen presenting an and a merit certificate to Shri N. D. Tonge, secondary school from Yeotmal district, on the occasion of the Teachers' Day September 5.

DR. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, gave away State awards to eleven primary and seven secondary teachers for their meritorious services at different levels, at the Raj Bhavan, on September 5.

A State award comprises Rs. 500 and a citation.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Cherian congratulated the award winners and said that teaching was a noble profession. The values and ideals of youth were largely shaped in their formative years by teachers. The future of the country rested on the type of youth we produce and hence the teachers had a pre-eminent position in society.

Responsiblity of Teacher

The Governor said that it was the responsiblity of the teacher to set a personal example to his pupils by his conduct, behaviour and knowledge. A teacher should try to encourage a passion for truth in his pupil, however bitter the realisation of the truth be. The teacher should supply the material with which the mind of the pupil could function.

If we were to be a modernized society, Dr. Cherian said, it was necessary to produce great scientists, technologists, doctors, engineers, scholars and others. The foundation would have to be laid in the primary and the secondary schools and colleges.

Emphasising that the working conditions of teachers should be improved to enable them to shoulder

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their onorous responsibilities. Dr. Cherian said that the State Government had taken many steps towards the realisation of that objective ; the institution of these awards being one step.

Welcoming the award winning teachers, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that it was to recognise the outstanding services of teachers to the educational field that the State awards to teachers were instituted. The teachers who were given awards had, in face of many difficulties, rendered eminent service to society in general and student community in particular and won their admiration and gratitude. They had set an inspiring example to other teachers also.

Shri Chaudhari referred to the tremendous technological advances which culminated in setting foot on moon and said that if India pursued education with vigour and tenacity, it would be able to keep pace with other advanced countries in the world.

Shri C. G. Sahasrabudhe, Director of Education, introduced the award winning teachers.

The wives of some of the teachers were also felicitated in traditional style on the occasion at the hands of Smt. Kusumatai Chaudhari, wife of the Education Minister, in absence of Smt. Tara Cherian who could not attend the function owing to indisposition.

Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

The teachers who were awarded the State and the National awards were felicitated on behalf of the Maharashtra State Kamgar Kalyan Mandal at the Naigaon Centre in Bombay on September 5.

Help Improve Living Standard of Teachers

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, made a fervent appeal to the people to assist the efforts of the Government in improving the living standard of the teachers. He was presiding over the 'Fund Collection Drive' organised by the Teachers' Day Greater Bombay Committee at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, on September 5.

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, inaugurated the drive.

Shri Chaudhari said that it was appropriate that the Teachers' Day every year was being observed on September 5, the birth anniversary of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, former President of India, who is a great scholar, thinker, philosopher and a teacher.

The day provided the people with an opportunity to express their gratitude towards teachers and also it was an occasion for the teachers themselves to become introspective and know their responsibility. The day was being celebrated not to express high feelings but to repay the debt owed to the teachers by contributing towards the Teachers' Welfare Fund, he added.

Unique and Sterling Character

Describing the unique and sterling character of the profession of teaching as compared to other professions, Shri Chaudhari said that the State Government which made an allocation of nearly Rs. 80 crores annually on education, was in the forefront in educational reforms in the country.

Emphasizing that the teachers should not be allowed to feel neglected, Shri Chaudhari said the families of the deceased teachers had so far been provided with assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Teachers' Welfare Fund. A target of Rs. [illegible] lakhs had been set for Bombay City towards the Teachers' Welfare Fund and the people should make generous contributions, Shri Chaudhari concluded.

In his inaugural address, Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, said by observing the day we were continuing the noble tradition of the country to respect the teachers. He also appealed the teachers to provide guidance

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Honoured Teachers

Primary Teachers :

(1) Shri B. B. Shastri, Assistant Teacher, Zilla Parishad School, Ousa, Osmanabad district ; (2) Shri V. S. Arvelli, Head Master, Zilla Parishad Girls' Primary School, Sironcha, Chandrapur district ; (3) Shri B. G. Mirajkar, Head Master, Kankavali School No. 1, Kankavali, Ratnagiri district; (4) Shri N. D. Tonge, Head Master, Zilla Parishad, Free-secondary school, Marki, Yeotmal district ; (5) Shri K. R. Ghongade, Head Master, Primary School, Vaijad, Wardha district; (6) Shri A. K. Haranmare, Taluka teacher, Jeewan Shikshan Mandir, Mohol, Sholapur district, (7) Shri D. D. Thakare, Head Master, Primary School, Dehegaon (Gosavi), Wardha district; (8) Shri B. S. Umaratkar, Head Master, Zilla Parishad, Primary Master, Zilla Parishad, Primary School No. 4, Mohod, Kolaba district; (9) Shri P.G. Chaudhari, Head Master, Ashram Shala, Pal, Jalgaon district; (10) Shri H. R. Dalvi, Head Master, Lonavala Primary School No. 1, Lonavala, Poona district and (11) Shri R. N. Deshmukh, Assistant Teacher, Shikshan Prasarak Pre-Secondary School, Ghatanji, Yeotmal district.

Secondary Teachers :

(1) Shri G. J. Chitabarm, Head Master, Kanya Vidya Mandir, Ahmednagar ; (2) Shri H. C. Indani, Head Master, S. L. High School, Walgaon, Amraoti district; (3) Shri S. S. Kanfade, Head Master, Shri Shivaji Higher Secondary School, Morshi, Amraoti district; (4) Shri S. K. Desharathe, Secondary School, Nachanvel, Aurangabad district, (5) Shri V.V. Deshmukh, Head Master, Lokmanya Tilak School, Chandrapur; (6) Shri Y. K. Shekdar Head Master, M.E.S. Secondary, School, Pandharkawada, Yeotmal district and (7) Shri Y. R. Kinare, Head Master, G.E.I. Native Institution, Uran, Kolaba district.

National awardees State Kamgar September 5.

Character

ue and sterling ssion of teachers er professional that the Sta made an allo crores annual the forefro orms in th

the teacher d to feel neglec aid the fam achers had th assistance the Teacher rget of Rs. r Bombay C Welfare Fu make genero Chaudhari co

dress, Dr. P. e-Chancellor said by obser continuing th the country He also appe rovide guidan

ving the different problems by the country.

rlier, Shri J. K. Joshi, Mayor of bay, welcomed the gathering.

ri Chimanlal Sheth, Chairman e Funds Collection Drive, also e on the occasion.

ri S. S. Kohojkar proposed of thanks.

ers Should Become Forerunners ial Change

an underdeveloped country as India, the teachers should er the responsibility of guiding ociety along with his duties eacher. In this sense, he should me the teacher of the people thus become the forerunner ducational progress and the tion of the society.

ri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister Education, made these observa- while speaking from the All India Radio, Bombay on the occasion of the Teachers' Day.

The Education Minister said that although vast changes were taking place in different spheres of activity, it was a remarkable thing that the teacher was still considered by the thinkers of the world as the primary unit of educational reconstruction. In view of this fact it was necessary that the teachers should constantly keep themselves in touch with the events in the outside world. Describing the current year as the moon landing year, Shri Chaudhari said that the great event should make us introspect.

Shri Chaudhari said that the society was looking to the teachers with great expectations, because the need of the hour was that our educational institutions should bring forth a generation of young men who were fired with a spirit of idealism and new aspirations.

The Education Minister said that it was also the responsibility of the teachers to emphasise on the minds of the students and the public the relationship between and the meaning of the old and new cultural values. The Minister added that no body would claim that all the things that go to make up our present culture were good and worth preserving. He mentioned in this connection the practice of untouchability and said that such practices should be totally eliminated. In this regard the teacher himself should adopt a discriminating and scientific attitude so that he would be able to carry it to the students and the society.

Shri Chaudhari also referred to the current Gandhi Centenary Year and said that the memory of Gandhiji, who was a great teacher of the people, would always serve as a source of inspiration for all of us.

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Dairying—A Boon to Rural Populace

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, in a talk broadcast over All India Radio, Bombay, on August 30, said that dairying was a boon to rural populace. The State Government was encouraging dairying as it provided round the year employment to rural people and assured market at a remunerative price throughout the year.

Shri Sawant felt that the outlook for dairy development in the State was very hopeful. However, the gap between the urban demand and the rural supply of milk was still considerable and herculean efforts were needed to be put in for bridging the gap.

The Agriculture Minister called upon the rural milk producers to take up the challenge of satisfying in full the demand for milk in urban areas; thus contributing to the welfare of the urban population, while at the same time improving their own economic position.

Essential Link

The gap between the urban demand and the rural supply was due to the essential link, namely, marketing being missing, the Minister said, and added, it was that essential link which the State Government was providing through its network of collection centres, central dairies and transport facilities.

Shri Sawant said that the urban demand of milk was estimated at 15 lakh litres per day. Bombay alone had a market for ten lakh litres a day and the rest was accounted for by cities like Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur etc. If that market was fully tapped, there was scope for adding about Rs. 60 crores annually to the income of the people in rural areas.

The Dairy Development department had undertaken as many as 20 schemes and milk was supplied besides Bombay, to the cities of Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Akola, Amravati, Dhulia and Nasik. It had a wide network of collection centres in rural areas, which were operated either by Government itself, or through co-operative organisations of the producers.

Encouraging Response

The schemes had met with encouraging response from the farmers and as much as Rs. 10 crores were annually being added to the income of rural milk producers. From a modest 10,000 to 12,000 litres a day in 1961-62, collection in rural areas of Maharashtra had soared to a peak of 1,65,000 litres during the flush season of 1968-69.

Giving details of the milk schemes in the State, Shri Sawant said that modern milk processing facilities were in the process of erection at Nagpur, Dhulia, Miraj and Aurangabad. Besides operating in the bigger cities already named, schemes had also been set up in relatively small centres like, Arvi, Chiplun, Kolhapur, Kasa, Kankavli, Mahad, Mahableshwar and Ratnagiri for collection of liquid milk from surrounding areas.

Creamery at Udgir

The cream collection centre at Udgir provided a market to the farmers in the surrounding area who had traditionally been dairymen and who were because of lack of adequate communications, unable to market liquid milk, he added.

The Agriculture Minister said that new milk schemes in the

LOK RAJYA

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co-operative sector were to come up shortly at Jalgaon, Nanded and Yeotmal.

Besides undertaking marketing, Shri Sawant said, Government had also taken up other schemes to promote growth of dairying in the rural areas. During the past seven years, more than Rs. 2 crores had been disbursed as loans for purchase of livestock. Assistance of more than Rs. 17 lakhs had been given to the collecting agencies for purchase of transport vehicles. Such loans were being regularly recovered through milk bills ; and that in itself provided ample evidence of the effectiveness of the loans.

Aids of Co-operatives

The co-operatives collecting milk were also allowed a development grant of 21/2 paise per litre of milk supplied by them, for undertaking activities which would be helpful in production or in collection of milk. These funds could be used for improving communications between milk producing areas and collecting centres ; acquisition of transport vehicles and other means of facilitating collection and other developmental activities.

Improvement in Productivity of Animals

Apart from merely collecting milk produced, the Minister said that steps were also being taken to improve the productivity of the animals through better feeding and breeding programmes. It was also necessary to look after the health of the productive animals and safeguard farmers against loss of production due to ill-health or mortality. With that aim, four intensive cattle development projects, aimed at improving the milk production, had been started in the State with headquarters at Poona, Miraj, Chiplun and Dhulia. In these areas, Government also undertook production of cattle feeds for supply to the milk producers.

Calves of good breed were being procured in Bombay, reared in Aarey Colony for some months, and supplied free of cost to farmers for further rearing. Under the scheme, 1,500 to 2,000 calves were being distributed every year.

Milk Production through Cow

Milk production in almost all important dairying countries is through the cow, Shri Sawant said. In India, the buffalo was the traditional milch animal, as its yields were generally higher than those of the average Indian cow. The cow, however was the milch animal of the future even in India, as the possibilities of dramatic increases in milk production through cross-breeding existed only in respect of the cows. Besides, the cow was a more economic animal for the farmer to maintain. In order to encourage the farmers to take to milk production through the cow, the Government of Maharashtra had taken the bold step of paying the same price for cow milk as was being paid for buffalo milk. As far as he knew, Maharashtra was the only State which had adopted the practice, he said.

Training Classes

The first priority in this connection would be to give the farmers the benefit of scientific knowledge that had been gained regarding milk production and help him to make the best use of his resources. In order to disseminate the knowledge amongst the producers, Government had recently started training classes for representatives of co-operative societies of producers who are engaged in milk production.

Difficulties

Referring to the difficulties of the milk schemes, Shri Sawant said that one of the major difficulties, which the city milk schemes faced in expanding their activities was the large gap between the production during the flush season and that during the lean season. The gap forced city milk schemes to restrict their commitments to whatever was available during the lean season. As a result, the flush season supplies ran far ahead of commitments and milk was required to be converted into products even though there was a considerable unsatisfied demand for liquid milk. In order to encourage the farmer to shift production into the lean season, an incentive was provided by way of a higher price paid for milk produced during the lean season. He was sure it would encourage the farmer to adopt scientific feeding and breeding practices to increase the milk production during the lean season.

Dairy Science Institute

To provide personnel for the dairy industry, both in the plants and at the level of the producers Government had set up a Dairy Science Institute at Aarey, which trained students for the Indian Dairy Diploma Course. It was the intention that more and more of these trained personnel should be available in the rural areas for undertaking dairying in a scientific manner.

The Government of India was contemplating taking up of an intensive dairy development programme with the help of international organisations. A team had recently visited the State for examining the feasibility of such a programme. The Agriculture Minister was sure that such a programme, if taken up, would enable the State Government to give a fillip to the production of milk in the rural areas of the State. ★★

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Floods Ravage Maharashtra

Brunt Heaviest on Marathwada

A view of hutments submerged in the flood water of Godavari

About 15,000 persons affected by the floods in Godavari River in Nanded town were shifted to safer places. Picture shows here a flood-stricken family brought to a relief centre.

Incessant rains, some times torrential, during the last week caused widespread floods in Maharashtra. All the districts of Marathwada region and some of Bombay, Poona and Nagpur divisions were affected by this natural havoc.

Godavari Crosses Danger Level

The level of Godavari river at Nanded reached 1,177·5 ft., that is, 3.5 ft. above the danger mark on September 6. The river water in the Nanded town entered in the low lying areas of Holi, Navghat, Khadakpura, Degaon Chal, Chauphala and Naginaghat. The flood situation was accentuated because of heavy rains in the catchment area of the river and releases of water from the Yeldari and Siddeshwar Dams, as well as the Himayatsagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh.

The heavy rains in Marathwada were due to depression with its source at Gopalpur on the east coast moving in a westerly direction. The depression caused very heavy rains in the Tapi and Godavari basins.

Prompt Relief Measures

The Government of Maharashtra instanteneously took up the relief

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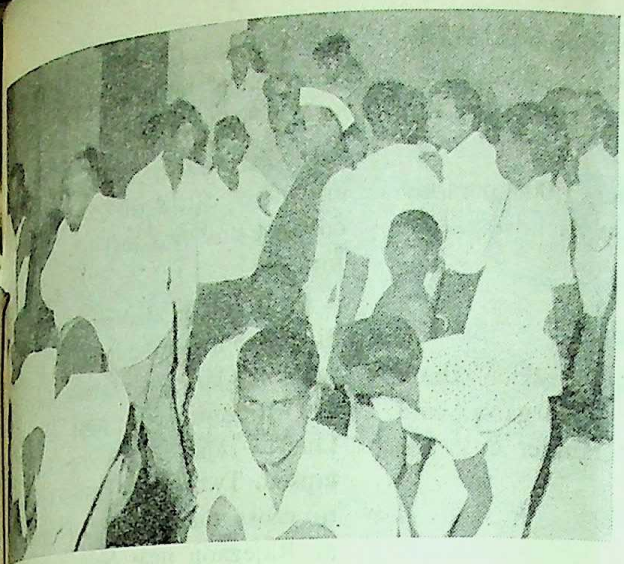
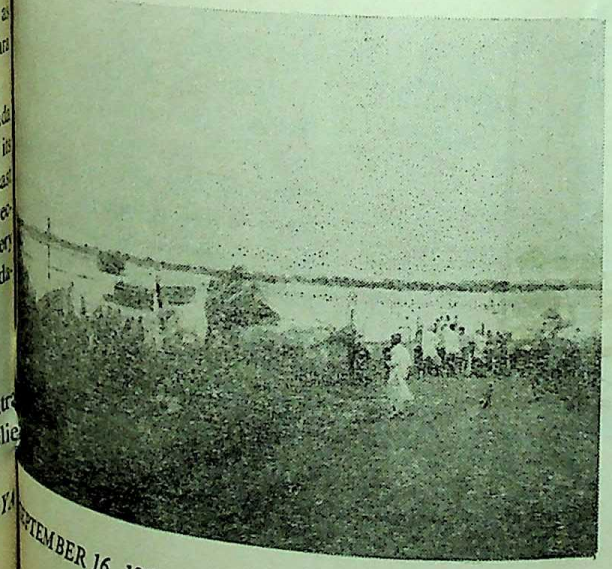


Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, is seen at the relief centre at Nanded.

Irrigation Minister, Shri S. B. Chavan, is seen inspecting the mill area of Nanded flooded by the Godavari water.



The Ashna Bridge on Nanded-Nagpur Road was completely submerged under water. The flooded Ashna River is seen in the picture.

measures. About 15,000 people from the low lying areas of the Nanded town were speedily evacuated to safety zones and arrangements were made to supply them with food twice a day. Mass inoculation measures were taken to prevent the break of cholera epidemic in all the affected area.

In Nanded district, twenty-one relief centres were opened and help of the Fire Brigade and the State Transport was taken to evacuate the marooned families.

Revenue Minister's Appeal

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, issued special appeal to social workers, leaders of political parties and Government officers to help restore confidence among the flood-affected people in Marathwada region and see that they were quickly shifted to safer places and sheltered temporarily in relief camps. He also requested them to ensure that all Government aid reached the hands of needy people in the area.

Shri Chavan Rushes to Nanded

The relief measures in the flood-affected areas were personally supervised by the Minister for Irrigation, Shri S. B. Chavan, who rushed to Nanded from Aurangabad on the morning of September 6.

Close watch on Situation

The Minister for Revenue kept close watch on the situation with a view to taking expeditious measures for providing immediate relief to the affected people. He advised the Commissioner, Aurangabad Division, to ask for more funds for relief purposes, if necessary, as a relief measure. The Government has so far sanctioned an amount of Rs. 55,55,000 for relief purposes such as tagai, loans, gratuitous relief, etc.

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Nasik District

The flood situation in Nasik, Jalgaon, and Ahmednagar districts became severe on September 9 due to heavy rains in the Traymbak catchment area. The low lying areas of Nasik were under water. As a precautionary measure, the gates of Gangapur dam which were opened on September 9 were closed.

The heavy rains caused floods in Ashna, Mosam and Girna rivers also. Large parts of Malegaon town were under water due to the floods in Girna river. The floods caused some damage to the Nandur, Madneshwar and Veer canals.

Pimpalgaon-Basvant town, about 20 miles from Nasik, was also affected because of River Kodva being in floods.

In Nasik District, the police and military did good job in rescuing the people. Two hundred persons encircled by the flood water were evacuated.

Dhulia District

The floods in Panjra river affected the Pimpalner, Sakri and Dhulia towns in Dhulia District.

Jalgaon District

In Jalgaon, because of the high level of the Girna dam at Nandgaon there were abnormal floods which affected Chalisgaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora and Erandol talukas of the district.

In Jalgaon district, 1,000 persons from three villages in Pachora taluka were evacuated.

Ahmednagar District

In Ahmednagar district, there were floods in Kopargaon and a portion of Sangamner city was under water.

Losses

The extent of damage and loss caused by the floods and incessant rains in the affected areas is yet to be fully assessed. There have been reoccurances of several house collapses and extensive damage of standing crops. Many human lives have been also lost.

In Nanded District, besides the city, 150 villages were affected. In Parbhani district, 51 villages were ravaged by the floods. In the two districts, standing crops standing on nearly 24,000 hectares of land were damaged by the floods.

In Bhir city, seventy houses have collapsed resulting in the death of four persons and three cattle. In the Gevrai taluka, four cattle were killed due to wall collapse. Six houses have collapsed in Majalgaon and 25 hut have been damaged.

In Osmanabad district, one person and two cattle died due to wall collapse and two died due to lightening.

In Parbhani district, five children died due to lightening, one at Sonepeth in Gangapur taluka, two each at Rajegaon and near Sonepeth. Due to rains, 195 houses have collapsed. Two persons who attempted to cross the folded Dudhna river at Rajegaon near Selu were swept away by the swelling water.

In Nasik district, there has been over 200 house collapses, 100 in Manmad, 75 in Yeola, 10 in Nasik city and 20 in Konkangaon. Two lives were also lost, one in Yeola and the other in the Nasik city itself.

In Jalgaon District, three persons were reported to have died and two cattle heads were also the casualty, 36 houses and 12 hotels were damaged.

In Dhulia district, 90 houses were washed away. One hundred and fifty-four villages have been affected by the flood.

There have been 15 house collapses in Kopargaon in Ahmednagar district.

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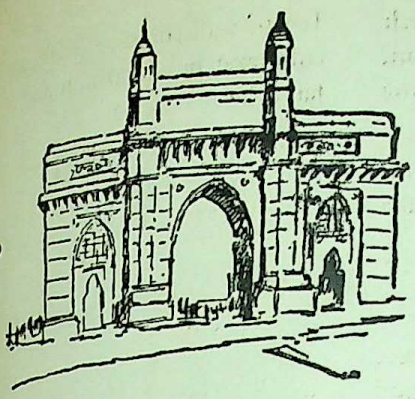

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

More Power Generation in Fourth Plan

POWER generation in Maharashtra would be augmented during the Fourth Five Year Plan period considering the importance of power in increasing production, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, in his Presidential address at the meeting of the State Industrial Advisory Board held at the Sachivalaya, Bombay on August 28. He said that the power shortage that was presently being experienced in the State would be reduced to the minimum.

Shri Naik said that power generation schemes included in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan would help meet the firm power demand of about 2253 MW by 1973-74. It would also be possible to obtain power from the neighbouring States. It was contemplated to instal a 400 KW high tension transmission line between Nagpur and Kalwa near Bombay which would facilitate transmission of surplus power from one region to the other. Shri Naik said that the State's Fourth Plan had emphasis on rural electrification. He said that the Planning Commission had approved the State's Rs. 10,000·72 crore plan. He said that during the Fourth Plan Rs. 35 crores would be allocated to industries and mineral development and Rs. 300 crores for power generation.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, other officers of the concerned Departments and prominent industrialists, who are members of the Board, were present on the occasion.

Question of Closed Mills

During the discussions Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, said that the cotton textile industry was one of the prominent industries in the State and naturally the question of employment in that industry was sympathetically considered by the Government. The Government would continue its policy of taking over closed Mills. He said that there was misunderstanding among

The fifth draw of the Maharashtra State Lottery was held in Bombay on August 30, under the chairmanship of Shri Jamiatram Joshi, Mayor of Bombay.

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the people that the Mills taken over by the Government were running in losses. Out of 14 Mills so far taken over by the Government, only 3 were in the red and the rest were gradually showing surpluses, he said. He said that for proper running of Mills in the private sector the Government believed that there was a need to effect rationalisation, if necessary.

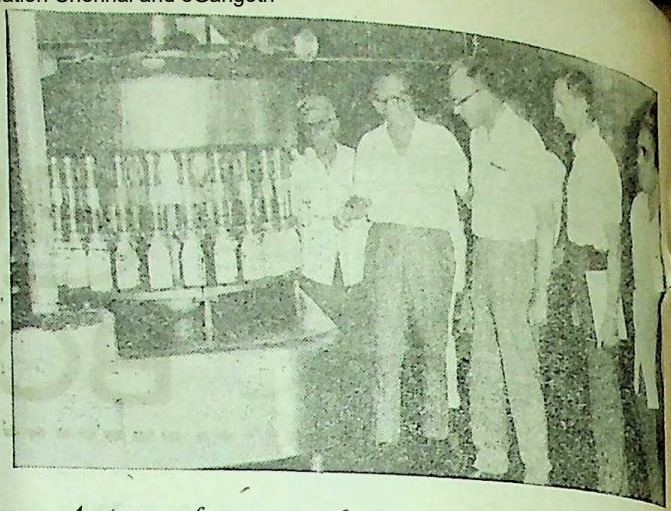
The Board also discussed the recommendations of the Wanchu and Pande Committee. There were industrially backward regions in all the States and therefore it was not proper to broadly classify the States as advanced and Backward. The Board members insistently stated that it was necessary to give financial assistance to the backward regions in all the States.

The Board also held discussions on the cut in electricity tariff, reduced power duty for industries using more power, removal of restriction on taking coloured cotton saris on powerlooms, etc. It was clarified that the restriction on powerlooms in respect of non-production of coloured cotton saris had been imposed by the Central Government to protect handloom weavers.

Call to Young Entrepreneurs

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik who inaugurated a three days conference of the Junior Chamber International at the Shanmukhanand Hall, in Bombay on August 29, called upon young entrepreneurs to extend their activities to the rural areas so as to achieve a balanced growth of all the regions of the State.

Shri Naik said that the conditions in Maharashtra were not particularly suited for development of agriculture, about one-fourth of the area of the State experienced chronic drought condition and a considerable area was mountaneous and unsuitable for agriculture. The State did not possess big rivers and the land under irrigation was only 8 per cent as against all India average of 25 per cent.



A team of experts of the World Food Programme and Food Agriculture Organisation was in Bombay since August 24. The experts here are seen watching the working of a plant at Aarey Dairy.

Inspite of these adverse conditions, the Government, he said, was doing its best to achieve agricultural growth and now a stage had been reached in which in any normal year the State could attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains production. The Government has been pursuing the policy of giving encouragement to the agriculturists to increase production. He said that the State would soon have nearly 45 co-operative sugar factories each worth Rs. 2 crores and the sugar production would then be more than half the total production in the country. The Government, he added, was offering a number of concessions and facilities to the new entrepreneurs to start new industries in rural areas.

Complimenting the Junior Chamber International, the Chief Minister said that young executives possessing qualities of leadership and entrepreneurship, who were associated with this organisation, could co-operate with the Government by extending their activities to the rural areas also.

Shri Thomas Gates, Junior Chamber International World President, Shri Rajmohan Kapoor, President, Indian Junior Chamber International and Shri Royce Pepin, Chairman of the Conference also spoke on the occasion.

Delegates from Ceylon, Fiji, Hong-Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand, Zambia and India attended the conference.

Social Service Week Inaugurated

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, inaugurated the Social Service Week sponsored by the Social Service League, at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay on August 30.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister congratulated the students of the league on undertaking the development in villages work. Shri Kher said that the main objective of the community development programme was to inspire the local people and encourage them to participate in the rural development programme. The work undertaken by the students was the similar one and would be a source of guidance to the

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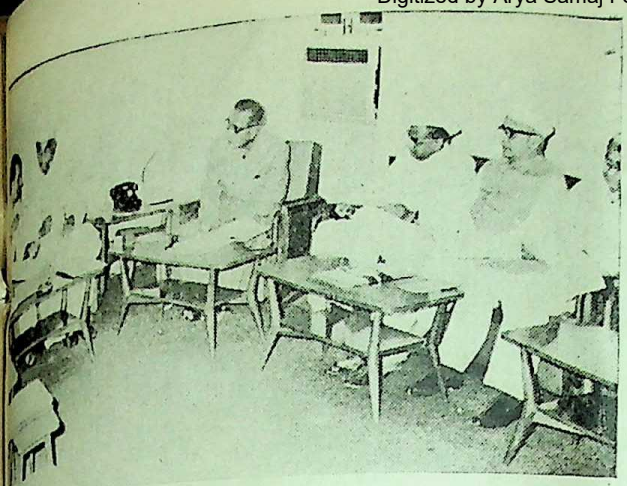

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A meeting of the Gandhi Birth Centenary Committee was held at the residence of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, on September 5.

★

illage people. The work of the ague was the real contribution to e development of the country and ould foster among students a cial consciousness and a spirit of lless service for the welfare of e rural people, he added.

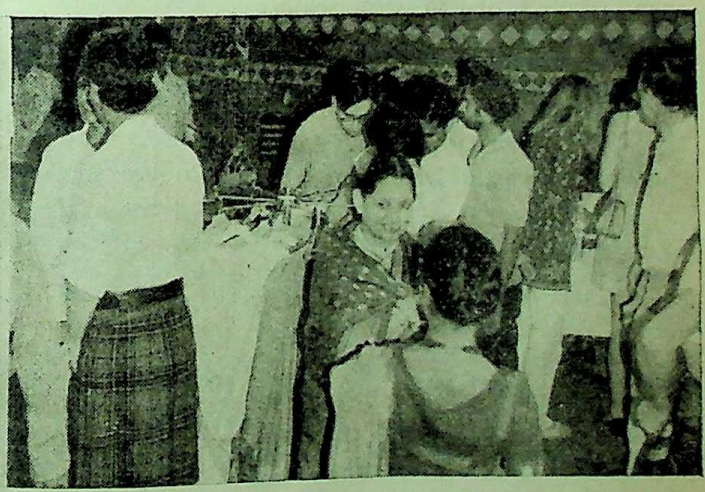
Earlier, Rev. Fr. J. Misquita the incipal and the President of the ague welcomed the Minister.

mmuter Co-operation Necessary Solving Traffic Problems

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for gation and Power, who inurated the first number of the onthly 'The Commuter', an official organ of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at a function held at the Hotel Waldorf, in Bombay on August 30 said that the problems faced by the transport authorities like the Railways, Road Transport, Shipping, Airlines, etc. could be solved only with the active co-operation of the commuters using these services.

Shri Chavan said that the transport authorities were facing genuine difficulties in improving their services and the commuters too had legitimate grievances against the services. An organ like the 'Commuter' could, therefore, serve as a useful forum offering constructive suggestions to the authorities to enable them to come to the rescue of the commuters, he added. Complimenting the Association on its efforts in highlighting the difficulties, grievances and problems faced by the commuters in various modes of transport, Shri Chavan said that the Association should devote its attention to similar traffic problems in the mofussil areas also.

Earlier, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, President of the Association, welcomed the Minister and Shri G. K. Vora, Honorary Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks. * *



The Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi, recently held a reception in honour of about 500 tourists from several western countries who arrived in Delhi after covering some 15,000 miles. The group of tourists, who are on world tour, is known as "Compex 3". A cultural programme which included typical Maharashtrian song and dance items like tamasha, Zimma, Bhajan, Supla dance, bhajans, etc. was presented on the occasion. A technicolour documentary film—Glimpses of Maharashtra—was shown to the visitors and an exhibition on handicrafts in Maharashtra was also arranged on the occasion. The picture at left shows the tourists enjoying zimma. At right, the visitors are seen at the exhibition.

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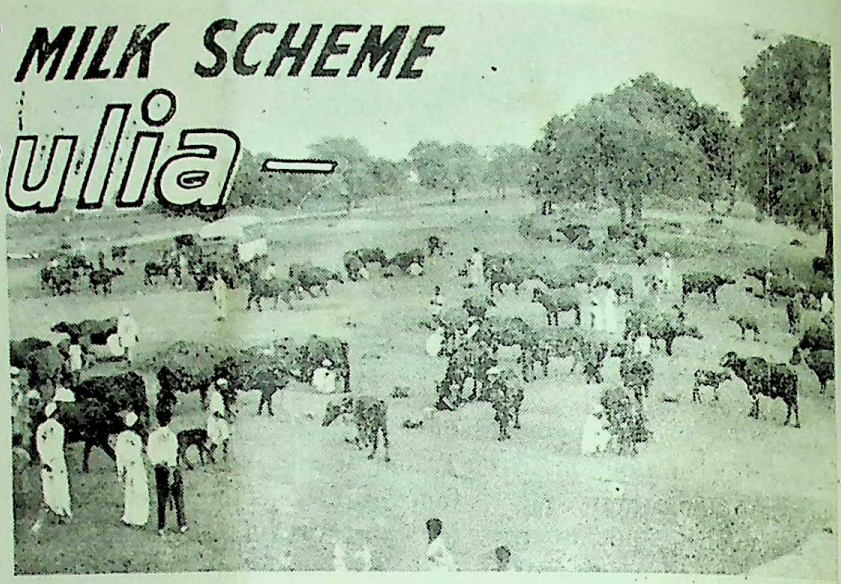
GOVERNMENT MILK SCHEME
— Dhulia —



By

P. R. THOMBRE

District Publicity Officer, Dhulia

Milk plays an important part in providing nourishment to the body. It occupies a precious place in the balanced diet. It, in fact, contains all the nutritive values of food.

The districts of Dhulia and Jalgaon, formerly known as "Khandesh", are from time immemorial known for production of milk and milk products. The poor milk producer was, however, exploited by the middleman. With a view to emancipating the milk producer from the exploitation of the middleman and improving the yield as well as the quality of milk, the Maharashtra Government started the Milk Scheme at Dhulia in 1962.

The six years of implementation of the scheme has shown that the scheme has become popular with the milk producers of the district. Milk production has become a gainful secondary occupation of a number of farmers in Dhulia district. Moreover, about 80,000 families residing in urban areas including Bombay City, are getting pure and high quality milk. Due to availability of milk, the milk consumption in villages has also gone up.

82,000 Litres Collected Daily

The Government Milk Scheme, Dhulia, at present collects and processes 82,000 litres of milk daily. The dairy is working at its full capacity. Milk producers from about 350 villages in Dhulia district and peasants from adjoining areas of Jalgaon and Nasik districts and Government Milk Schemes at Akola and Amravati supply milk to the Milk Scheme. About 14 to 16 thousand milk producers have been benefitted by the scheme. With a view to maintaining the present flow of milk and inducing milk producers to produce more milk, the processing capacity of the Milk Scheme is being augmented with installation of new machinery.

Improved Milk Cattle

The aim of the Milk Scheme is not merely to collect, process and distribute milk. Besides providing assured price and assured market for the milk, it also envisages increased milk production in the district. This cannot be achieved unless the number of improved milch cattle in the district is increased. The Dhulia Milk Scheme has distributed loans at nominal rate of interest to milk producers to the tune of Rs. 51·98 lakhs for purchasing milch cattle of improved breed. The milk producers have purchased 5,260 milch animals of improved variety through this assistance. Moreover, a number of improved young calves have also been distributed free.

Community Milking

In all the villages from where milk is supplied to the Milk Scheme, animals are milched at one common place in the village. This, besides assuring honesty also develops spirit of co-operation amongst the milk producers.

Milk Producers' Union

The collection of milk is done through the Dhulia District Milk Producers' Union, a co-operative society. The Union has got 365 members. It plies 15 trucks for transportation of milk. It also propagates advantages of milk production in rural areas and motivates villagers to take up the profession.

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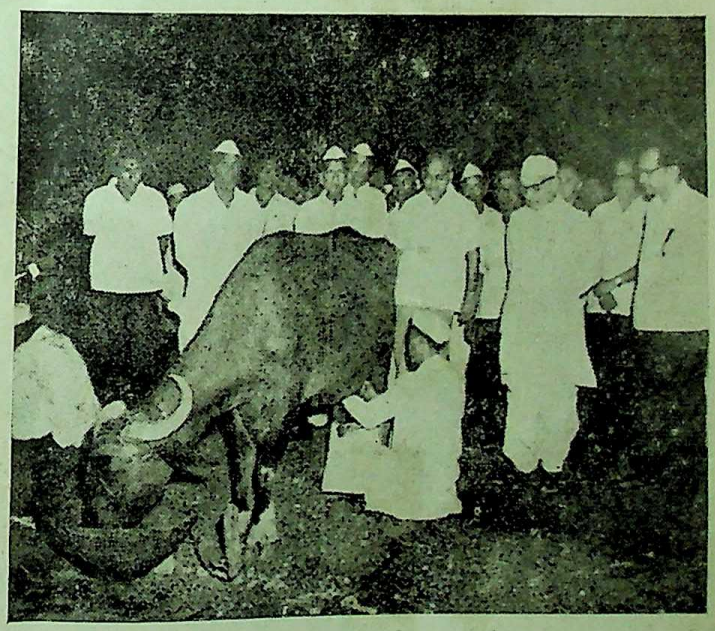
The High Commissioner of Newzealand at the Government Milk Scheme, Dhulia.

The Milk Producers' Union supplies cattle feed to milk producers on no-profit no-loss basis. As the normal veterinary services provided by Government and Zilla Parishad are not adequate, the Union has employed veterinary doctors for looking after the animals of milk producers. Costly medicines like penicillin are distributed free of charge by the Union to its milk producers, for saving their cattle during epidemics. Its sustained efforts to reduce mortality among improved calves are commendable.

Future Expansion

The past experience shows that there is still vast scope for expansion of the scheme. At present, 82,000 litres of milk is collected and processed. Out of this, 62,000 litres are collected from Dhulia district itself and 20,000 litres from adjoining districts of Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati and Nasik. It is proposed to spread the message of milk production to the nook and corner of Dhulia district to increase milk production to eight lakh litres. The Maharashtra Government has decided to erect a Government Dairy at Dhulia. The Newzealand Government has agreed to supply modern machinery worth Rs. 45 lakhs for the scheme under the Colombo Plan Aid Programme. Indigenous machinery costing Rs. 56 lakhs will also be installed along with the foreign machinery. A modern building is under construction, which would cost the State Government Rs. 10 lakhs. Thus, it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. one crore for the implementation of the whole project.

The Dhulia Milk Scheme has been visited and appreciated by distinguished visitors both from this country and abroad. Prominent among them were Mr. H. A. Foy, Head of Dairy Department, Newzealand; the High Commissioner of Newzealand; Dr. New Comer, a renowned dairy engineer from U.S.A., foreign experts from F. A. O. or United Nations, and delegations from Gujrat, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. The Agriculture Minister of Maharashtra, Shri P. K. Sawant, takes great interest in the Milk Scheme. ★ ★ ★



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, is seen watching the actual milking of a buffalo when he visited the Milk Producers' Co-operative Society in a rural area of Dhulia district.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

THE need for Gandhian ideology and teachings in the modern days was emphasised by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, while formally setting off an exhibition train on the life of Mahatma Gandhi from Poona Railway Station.

The exhibition on the life of Mahatma Gandhi has been organised by the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary. The Mayor of Poona, Shri V. B. Patil and other prominent persons were present.

Shri Naik said that the exhibition would help create proper atmosphere during the Gandhi Centenary year.

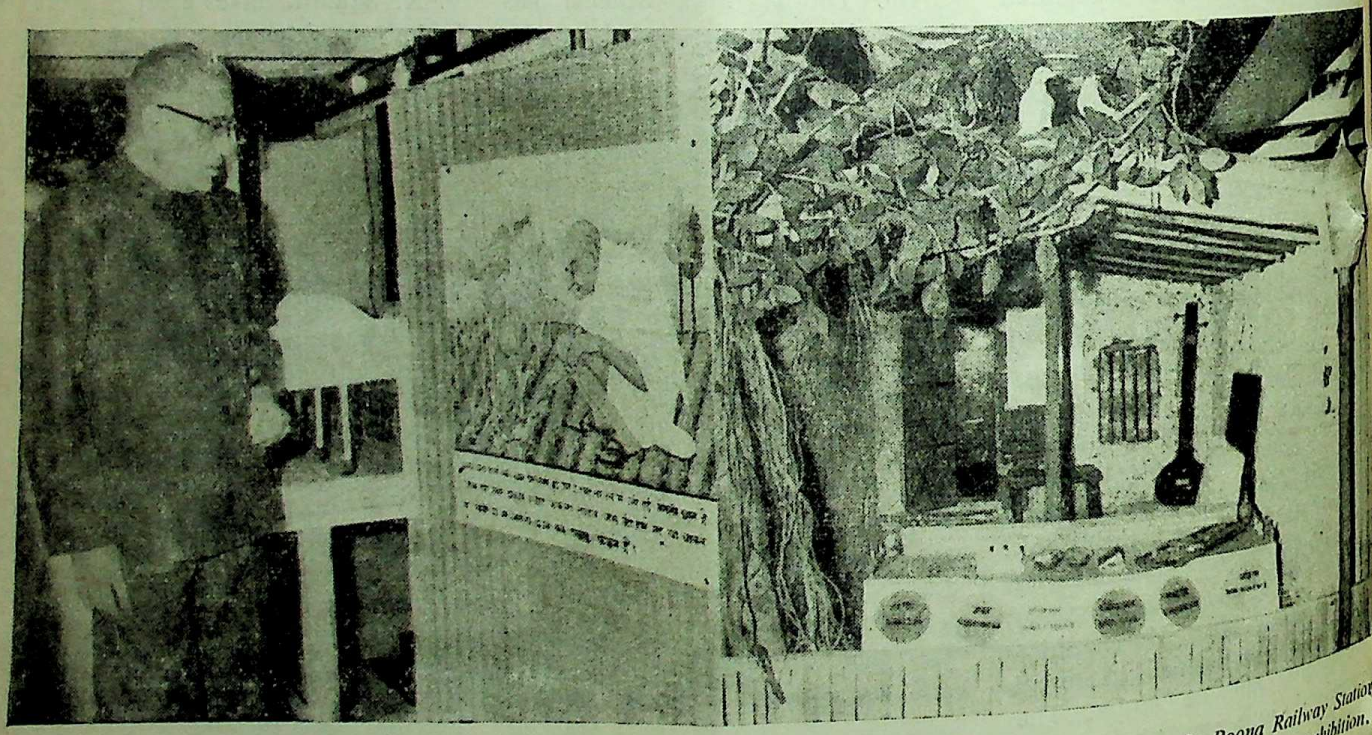
The Chief Minister took a round of the exhibition.

Earlier, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Chairman of the Railway exhibition on the life of Mahatma Gandhi welcoming the guests, said that the exhibition on the metre gauge had ten coaches displaying the exhibits of prominent events on the life of Mahatma Gandhi. The exhibition will be shown at about 200 places and the workers accompanying the train will behave in a true Gandhian style.

Shri S. D. Ursal, President, Poona Zilla Parishad, proposed a vote of thanks.

Starting Sugar Factories in Akola District

Maharashtra's Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri M. A. Vairale, during his recent visit to Akola District, addressed



Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, inspected the "Gandhi Jeevan Darshan" exhibition train at the Poona Railway Station on September 1, when he formally set off the exhibition train. The National Committee for Gandhi Centenary has organised the exhibition.

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meetings of the officials and non-officials in connection with the starting of a sugar factory in the district and the aims and objects of Vidarbha Pragati Trust. He also held discussions with them regarding the development of the district generally.

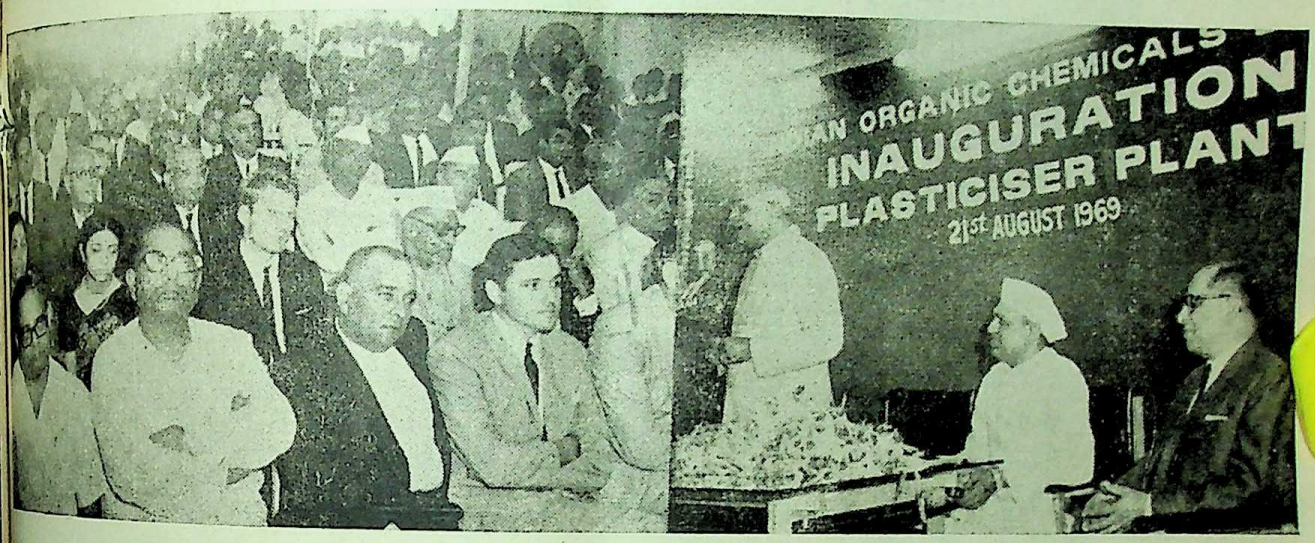
Speaking at the Zilla Parishad meeting, Shri Vairale explained how the various minor and medium projects in Akola district would provide irrigation to a large hectarage, enabling the farmers to bring more land under sugarcane. This would enable the district to start a sugar factory in the southern part of the district where already 200 hectares of land were under sugarcane.

Citing the example of the diary development programme in a scarcity district like Dhulia, where milk worth about Rs. one lakh was produced and sold outside, the Minister stressed the need for industrialisation of Akola district for ushering in prosperity.

Complimenting the Chief Minister's role in promoting more sugar factories in the State, Shri Vairale pointed out that in Marathwada and Western Maharashtra sugar factories had come up within a few years and there was no reason why it should not be possible to start at least two sugar factories and jaggary-*cum*-rum factories in Akola district if the farmers and the Zilla Parishad took up the projects with dedication and seriousness.

Earlier, Shri Babasaheb Sarnayak, Zilla Parishad President, welcoming the Minister, said that every effort would be made by the Parishad to bring sufficient land under sugarcane cultivation.

At a meeting held at Swaraj Bhavan, Shri Vairale explained the role of the Vidarbha Pragati Trust and Bhavan to be established in Bombay to help people from Vidarbha. He said that by September end, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was to be collected for the trust. He made a fervent appeal for liberal contributions for the fund.



A plasticiser plant of the Indian Organic Chemicals Limited was inaugurated by Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, at Khopoli, near Poona, on August 21. Shri Wankhede is seen here addressing a gathering. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is seen by his side.

Dynamic Approach to Medical and Health Problems

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health inaugurated the second convention of the Maharashtra State Medical Teachers' Association at the Medical College at Nagpur on August 29. Dr. Zakaria said that the public health services were being given more importance to avoid lopsided development of medical relief.

He called for a dynamic approach to health and medical problems by ascertaining the real needs and difficulties of the people.

Referring to the problems of the medical teachers, the Health Minister said that the State Government was aware of the problems but before taking any decision, it was necessary to look into the consequences. He urged the medical teachers to rise above the problems to minimise the sufferings of the common people.

The Health Minister stated that many of the problems were linked with the formation of all India Medical Services and they would be looked into sympathetically. He said that the State Government had already conceded some of the

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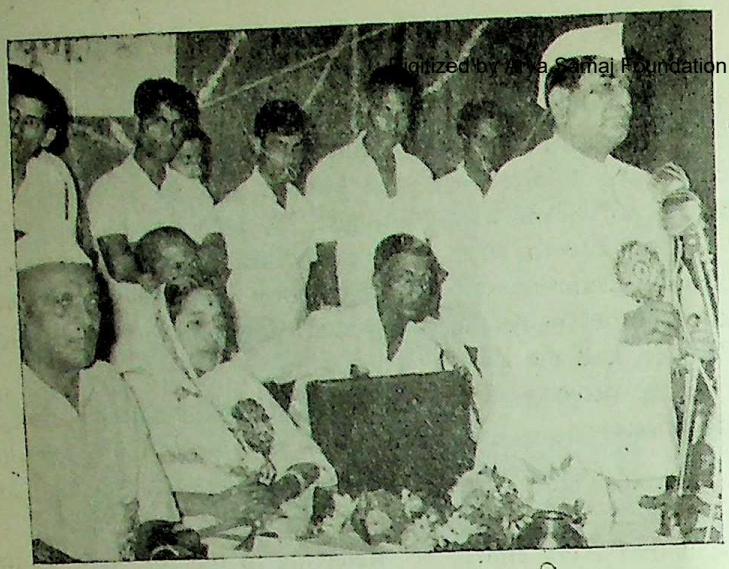

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, who inaugurated the conference of the Maharashtra Regional Medical Association held at Poona on August 31, is seen addressing. Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, is also seen in the picture.

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Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, who inaugurated the Second Annual Convention of the Maharashtra State Medical Teachers' Association at Medical College, Nagpur, on August 29, is seen addressing. Also seen in the picture are Dr. Dhamdhare, Dean of the College and Rajkumar Tejsinghrao Bhonsale, Mayor of Nagpur.

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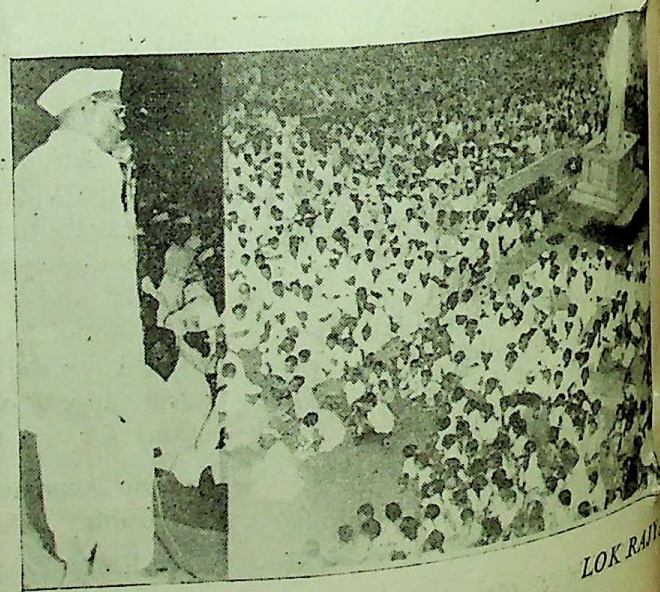

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, paid homage to the martyrs of the independence movement, at a large gathering held at Yavali, 16 miles from Amravati.

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Chief Minister V. P. Naik handing over a cash prize of Rs. 200 to Shri Ramchandra Bole from Yelabara village in Yeotmal taluka for showing extraordinary courage in catching a robber who was wanted by the Yeotmal Police for various crimes he had committed. The Police had announced the cash prize for catching the culprit. Also seen in the picture are Shri Balchandra, District Superintendent of Police and Shri Anantrao Deosthale, Collector of Yeotmal.

demands of the Association such as changing the nomenclature of the posts, appointment of medical teachers as deans and raising the limit of the examination fees. He urged for proper understanding of the problems specially when the State had to meet a score of problems with the meagre funds at the disposal.

Speaking about the problem of specialisation, Dr. Zakaria said that he was of the opinion that all facilities should be given for specialisation but then the problem was of considering the fact whether the basic needs of the people were satisfied. Providing basic amenities to the people was more vital and therefore priority should be given to the issue of rendering basic facilities to the common people. He called upon the medical teachers to create an atmosphere where self dedication and service would find due recognition.

Dr. Marwah, Chairman of the Association, in his report detailed the grievances of the medical teachers.

Dr. P. N. Dubey, organising secretary of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

Banks Should Open Branches in Rural Areas

The Industries Minister, Shri R. A. Patil, inaugurated the 54th branch of the Sangli Bank, which has 51 per cent of its share capital contributed by the Maharashtra Government, at Sakharale village, near Sangli on August 29, appealed to the commercial banks to emulate the Sangli Bank to open branches in rural areas to extend credit facilities to poor farmers.

The Industries Minister said that the farmer in Maharashtra had shown credit worthiness and competence, provided he was given the needed funds. The banks in private and co-operative fields could work together to ameliorate the condition of rural folks, he added.

The inaugural function was presided over by Shri M. P. Patil, Chairman of the Valwa Taluka Co-operative Sugar Factory.

Commercial Banks Should Advance Loans to Poor Agriculturists

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra at the inauguration of the new premises of a branch of the Central Bank of India, in Poona on September 1, called upon commercial banks to advance loans to poor agriculturists for digging wells, lift irrigation schemes and improvement of agriculture, so that our agriculture, with which our economy is integrated, may prosper.

The Chief Minister said that the commercial banks should also provide finance to the small artisan to spare him from the harassment of the middlemen and to enable him to get due reward for his art.

Shri Naik also stressed the need for co-operation between the co-operative banks and the commercial banks in sphere of finance and added that the financial burden on the Government would ease to a large extent if the banks would provide finance to electricity boards, land development banks, housing boards and such other institutions.

Earlier, Shri V. C. Patel, Chairman of the Central Bank while narrating the activities of the bank, said that the bank had made an advance of more than Rs. 35 crores till the end of June last to help agricultural production.

Shri S. R. Tipnis, proposed a vote of thanks.

Chief Minister Presents Colour to Jail Department

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presented navy-blue flag to the Jail Department at a ceremonial function held at the Yerwada Prison

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in Poona on September 1, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government to award a colour to the Jail Department.

Shri Naik said that flag was regarded as a symbol of dignity, discipline, unity and pride with the presentation of colour the responsibilities of the department had increased.

The Chief Minister visited the cell where Mahatma Gandhi stayed during the detention period, and paid tributes to the father of the nation. He also unveiled a bust of Mahatma Gandhi near the cell which has been prepared by the inmates of the jail. Shri Naik also unveiled a martyrs memorial in the premises, in memory of freedom-fighters who suffered imprisonment for the cause of the nation. Later, he inspected the vegetables and handicrafts section.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, were present on the occasion.

Early Implementation of Wage Recommendations

The report of the Minimum Wages Committee for Bricks and Tiles Industry was presented to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, by Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, Chairman of the Committee, on August 25, at Nagpur.

Shri Tidke said that the efforts would be made to implement the Government's decisions on the report of the Minimum Wages for employment in the Bricks and Tiles Industry by November 1969.

Shri Tidke said that it was a matter of pride that the tri-partite committee appointed for suggesting minimum wages for the various industries in the State have given unanimous recommendations. He complimented the Chairman and the members of

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, planted a sapling to celebrate the Vanamahotsava in the precincts of the Ganesh Mandir at Adasa near Nagpur, on August 24.

At Hatkhamba, near Ratnagiri, a mango sapling was planted by Shri Keshavrao Rane, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, to celebrate the Vanamahotsava.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, inaugurated a well at Kamirwadi in Satara district.

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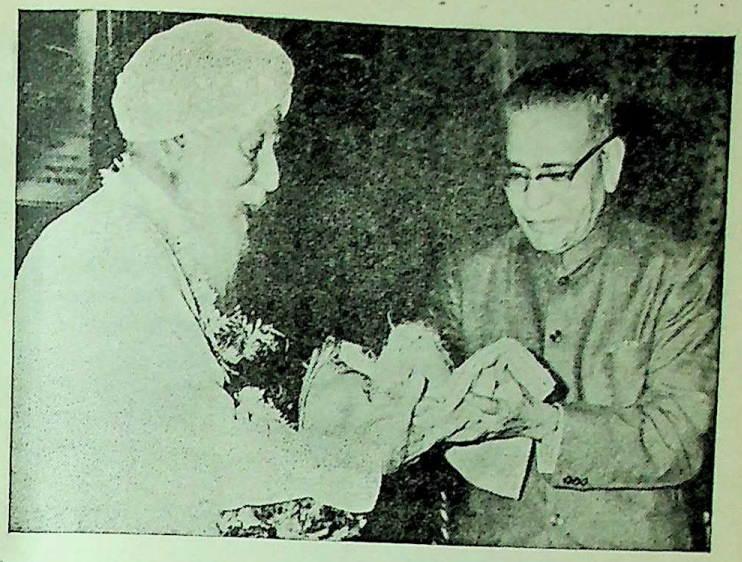

Dr. G. S. Cheema, a noted horticulturist, was honoured by the Agricultural University, at a function held at Poona, on September 3. Picture shows Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, handing over a shawl and shrifal to Dr. Cheema.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, handing over a bundle of wire-ropes to the Trade Commissioner of Bulgaria, as a token of India's export of this item manufactured by the Bombay Wire Ropes Ltd. to Bulgaria at a function held in the factory premises at Thana, on August 27.

Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests, recently inaugurated the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Vidyalaya, for the backward class students at Nandurbar in Dhulia district. Shri R. S. Gavai, Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council. and Shri K. N. Hole, District Collector, are also seen in the picture.

A cabinet meeting was held in Poona in the first week of September.

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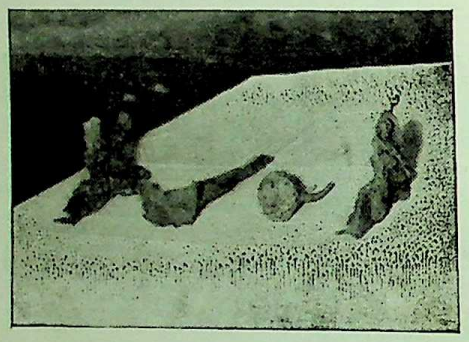
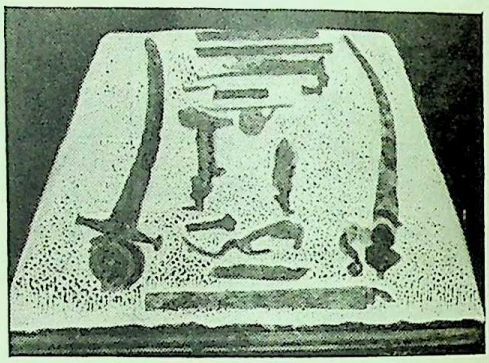
Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen presenting a trophy to Shri M. V. Deo, Divisional Commissioner, Poona, for the commendable work done by the Poona Division in Small Savings.





From a hill near sea side at Mulgand in Ratnagiri District remnants of old weapons such as swords, guns and daggers were found. The weapons traced there are considered to be 150 to 200 years old. The local villagers also feel that these weapons belong to olden times. The weapons have been taken into the police custody.

Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health and Shri R. S. Gavai, Deputy Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, visited an exhibition of newspapers in Amravati district and Gandhian Literature, organised on the occasion of the district journalists' camp held at Amravati, on August 24.

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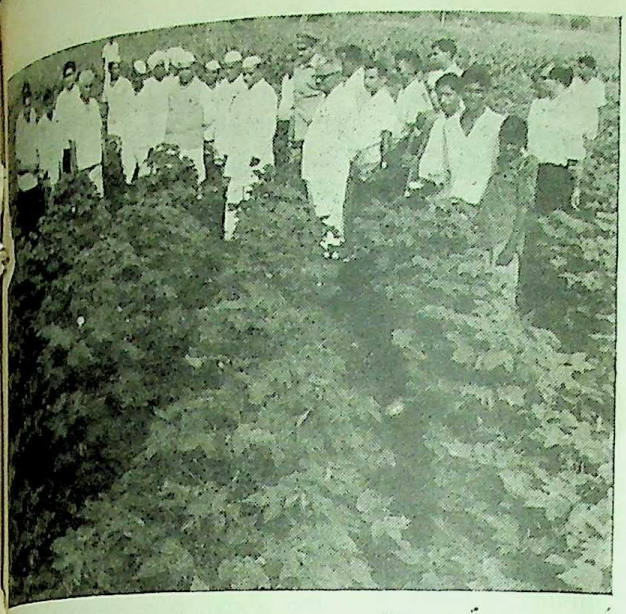

Parbhani Zilla Parishad has demonstrated that Laxmi variety of n can be grown in Parbhani district. The Zilla Parishad has n this variety of cotton on 35 demonstration plots irrigated by the ter of the Purna Project. Picture shows Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, inspecting one such demonstration plot.

the committee for keeping up the ndent of the unanimous decisions the minimum wages in the Bricks d Tiles Industry.

Shri Tidke said that unanimity in ions on vital matters like imum wages enabled to create ial atmosphere in the industry helped very much in maintaining trial peace.

Ther, Shri Shantaram Potdukhe, rman of the Committee, express- his gratitude to the Labour ister for the State Government's peration in the task entrusted the committee. He hoped that implementation of the re- mendations would be beneficial the progress of the tiles and industry.

Shri E. C. De'Souza, President of Bombay Suburban Bricks manu- rs Association and Shri J. C. President of the rashtra Bricks Utpadak , Kalyan also spoke on the ion.

The committee during its term visited various places in the State and interviewed about 330 persons out of which 140 were representing employers, 191 were representing employees, 9 were representing employer's association or groups and 4 were representing employee's unions.

The bricks and tile making industry in the State is spread over in 1,909 concerns providing employment to about 20,000 persons. The committee was comprising of 8 members besides its Chairman Shri Shantaram Potdukhe of Chandrapur. The other members of the committee are :—

Employers' representatives—Shri Ellis Clement D'Souza (Bombay), Shri J. C. Metalia (Kalyan), Shri Puranmal Siria (Kamptee), and Shri S. H. Sharma (Ballarpur).

Employees' Representatives—Shri A. D. Sawant (Andheri), Shri N. H. Kumbhare (Kamptee), Shri Vithalrao T. Jadhav (Nanded), Dr. D. P. Kawadkar (Ballarpur).

Shri P. K. Paranjape, Assistant Commissioner of Labour was appointed Secretary to the above committee.

Cultivation of Hybrid Jowar-Bajra

The cultivation of hybrid varieties has gained momentum in all the five district of Marathwada during the current kharip season. So far, hybrid jowar has been sown in 2,09,401 acres and hybrid-bajra in 2,10,454 acres.

Aurangabad and Osmanabad districts have made remarkable progress in the region by bringing under cultivation 1·10 lakh acres under hybrid-bajra and 59,821 acres under hybrid-jowar respectively.

The Government on its part has also encouraged the cultivators by advancing to them a loan of Rs. 28·68 lakhs this year.

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A team of Indian ladies went to Tokyo on behalf of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amravati. (From L. to R. standing) Miss Hema Pathak, Miss Kanan Kulkarni, Miss Rekha Ganorkar, Miss Shyama Ashtikar, Miss Anjani Patel. (Sitting) Shrimati Urmilaben Patel and Miss Nilam Danda.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Absorption of Released Defence Service Personnel

The Government of Maharashtra has prescribed a procedure for absorbing the released defence service personnel, who had joined the defence services during the national emergency, in the various substantive vacancies reserved for them in class III services during the period of emergency, i.e., from October 26, 1962 to January 10, 1968.

According to the procedure, a candidate who has rendered defence service during the national emergency, will be eligible for appointment to all class III posts, which are within the purview of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission if he possesses the requisite qualifications prescribed for the particular post. The candidate will be held eligible to appear for the competitive examination/competitive test held by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission according to the prescribed recruitment rules. The educational qualifications shall, however, be relaxed for class III posts for which a degree is prescribed as an essential qualification such as the posts of Assistants in the subordinate secretariat service. The competitive examination/test shall be held exclusively for the defence service personnel.

The Government has directed all its departments to release two-thirds of the total number of reserved vacancies in class III in 1969. The Government has also directed that if the total number of vacancies reserved for defence service personnel is less than three, all the posts should be advertised in 1969. Also if the number of candidates who qualify is less than the number of reserved vacancies in a particular year, the number of reserved vacancies in the next year are to be increased correspondingly and carried forward up to 1970.

Providing Employment

In the case of providing employment to persons who are dependent/near relative of persons killed in action or disabled, the Government has restricted the concession to one dependent/near relative who is nominated by the disabled person and who produces a certificate from the Collector of the district and in the case of a person killed in action, his dependent near relative who is certified by the Collector of the District in which the deceased was resident, as eligible for this concession. The candidate will also have to produce a certificate from the appropriate authorities of the Armed Forces, indicating that the disabled/deceased person was defence service personnel.

Besides, the dependent or relative should also be within the age limit prescribed for the post and also possess the necessary educational and other qualifications prescribed for the post.

In respect of age limit for the released defence service personnel the Government has decided to allow deduction of 5 more years from their age in addition to the period of service rendered in the Armed Forces, subject to the condition that the age of a candidate on the date of release from the Army does not exceed forty years after giving the above concession. In the case of candidates belonging to the backward classes further relaxation in age limit upto 5 years shall be given subject to the condition that the age on the date of release from the Army in respect of such candidates does not exceed 45 years after giving the benefit of the concession.

The Government has directed that the candidates belonging to the backward classes should be given preference, other things being equal.

The released defence service personnel are advised to submit their applications direct to the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. The applications should be accompanied by a certified copy of their release order issued by the Military authorities and details of their service in the Military and supported by necessary documents.

The candidates, who are in the Military service and who will be released in 1969 and in 1970 are advised to submit their applications to the Maharashtra Public Service Commission through their Commanding Officer. The Army Authorities will forward such applications forms direct to the Commission.

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Charging of Interest on Government Loan

The Government of Maharashtra has clarified the procedure regarding the charging of interest on Government loans commonly known as ordinary tagai, forest tagai, advances to cultivators under agricultural schemes, miscellaneous loans and advances granted to the sufferers of calamities. These loans are advanced through the collectors.

The Government has directed that the amount of recoveries made in full or partial satisfaction of the demand should be taken to the principal until the entire amount of principal is repaid and after the principal is fully recovered, interest should be calculated, at the rate sanctioned for the loan.

As regards the method of calculation of interest the following procedure will be followed :—

(a) On the loans granted from July 1, 1970 onwards, interest will be calculated on monthly basis, the period less than 15 days being ignored and that of 15 days and more being counted as full one month uniformly throughout the year, and (b) on the loans given prior to July 1, 1970, the existing practices of charging interest as prevalent in different regions of the State will continue until these loans are completely paid off.

In respect of the loans given prior to July 1, 1970, interest will normally be recovered in one instalment and within a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of payment of the last amount of principal by the borrower.

The sanctioning authority may, however, in his discretion, grant the annual instalments, in any not exceeding three for the repayment of interest. The size of the instalment of interest should be according to the repaying capacity of the borrower.

Instalments of interest once fixed will always be collected in the seasons in which they become due for recovery.

In respect of loans given from July 1, 1970 onwards, instalments of repayment of principal will be fixed as follows :—

(*a*) Where the repayment period of the loan is seven years or less, annual instalment of repayment of the principal should be equal to P/n-1 and (*b*) where the repayment period of loans is more than 7 years, annual instalment of repayment of principal should be equal to P/n-2. Here 'P' represents principal and 'n' represents number of years in which loan together with interest is to be repaid.

When this formula is adopted, the principal will stand recovered in case of (*a*) within n-1 years and in the case of (*b*) within n-2 years. After the principal is recovered, interest should be recovered within 1 or 2 years according as the repayment period is 7 years or less, or more than 7 years.

While implementing these orders in respect of loans given after July 1, 1970 care is to be taken to see that the total amount of principal and interest together is recovered within the repayment period which the sanctioning authorities have been empowered to sanction under Rule 13 of the Bombay Agriculturists Loan Rules, 1959 and the executive orders issued from time to time. In any case, the repayment period exceeding 10 years cannot be sanctioned according to the provisions of the Tagai Manual.

Scheme for Establishment of Sizing Plant

With a view to meeting the accute shortage in the supply of yarn in ready sized beams at local centres, the Government of Maharashtra has proposed to establish a plant in the co-operative sector for preparing the sized yarn for the consumption of powerloom industry. Accordingly, the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 80,000 as its share capital during the current financial year. The establishment of the plant will be entrusted to a weavers' co-operative society.

The total capital outlay for establishment of such a plant is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs and adopting the pattern of 20 : 20 : 60, the society will have to collect Rs. 80,000 as their own share capital and Government will have to contribute Rs. 80,000 as matching share capital contribution. The balance will have to be obtained from the financing agencies.

One sizing plant can serve the need of 250 powerlooms.

Water Rates for Hybrid Seed

The water rates and irrigation cess for foundation and parent hybrid seed have been fixed by the Government of Maharashtra in two stages.

The State Government has already issued orders that all commercial hybrid crops would be charged regular water charges from July 1, 1969.

In the first stage from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970, the water rates per 0.40 hectare (one acre) would be : for the kharif season : Rs. 12; for the rabi season : Rs. 18 and for hot weather season: Rs. 36. The irrigation cess on these rates will be Rs. 3 per 0·40 hectare.

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In the second stage from July 1, 1970, the water rates would be regular, that is, for the kharif season; Rs. 18; for the rabi season: Rs. 27 and for hot weather season: Rs. 54. The rates of irrigation cess in this stage would be fixed in due course.

The concessions in water rates in initial years on the newly completed works will be applicable in respect of the above rates also.

Land Acquisition Committee Set Up

With a view to advising it on problems arising in respect of the acquisition of land under clause 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government of Maharashtra has set up an 11-member Land Acquisition Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Revenue and Forests Department. The tenure of the committee is of two years.

The other members of the committee are: the Industries Commissioner; the Director of Agriculture; the Director, Town Planning ing; Shri Baburao Hari Shete, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Shri Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao Gadhe, Jalna; Shri Yadeorao Ramchandra Deogade, Nagpur; Shri Eknath Pandurang Salve, Chandrapur (all Members of Legislative Assembly); Shri Popatlal Jagdale, Kolhapur; Shri Bapurao Deshmukh, Wardha; and the Deputy Secretary, Revenue and Forests Department (Secretary).

Admission to Industrial Training Centres

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that 10 per cent seats at each of the industrial training institutes for centres in the State should be reserved for the candidates sponsored by industrial concerns. This reservation is inclusive of the reservation of seats, i.e., if an ex-serviceman or a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is sponsored by an industrial concern, he or she should be counted against the quota reserved for that category.

The candidates sponsored by the industrial concerns should ordinarily be the residents of this State for a minimum period of 15 years and should fulfil all the conditions and qualifications prescribed for admission to the industrial training institute for centre.

An undertaking would be obtained from the sponsoring industrial concerns to the effect that the candidates sponsored by them will be engaged by them as apprentices for apprenticeship training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 after the institutional training of the concerned candidates is over and will be observed in regular employment thereafter.

The above reservation is sanctioned for a period of five years in the first instance on an experimental basis.

Development of Fishing Harbour at Sasoon Dock

The Government of India have, under the central scheme for construction of landing and berthing facilities at the major ports, sanctioned a project costing Rs. 474·06 lakhs for the development of the fishing habour at the Sasoon Dock in Bombay. The project, which is to be executed through the agency of the Bombay Port Trust, is to be completed in two stages, the first stage of which is expected to be completed in a period of about four years. The first stage envisages to provide the following facilities :—

(1) about 800 meters of length.

(2) about 840 meters of break water to protect the harbour.

(3) dredging in the approach channel, basin and berths,

(4) a slipway and a workshop for effecting repairs to fishing vessels,

(5) reclamation of about 10 hectares (25 acres) of foreshore land for establishment of processing plants and other fishing-based industries,

(6) navigational aids, and

(7) essential shore facilities such as fish halls, offices, access roads, water and power supply.

The first stage of the project after completion, is expected to cater for a total fish landing of 40,000 tonnes per annum. The Government of Maharashtra has made available an area of about 20 hectares (50·5 acres) of foreshore land worth over Rs. 6 crores for this project.

There has been a long standing demand from the fishing trade in Bombay for improvement of the existing landing and berthing facilities at the Sasoon Dock, where fish is landed, to meet the increasing fish traffic resulting from the State Government's programme for mechanization of fishing crafts. The present fish landings at the Sasoon Dock are of the order of 12,000 tonnes per annum. The increased provision for fish landing it is necessary to undertake a major development in this area. The question of undertaking such a development project has been under the consideration of the State Government with the help of the Government of India for a number of years past.

New Buildings and Communications Circle for Konkan

The Government of Maharashtra has created a new Buildings and Communications Circle to meet the needs of the Konkan area. The

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headquarters of this circle will be in Bombay for the present.

An office of the rank of the Superintending Engineer will be incharge of the circle.

The Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri divisions will be included in the new circle, which also controls the road project, west coast and marine construction divisions of Ratnagiri.

Backward Class Hostels

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that grant-in-aid may be paid in the case of Backward Class hostels conducted by private managements and housed in the building entirely owned by them.

The amount of the grant will be calculated by applying the following formula.

In the case of a building for the Backward Class hostel owned by the private management, rent at 7½ (seven and a half) per cent of the cost of the building should be calculated and the Government grant to the extent of 50 per cent of the value so arrived at or equal to the actual expenditure incurred on maintenance of the building in a year, whichever is less, would be given provided the Executive Engineer of the Buildings and Communications Department concerned certifies that the amount of rent charged is reasonable.

The payment of grant is subject to the condition that the hostel building in question is entirely owned by the private management and that no grant from the State Government or the Government of India is paid towards the cost of construction of the building or any part thereof.

Under the existing orders, the Government grant is paid only towards the rent of hired buildings of Backward class hostels conducted by private agencies.

This decision would take effect from the financial year 1969-70.

Awards for Paddy Procurement Work

The Government has revised the scheme of granting awards for the best performance in paddy rice procurement for 1968-69 in the case of divisional awards to talukas.

The Government has decided that the amount of Rs. 22,000, which is earmarked in the scheme for divisional awards, i.e., awards to the talukas in the groups of Thana and Kolaba districts from Bombay Division and Chanda and Bhandara districts from Nagpur Division for good performance in paddy rice purchases should be utilised for grant of an award of Rs. 5,500 to the best taluka from each of these four districts.

Due to the grouping of two districts, in each of the two divisions, the best performance of a taluka in a given district, in a group, was likely to go by default, if the performance of the two talukas in the other district of the same group, was better than the perofrmance of such taluka.

Rates of Temporary Increase in Pension Revised

The Government of Maharashtra has revised the existing rates of temporary increase in the pension of State Government pensioners with effect from April 1, 1969.

The amount of basic pension per month and the corresponding revised rate of temporary increase in pension per month, respectively, are as follows:

Not exceeding Rs. 109—Rs. 16; Exceeding Rs. 109 but not exceeding Rs. 149—Rs. 21; Exceeding Rs. 149 but not exceeding Rs. 309—Rs. 37; Exceeding Rs. 209 but not exceeding Rs. 300—Rs. 30; Exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 330 such temporary increase in pension as will bring the total pension to Rs. 330 per month.

If on account of revised rates of temporary increase in pension any pensioner becomes entitled to rate less than what he is at present drawing, then he would be allowed to draw the same rate of temporary increase in pension, which he was drawing on March 31, 1969.

Similarly, if the basic pension *plus* the amount of temporary increase in pension falls short of Rs. 25 per month, the pensioner would be given the minimum pension of Rs. 25 per month only.

These orders are applicable to (*i*) Government pensioners of the former Bombay State, including the bilingual Bombay State, who are drawing pension from a treasury in any State in India on May 1, 1960 other than the State of Gujarat and excluding those pensioners of the former Bombay State drawing pension from the four treasuries or sub-treasuries of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar districts of Mysore State; (*ii*) Government pensioners whose pensions are partly debitable to local bodies (now Zilla Parishads); (*iii*) Pensioners of the former Madhya Pradesh State (including those whose amount of pension has been fixed after taking into account the dearness pay), drawing pension on May 1, 1960 from treasuries situated in the Maharashtra State; (*iv*) Government servants who have retired or may retire on revised pay scales on or after July 1, 1962 and those whose pension has been fixed after taking into account the element of dearness pay; and (*v*) pensioners of the former Hyderabad State drawing pension and temporary increase in pension under Government orders of April 1964.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

IN response to a calling attention notice tabled by Sarvashri Hashu Adwani, S. P. Kapagate and L. B. Mankar, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, made a statement in the House, on August 18, about the resolution adopted by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation for amending the rule pertaining to the levy of octroi on electricity.

Shri Kher told the House that the Corporation had invited objections and suggestions in respect of the resolution and it would take a decision after considering them. If the original resolution stood, the Corporation would send it to the Government for approval as per the provisions of the Act. The actual implementation of the resolution would be made only after Government approved it. The resolution, Shri Kher said, had not yet been received by the State Government and it would take a proper decision on it when it was received.

Crop Position Satisfactory

Sarvashri Shyamkant More and Shripatrao Bondre tabled a calling attention notice in connection with the likely danger to the Kharif crops in some districts of Maharashtra on account of either inadequate or excessive rainfall.

In response, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, made a statement, in which he gave details about rainfall in Konkan, Central Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha and said that the percentage of inadequate or excess rainfall as on August 6, 1969, was as follows :— Konkan—7 per cent more, Central Maharashtra—36 per cent more, Marathwada—6 per cent more, and Vidarbha—12 per cent less. He pointed out that only if the percentage of rainfall was either 19 per cent more or 19 per cent less, it was considered out of proportion. He said that the crop position was generally satisfactory.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, introduced the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Bills Passed

The House considered and passed the following Bills : The Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969 ; the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1969 ; and the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969. The House then took up the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969 for consideration.

Sub-Inspector Suspended

On August 19, Sarvashri Shripatrao Bondre and D. A. Nikam moved a calling attention motion in connection with the alleged molestation of a woman in Kolhapur by a Sub-Inspector of Police after entering her house and firing with a gun when he was offered resistance and which had resulted in creating an atmosphere of discontent and terror among the people.

In response, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement in the House, in which he said that the concerned Sub-Inspector R. T. Ghadge who was involved in the incident on August 10, was suspended and arrested immediately. He said that nobody was injured in the firing to which the Sub-Inspector resorted to from his nearby house to which he ran from the compound of the complainant woman's house after he was offered resistance by a neighbour of the woman. It was complained that the Sub-Inspector appeared to be in a drunken state but on medical examination it was found that he was not drunk. It appears that the crime had been committed on account of some physchological perversity and investigation was being made in that direction, Shri Patil said. As soon as the investigation was completed, he would be prosecuted in a court of law.

The Deputy Minister, however, pointed out that it was not true that the Sub-Inspector Ghadge entered the house and molested the woman and as she resisted he resorted to firing. He said that the Police had taken prompt action and there had been no delay of any sort in carrying on the investigation.

Later, the House considered the following Bills and passed them : The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969 ; the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969 ; the Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1969 ; the Bombay Municipal

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Corporation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969; and the Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) Agricultural Debtors Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Perspective Plans for Districts

On November 20, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, in a statement, told the House that the Government had decided to chalk out a perspective plan for next 15 years for every district in Maharashtra in order to ensure balanced development of all the districts. With that end in view, he said, the Government had decided to collect the statistical details about economic social and other conditions in the districts in order to assess the needs and aspirations of the people. On the basis of the information so collected the perspective district-wise plans would be drafted, Shri Naik said.

The Chief Minister pointed out that the resources of every district and its capacity for development could not be identical and, therefore, the extent of economic development of each and every district would not be the same. Even so, it was the duty of the State Government to give an equal opportunity to every district for its maximum development under the given circumstances. In order to ensure maximum development of the districts, it was necessary to provide facilities like roads and communications, education, public health, etc.

The Chief Minister stated that it was the Government's policy to take district as a unit for the purpose of planning and in any district plan the aspirations of the people should be reflected to the maximum possible extent and the society should feel that these plans were "people's plans".

Shri Naik said that once the necessary details about the needs of the people were collected, it would be easy to chalk out a perspective plan for every district for the next 15 to 20 years. While implementing these plans, the main object would be to remove the disparities and imbalances between the districts and also regions, Shri Naik said.

Water Pollution Bill for Select Committee

Later, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, moved that the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 be referred to a joint select committee of both the Houses for consideration with a request the committee to submit its report to the House by November 20. While Shri Kher was speaking on his motion, the House rose for the day.

On August 20, Shri Shivajirao Patil, Chairman of the Estimates Committee, presented the 14th Report to the House.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, introduced the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers) (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Later, the House discussed the Urban Development Minister's motion for referring the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 to the joint select committee of both the Houses. The Minister concluded his speech on the motion.

Among those, who participated in the discussion, were Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, F. M. Pinto, Shyamkant More, Hashu Advani, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, S. K. Athalye, Sanmukh Israni, N. V. Ugale, Gulabrao Ganacharya, B. S. Patil, V. R. Patil, M. N. Gogate, S. G. Gholap and Datta Samant.

While the members generally welcomed the Bill, they emphasised that the Government should adopt a strong policy to prevent water pollution by industrial effluence.

Non-official Bills Committee Report

After the question hour on August 21, Shri V. A. Naik, Chairman of the Non-official Bills and Resolution Committee, submitted the report of the Committee to the House.

After submission of the report, a calling attention notice tabled by Sarvashri Hashu Advani, R. K. Mhalgi, L. B. Mankar, K. S. Dhondge and V. G. Prabhugaonkar was taken up.

Freedom Fighters' Demonstration

The notice pertained to a demonstration of the freedom fighters before Sachivalaya on August 15. It was stated that bad treatment was given to the demonstrators arresting several of them at the time of demonstration and Government was adopting indifferent attitude towards the plight of freedom fighters.

In response to the notice, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, made a statement. He denied that the freedom fighters were given bad treatment at the time of demonstration in front of Sachivalaya. He said that the demonstration, which was led by Shri Ramchandra Vithal Nisal, consisted of freedom fighters from Jalgaon and Ahmednagar Districts. They were asked by the Police to demonstrate within the boundaries of Oval Maidan as a programme of flag hoisting was being held at Sachivalaya which was to be attended by Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Judges and other V.I.Ps. When they refused and insisted on their offering Satyagraha at Sachivalaya, they were arrested by the Police. They were taken to Azad Maidan Police Station where they were asked to sit before the police room. None of them was put in lock-up. All were given necessary tea and food and were released early in the morning. Later, these freedom fighters stayed at the M.L.As'.

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Hostel and met the Chief Minister. Referring to the facilities that were being provided by the Government to the freedom fighters, the Minister said that since the inception of the scheme of financial assistance to the freedom fighters, Government had spent Rs. 43 lakhs. During the current year, that is, 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs had been earmarked for the purpose. He said that since the Government relaxed the age limit of 55 on August 15, 1965 of the freedom fighters, the scheme was going to continue upto 1990 and it would have to spend Rs. 11 crores on it. Since 1958 action had been taken on 12,500 applications of freedom fighters and 9,740 applicants had already been granted financial assistance. He said that the scheme of providing financial help to children of freedom fighters had been started since June 1961 and upto March 31, 1969, Rs. 1·27 crores had been spent on this scheme. He said that during the coming 25 years about Rs. 18 crores were to be spent on this scheme. Besides these facilities, the freedom fighters were being given concession in regard to provision of land, jobs, loans, etc.

Treatment of Honour and Sympathy

He said that the policy of Government was not of indifference towards the freedom fighters but was that of treating them with honour and giving them all necessary help.

Retirement Age of Government Employees.

The second calling attention motion, pertained to the retirement age limit of Government employees.

Replying to the notice, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, said that Government had not yet taken decision to bring down the age limit of retirement of Government employees from 58 to 55. When it would be taken up for consideration the views of the members would be taken into account.

Prevention of Water Pollution Bill

Afterwards, the House took up for discussion the resolution proposing the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 being referred to the joint select committee.

Shri S. N. Deshmukh and Shri K. N. Dhulup participated in the discussion.

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that the select committee would look into the Bill from different angles and hoped that whatever flaws remained in the Bill would be duly removed. The resolution, referring the Bill to the select committee, was passed after Shri Kher's reply.

Motor Vehicles Bill

After this, Shri P. G. Kher moved the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers) (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Speaking on the Bill, the Minister said that sufficiently big amount would be required to finance the Fourth Plan. A part of which would be required to be mobilised from the internal resources by increasing taxes as the Central aid was not sufficient. He said that in the present Bill, the Government had increased the passenger tax on the stage carriages from 20 to 22 per cent. The Government would get about Rs. 98 lakhs of which Rs. 96 would be derived from the State Transport Corporation.

Shri V. R. Kaldate and Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan participated in the discussion.

The Bill was passed by the House that day.

Non-availability of Text Books

After this, Sarvashri S. S. Sawant, F. M. Pinto and Hashu Advani asked for a short time discussion on the difficulties faced by the school going children due to non-availability of text books.

Shri S. S. Savant said that Government had not fulfilled its responsibility in providing the text books to the school children in time. Three months had passed to the opening of schools, many books were yet not available.

Shri F. M. Pinto said that the failure of Government in matter of supplying text books to children was serious.

Shri Hashu Advani said that when Government produced books and set their prices it should see to it they were supplied to the school children in time.

Shri Homi Taleyarkhan expressed his fear that if the books were not made available to the children they would suffer in their education.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that books were being sold, at certain places where they were not sufficiently available, in black market.

Shri Adam Adil and Dr. Datta Samant also participated in the debate. Dr. Samant said that the Minister should resign if he was not able to make his department meet the needs of the people.

Condition Not That Serious

Replying to the discussion, the Minister for Education said that the conditions in regard to the availability of books was not as serious as being pictured. He did not mean to say that they were available everywhere. He gave a detailed account to the House about the books that were available at the book stalls and also about those which were not available.

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Eighty Per cent Books Available

He said that book needs of about 80 per cent students had been met and problems of the remaining 20 per cent was also being solved.

The Education Minister said that the interests that had suffered as a result of Government taking over production of books, were trying to create bad name for the Government.

Shri Chaudhari denied the charge that the State Secondary Education Board was showing lethargy in screening the books meant for III to XI classes. He said that a period of two years was given to the board for that work and as it was found not sufficient the period was extended for another one year. The period was yet to be extended for one year but due to court orders it did not become possible. Due to these difficulties, there was also delay on the part of the Board to okay the books resulting delay in availability of books in market, he said.

Referring to the prices of books, the Education Minister said that 80 per cent publishers were agreeable to keeping old prices of books while the remaining did not agree to it.

Yielding To Pressures

The publishers had their organisation, which decided that the books should not be supplied till the question of prices of books was finally settled. But some publishers, who realised that it was causing great inconvenience to the school children they agreed to supply the books. It was really unfortunate on the part of those who did not realise the problems of these children and did not show gesture of supplying the books. The Education Minister said that Government did not yield to the pressurisation of publishers in matter of prices of the books.

Concluding, the Minister assured the House that such problems would not arise in future. He said that a guide line had been suggested by the Government to the Chairman of the Board in connection with approving the text books at a faster pace.

Court Decision on Panchayat Rules

On August 22, several calling attention notices were tabled in the House, the first was by Shri L. R. Hatankar and Shri S. B. Jivatode which related to a court decision on the Rules pertaining to scrutiny and co-opting of members on Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis.

The notice was replied by the Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri V. B. Hiray, who said that the Legal Department was examining the case as to whether the Government should go in appeal against the decision of the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court to the Supreme Court. He said the entire Rules as suggested in the notice had not been declared *ultra vires*. Only the sections 5 and 6(*1*) of the Rules had been declared *ultra vires*. He, however, stated that the question of opting of members came at the time of election of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayats which were held during 1967.

Rarely any problem would arise now. The High Court would not affect the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat functioning in any way.

Fast of Family Planning Department Employees

Sarvashri S. B. Patil, Krishna Desai, D. B. Mankar and Hashu Advani tabled the second calling attention notice in the House which pertained to a symbolic fast undertaken by the members of the Family Planning Employees' Union for their demands before the District Collectorates on August 19.

Making a statement on the notice, the Deputy Minister for Public Health, Smt. Pratibha Patil, said that the family planning workers did not observe fast before the Collectorates throughout the State. According to information collected at a short notice from 21 districts, fast was resorted to before the Collectorates in only four districts while demonstrations were organised before three district headquarters. At another district place, namely, Chanda a procession was taken out but it did not go to the Collectorate, She said.

Demonstration Before Dr. Samant's House

The next calling attention notice was tabled by Sarvashri S. S. Savant, K. S. Dhongde, V. R. Kaldate and N. V. Ugale. In the notice, attention of Government was drawn towards the demonstration organised before the house of Dr. Datta Samant on August 15, with a view to bringing pressure on him in connection with the Presidential Election and disturbances occurring that day in that area causing a great amount of tension and steps taken by the Government in that connection.

Replying to the calling attention notice, the Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, said that the demonstration before the house of Dr. Datta Samant was organised under the leadership of Dr. M. E. Banbakode to protest against the decision of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti to vote for Shri V. V. Giri, instead of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh in the Presidential Election. The demonstrators returned back to the Ghatkopar Railway Station peacefully when Dr. Samant refused to accept the memorandum presented by the leader of the demonstrators.

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He said that the two complaints were launched at the Ghatkopar Police Station on the night of that day but these complaints related to quarrels caused by personal enemities. They had no connection with Dr. Samant. It was not correct to say that a tense atmosphere prevailed in that area. The Police had already taken steps in connection with the two complaints.

Molestation of Woman

The fourth calling attention notice was tabled by Sarvashri K. S. Dhongde, Ramchandra Ghangare and K. B. Shringare. The notice referred to molestation of a married Neo-Buddhist lady, Smt. Gangubai Telang in open street by a police constable Gajanan at Maregaon in Wani Taluka in Yeotmal District. The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, making the statement on the notice, said that the matter was being investigated by the Deputy Superintendent of Police himself. When the enquiry would be over appropriate action would be taken. He said that Smt. Telang was medically examined on August 20, at Yeotmal. The doctors found no trace of rape on her at the time of medical examination.

The Deputy Minister denied of any tension prevailing in the area due to this incident. Everything was normal, he said.

Cholera Epidemic

After that a calling attention notice was tabled by Sarvashri Hashu Advani, S. P. Kapgate, L. V. Mankar and K. S. Dhongde.

Making a statement in response to the notice, the Deputy Minister for Public Health, Smt. Pratibha Patil said that from January upto August 9, 1969, 1,545 incidents of cholera occurred in the State, out of which 221 resulted in deaths. She said that Government had taken adequate steps to curb the cholera epidemic in the State with necessary measures of cholera control like inoculation and other steps.

The epidemic had been brought under control as a result of these steps. However in the districts of Akola, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Dhulia incidents were still occurring.

After the calling attention notices were replied by the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P.K. Savant, moved the Maharashtra Miscellaneous Alienations (in Hyderabad Enclaves) Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

After this an announcement was made in the House that the Legislative Council had given its consent to the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969.

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, then moved a proposal of appointing a joint select committee on the Bill. He also read out the names of the members who had been taken on the committee to which the House gave its consent.

Prohibition Policy

After this, Shri P. A. Kinalekar and Shri L. R. Hatankar moved a resolution urging the House to discuss the prohibition policy of the State Government.

Shri Kinalekar said that the licences for opening the toddy shops had not been given to the people who were earlier doing this business. These people were now turning towards the business of illicit distillation of liquor.

Shri Hatankar said that the prohibition policy of Government had failed as the present prohibition laws were only helping spread of drinking habits. These laws were not based on reality.

Dr. V. S. Matkar said that the principles of prohibition were good. The Government should properly gear up its machine and see to it that it was implemented effectively. The work could not be done through the Police alone, the people's representatives should extend their co-operation, he said. Shri K. S. Dhongde said that though the prohibition laws were in vogue there was no actual prohibition in the State.

Dr. Datta Samant said that prohibition was an economic and social problem. The Government's prohibition policy was nothing but a farce. He urged for opening the liquor shops. Shri R. B. Jaiswal said that if Government wanted prohibition to be successful, it should itself open shops for the indigenous liquor.

Shri P. R. Sanap said that prohibition had not been successful anywhere in the world.

Shri V. G. Prabhugaonkar said that the middle of the road policy of the State Government on prohibition was dangerous.

Reversal Not Helpful

Replying to the debate, Smt. Pratibha Patil said that reversal of prohibition, instead of bringing improvement in social conditions of the people, would bring further worsening in their lives. It was wrong to say that the people started drinking because of the enactment of the prohibition laws.

Industrialisation was one of the key factors for spread of drinking habits among the people, She said. The Deputy Minister made clear that the people who were doing the business of liquor earlier would not be given any special concession in this regard. But it would be unwise to say that

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these people would go for illicit liquor distillation. She also stated that no toddy shops had been opened in the Panchayats which had passed resolutions urging not to open the liquor shops in their jurisdiction.

Smt. Patil said that the Government had decided to open the shops of toddy and other intoxicants of mild nature just to rescue such people who were spoiling their health by drinking third rate stuffs, highly injurious to health.

Laws of Social Reform

The laws of Prohibition were the laws of social reform, she said. Drinking was an allurement and the Government's policy was to wean away the people from this evil, she said.

She urged the social workers, political leaders and elected representatives to help the Government in effective implementation of prohibition programme.

Unofficial Business

Later, the House took up the non-official business. Four non-official bills, namely, the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, the Maharashtra Abolition of Inditory and Customery Rights Act, 1969, The Maharashtra Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1969; and the Bombay Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill 1969 were moved by Shri K. S. Dhondge.

Another four non-official Bills, namely, the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control (Ahmedment) Bill, 1969 moved by Shri F. M. Pinto, the Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill 1969 and the Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill 1969 by Shri M. B. Sangvikar and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1969 by Shri Hashu Adavani were discussed in the House.

Speaking on his Bill, Shri Pinto said that he had moved the Bill with a view to regularising the sub-tenants, making them legal tenants of the tenements in which they resided.

Shri Boman Behram and Shri S. K. Athalye also spoke.

The Minister for Housing, Shri Y. J. Mohite, said that Government had once taken steps to regularise the sub-tenants, giving them necessary protection. But the situation was not that ripe to take such steps again. He said that there were certain legal difficulties involved in sub-tenants being given the receipts in their names.

Shri F. M. Pinto withdrew his Bill after the Minister's reply.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar then moved his first bill, namely, the Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendments) Bill, 1969. He said that the teachers employed in the schools which derived 100 per cent grant from the Government should be barred from taking part in election the way it had been done in the case of teachers working under Panchayats and Zilla Parishads who had been prohibited to take part in the Panchayat elections. Shri Shyamkant More opposed the Bill.

Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, said that such restriction on teachers would affect the growth of democracy. Shri Sangvikar withdrew his resolution after Shri Hiray's reply.

Then Shri Sangvikar moved his second Bill, namely the Bombay Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1969. Shri Shyamkant More, Shri N. V. Ugale and Shri C. N. Patil participated in the discussion. The Bill was withdrawn after the reply from Shri B. G. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture.

Later, Shri T. S. Bharade, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, read the Governor's Order proroguing the House and meeting it again on November 17, at Nagpur.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On August 18, The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1969, placed by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture was passed by the House. The same was already passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Later, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing placed before the House. The Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Bill, 1969.

Object of the Bill

Speaking on the subject, the Minister explained the necessity of the Bill. The main object of the Bill is to repair the old buildings. But as this work will not be done only by the Municipal Corporation and the Government, a board consisting of the representatives of the landlords, tenants, Municipal Corporation and the Government will be formed according to this Bill. A separate fund also will be raised for this work. The Minister further stated that there is a provision in the Bill, to levy the cess at two different rates *i.e.* before repairing the building and after repairing. After levying the cess on the landlords, the rent will not be increased, he added. According to this Bill, the responsibility of collecting the cess will be shouldered by the landlords. Through this fund Rs. 1·5 crores will be collected from the landlords and the tenants each. Rs. 1 crore will be added by the State Government and the Municipal Corporation each, thus making the fund Rs. 5 crores per annum. The time limit of this Bill is 10 years and during the period 2 lakhs of tenements will be repaired and about 30,000 new tenements will be constructed. At the end Shri Mohite said that the repairing and construction work will be done according to the pre-planned scheme. All the members should give consent to this Bill he appealed.

A general discussion was held on the Bill. Sarvashri V. G. Deshpande, S. L. Ogale, M. Harris, Maheshvar Thakur, Prabhakar Vaidya, M. N. Anjikar, Sardar Pratapsingh, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shrimati Athaide participated in the discussion. As the proceedings for the day were adjourned, the discussion remained incomplete.

On August 19, the incomplete discussion on the Bombay Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board Bill, 1969 was continued in the House.

Sarvashri Tushar Pawar, M. Harris, Wamanrao Bapat, Vitthalrao Hande, H. S. Barmukh, Ramjivan Chaudhari and Datta Tamhane participated in the discussion.

On August 20, a clause by clause discussion was held in the House. 31 amendments were suggested by the Members of the House. The discussion however remained incomplete for the day.

Unofficial Bill

After the question hour, Shri Madhav Limaye placed the unofficial Bills and report of Resolution Committee before the House which were accepted by the House on August 21.

Thereafter the Deputy Chairman, Shri Gawai, replied to the cut motion moved by Shri Uttamrao Patil, about the daily newspaper Navakal. Shri Gawai said that since the newspaper had expressed regret by writing an apology letter, there was no need of taking further action against the paper.

Thereafter the discussion on House Repairs Bill was resumed and the Bill was passed by the House.

During its morning session on August 22, the Council passed the following official Bills.

(1) Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(2) Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

(3) The Tenancy and Agricultural Land Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(4) Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and

(5) The Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Schedule Tribes (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

The House also accorded its approval to the cut motion passed by the Legislative Assembly which said that the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969 should be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

LOK RAJYA

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Rates of Octroi

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries made a statement to the calling attention notice given by Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari. The subject of the calling attention notice was the increase in the rates of octroi and taxes on electricity and water supply in Thana and the consequential adverse effect on the industry. The Minister said that the minimum and maximum rates of octroi were fixed by the Municipal Councils in Maharashtra State as according to the Maharashtra Municipalities (Octroi) Rules, 1968.

As far as the octroi on raw materials is concerned the Government is considering to amend the aforesaid Octroi Rules so that industries within the jurisdiction of Municipalities using the raw materials will not be burdened by the octroi. Explaining the reason of the increased power rates, the Minister said that as the electricity is purchased from Tarapur at higher prices, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board decided to increase the power rates of Tata and other companies supplying electricity, from August 1, 1969. But in case of most of the industries, the expenditure incurred by them on electricity is less than even two per cent of their expenses on production, the increased power rates therefore, the Minister said, may not necessarily affect the industries. Similarly the Government had no idea as to increase the rates of water supply in respect of industries making use of water, and thereby adversely affecting them.

Thereafter the Deputy Home Minister Shri Kalyanrao Patil made a statement to the calling attention notice placed by Smt. Gulabai Dani the subject of which was an incidence occurred in Nabargaon in Yeotmal, in which a Harijan woman named Smt. Gangubai Telang had lodged a complaint against policeman named Gajanan accusing that the policeman had forcibly made her drink the liquor and had afterwards raped her. The Minister said however that a medical examination of the woman was taken, the medical reports, however, did not prove that she had been raped by the accused policeman. The policeman, therefore, has not been convicted yet and the police inquiries are being made in this connection and a decision would soon be taken in this matter. The Minister said that The atmosphere in Nabargaon was quite peaceful after the incidence.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit and Shri Uttamrao Patil had placed a calling attention notice before the House saying that the freedom fighters' morcha at Sachivalaya on 15th August was treated rather rudely, was prevented from entering Sachivalaya premises and that the Government was paying no proper attention, nor showing any regard to their demands.

Classification

The statement replying to the calling attention notice clarified that the morcha organized by the freedom fighters which wanted to see the Chief Minister, was prevented from entering Sachivalaya premises as it was an Independence Day, and the flag hoisting ceremony was arranged on the day on which the Chief Minister, other Ministers and various official, persons of distinction were to attend the ceremony. As a result, heavy police guard was kept near Sachivalaya. The organizers of morcha, however, wanted to enter forcibly the Sachivalaya premises. Later they were taken to Azad Maidan police station where they were provided lunch and other facilities.

As far as the Government's policy is concerned, it has always favourably responded to the demands of freedom fighters and various concessions were provided for them in the field of education and the Government had also taken various steps of giving financial assistance to them in many instances. The Chief Minister had already made a statement in this matter on April 8, 1969 in both the Houses.

Thereafter Shri S. B. Chavan the Minister for Irrigation and Power replied to the motion by Shri Damodar Rupwate which demanded the report of Committee regarding the assault made on Shri Rikhabchand Sharma (M.L.C.) on July 13, 1968 in Nagpur. The Minister said that the report was already considered by the Government and there was no further necessity to explain it. The Minister's notice was passed by the House.

Shri Madhav Limaye also had placed a calling attention notice asking the justification of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Co-option of Councillors and Members) Rules, 1966, which was passed by the Nagpur Bench.

The statement which replied to this calling attention notice said that the gist of this Rule was sent to the Government which declared the rule of Co-option of Councillors and Members of Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis as *ultra vire*. The Minister said that the contention of the decision by the Nagpur Bench does not appear to be agreeable. However, the copy of the full judgment has not been received by the Government yet. The Government would take step, only after receiving the full text of the judgment, the Minister stated.

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Unofficial Proceedings

Shri Ramrao Awargaonkar moved a resolution demanding that as a remedy to the poor railway transport facilities in Marathwada two independent divisions should be established in Bhir and Latur and a regional workshop should be opened in Aurangabad on the land of Dapodi workshop. Shri Baburao Jadhav supported the resolution.

Replying to the resolution, the Minister for State Road Transport, Shri Yeshwantrao Mohite, said the Government had established two S.T. divisions in Marathwada, which however did not work satisfactorily. State Transport Board therefore, proposes to establish a new division in Latur during fourth Plan.

Similarly, the remedial measure for opening a regional workshop for Aurangabad on the land of Dapodi workshop, is also being undertaken by the Government. The Minister, therefore, requested to withdraw the resolution and accordingly it was withdrawn.

Link Courts

Shri Lakhmichand Abad moved a resolution demanding that as Link Courts have become very expensive and inconvenient too, independent Courts should be established in every taluka and that independent buildings for them may be constructed as well as residential quarters for judges.

Shri M. Harris and Shri Damodar Rupwate also spoke.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the motion, Shri S.K. Wankhede the Finance Minister said that although Link Courts are neither expensive nor inconvenient yet it appears agreeable to the Government to construct buildings for taluka Courts and residential quarters for judges. However, the lack of finance did not allow the Government to undertake these steps. The Minister requested that taking into account this situation, the motion should be withdrawn and it was later accordingly withdrawn.

Metropolitan Water Board

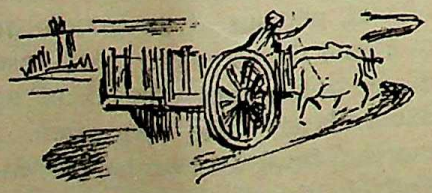
Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit moved a resolution which demanded that on the land of Metropolitian Water Board for London city, one Metropolitan Water Board for Bombay may be established and all the water supply schemes may be entrusted to this office. Shri Jhumbarlal Kalantri supported the resolution while Shri M. Harris and ShriWamanrao Bapat opposed it.

The Minister for Urban Development Shri P. G. Kher while replying to the motion said that as water supply in Bombay was the task of Municipal Corporation, the Government's take over of this task would be considered as an insult to it. Besides, the Municipal Corporation was supplying water quite efficiently and satisfactorily. It even consults a Government's Board in the matter of water supply in Greater Bombay. The Minister, therefore, demanded to withdraw the resolution, which was later withdrawn by voice votes by the House.

Thereafter the Government's letter was read before the House which was about holding the ensuing session of the House in Nagpur on November 17, 1969.

On August 22 the Legislative Council's session which started from June 16, was over. During the period, 17 official bills were passed, one being referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, 21 unofficial bills were discussed, 459 questions were replied and 15 calling attention notices were tabled.

Similarly the discussion on estimates and supplementary demands lasted about 14 and 5 hours respectively.



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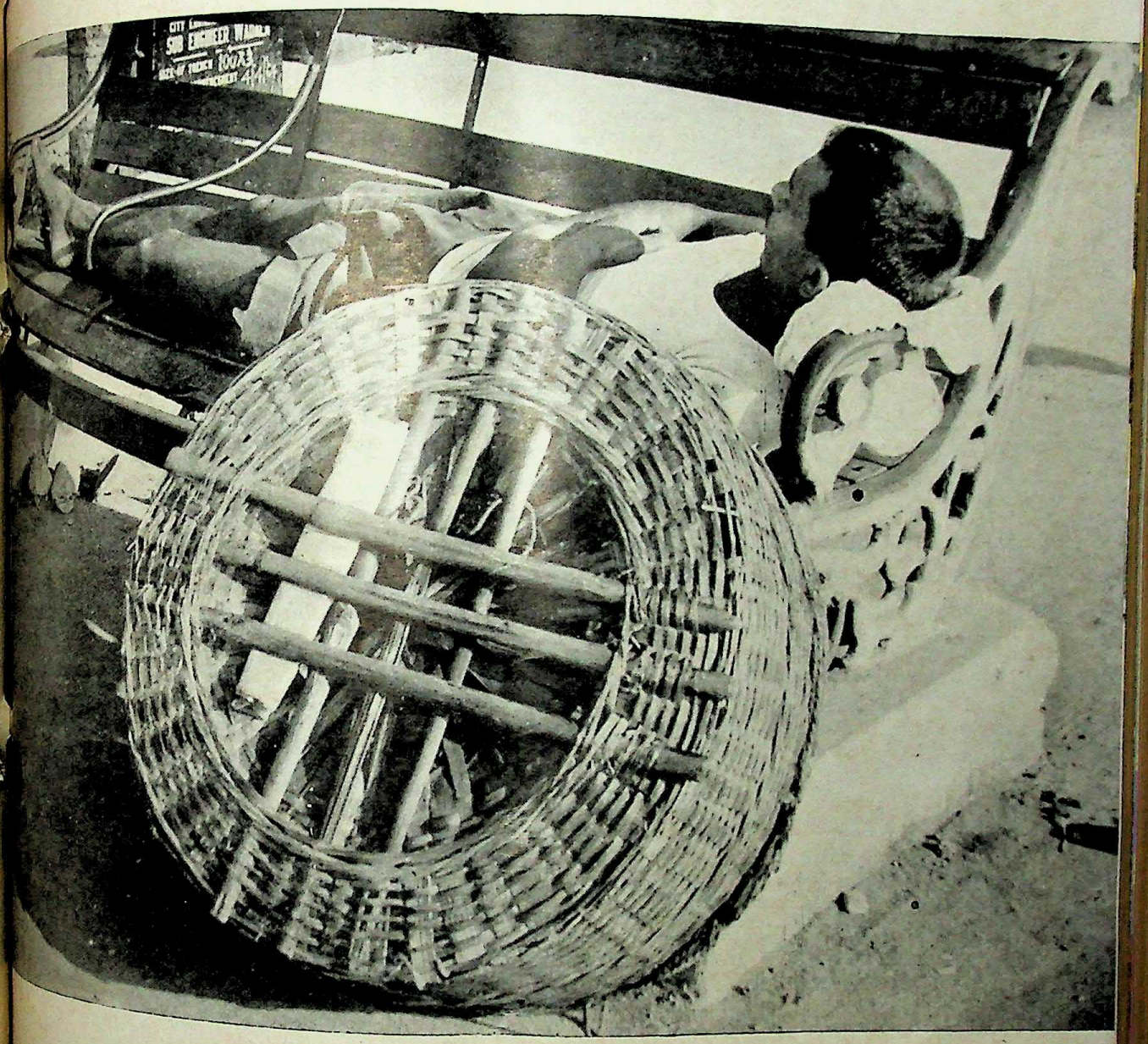

Resting Place

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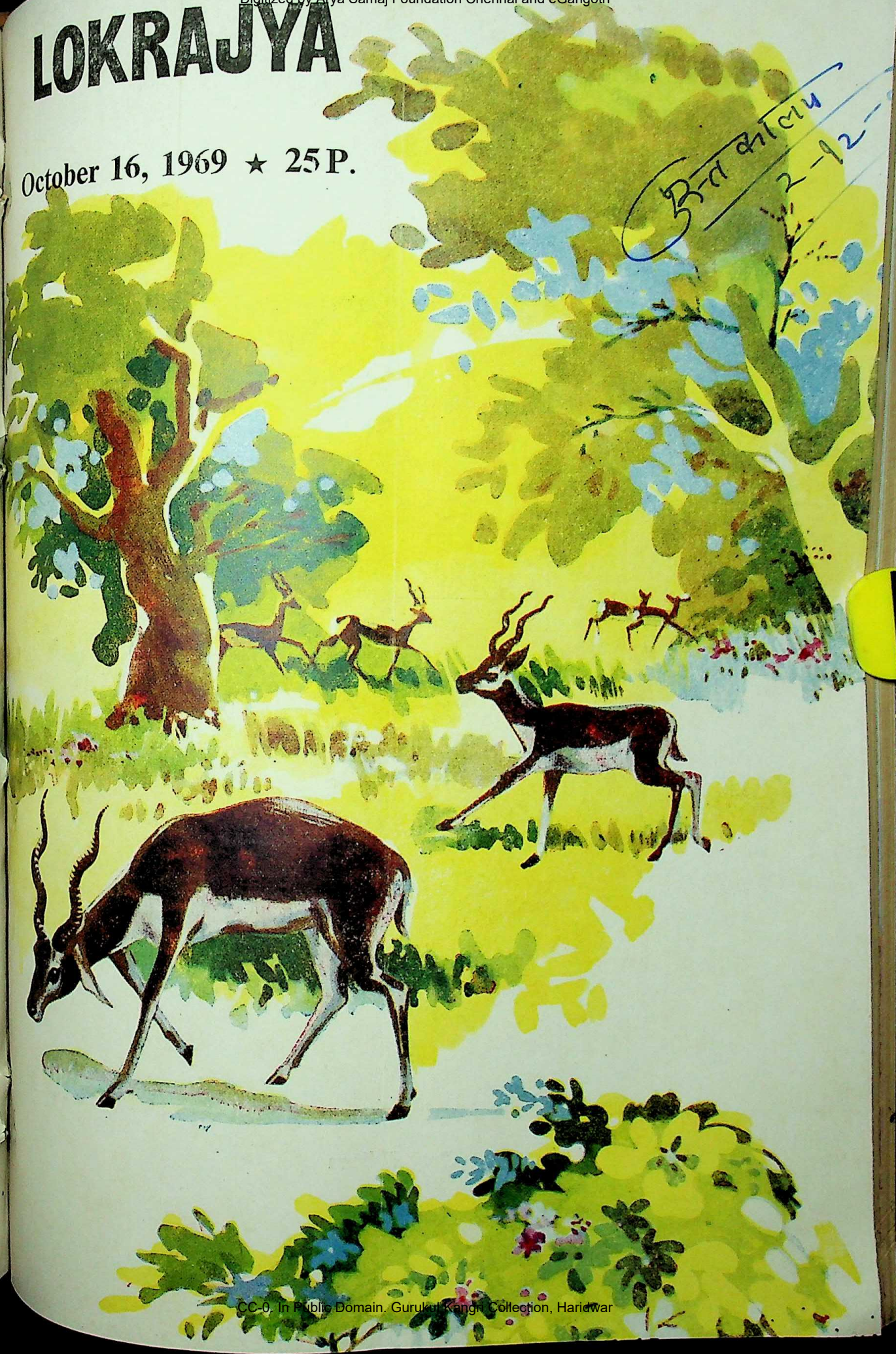
LOKRAJYA

October 16, 1969 ★ 25 P.



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Grey Pelican

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LOKRAJYA

October 16, 1969

Vol. 25 No. 12

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Wild Life Special Number

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Let Country's Wild Life Flourish

Chief Minister's Appeal

Shri V. P. Naik

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, stressed the need for arousing public conscience for the preservation of wild life. In an appeal issued on the occassion of the Wild Life Week, which was observed in Maharashtra from October 1 to 8, the Chief Minister stated that enactment of legislation by itself would be of little avail unless the basic concepts of conservation—economic, social, cultural and aesthetic values—were instilled among the enlightened populace and forest folk. It was significant, he said, that the Vanya Prani Saptah was observed in the first week of October which coincided with the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of the doctrines of non-violence—" Ahimsa."

* * *

The following is the text of his appeal :

IT is significant that we observe the " *Vanya Prani Saptah* " in the first week of October which coincides with the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of the doctrine of non-violence—" *Ahimsa* ".

Magnificent Asset

Nature has endowed our land with magnificent asset in its flora and fauna. Human needs, sheer vandalism, apathy or ingnorance have led this valuable asset and the rich heritage of wild life to be gradually decimated. As a result of the indiscriminate slaughter of wild life and the thoughtless destruction of forests, the natural habitat of wild life, to satisfy the agricultural needs of an ever increasing population, many species of wild animals and birds have either become extinct or have been driven on the verge of extinction. In many parts the wild animals have been totally exterminated, while in others, where they were once abundant have become comparatively sparse. Man has been persecuting wild life for his own ends, without appreciating its value and importance in the maintenance of the balance of nature. But for human interference wild life, an important constituent of the natural biolic complex could exist in the natural state of equilibrium with its environment governed by the law of survival of the strongest and the fittest.

Destruction on the Increase

The forces of destruction of wild-life everywhere are seen on the increase even though the Maharashtra State may pride in having one of the finest legislation for protection of wild life in the whole of India. The reasons are obvious. Enactment of legislation by itself will be of little avail unless public conscience is aroused and the basic concepts of conservation—the economic, social, cultural and aesthetic values—instilled amongst the enlightened populace and forest folk.

Best Homage to the Mahatma

During this year of Gandhi Centenary what better homage we can pay to the Mahatma than by taking the following pledge and following it : " I give may solemn pledge to protect our country's wild life and its forests from unnecessary destruction."

* * *

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. P. Naik

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LOK RAJYA

Lion in the Gir forest

Gaur-an infant bison

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Chital

Barking deer

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The Wild Life Week was celebrated from October 1 to 8 in Maharashtra. In this article Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, has stressed the need of preserving Wild Life and reviewed the work done in the State.

Live and Let Live

INDIA is basically confronted with two major problems—population explosion and unwieldly live-stock. Other problems such as limitations of resources, poor living standards etc. indeed emanate from the above but are capable of resolution with concerted efforts.

Nature's Limit and Human Population

There is a Portuguese proverb which says, " Architects cover their mistakes with creepers, cooks with sauces, doctors with earth ". I have often had occasion to reflect ruefully that our land is replete with our mistakes. The biosphere is a very thin layer of the earth's surface which supports life. The human population increases, but the biosphere does not. Government is alive to this problem.

Range of Problems

Meanwhile, until we solve this problem, we have to undertake a sort of " Noah's Ark " operation

BY

Shri N. K. TIRPUDE
Minister for Forests

to tide us over. The scope of conservation task extends from over population and pollution to species extinction, from the very broad issues of land use, of the welfare of humanity living in harmonious existence with nature, to the conservation of animal and plant communities which constitute our unique and irreplaceable heritage.

Nature's Blessings

In its flora and fauna, Nature has blessed our land with a magnificent asset atonce inspiring and inviting. The protection of wild life is part of the problem of the conservation

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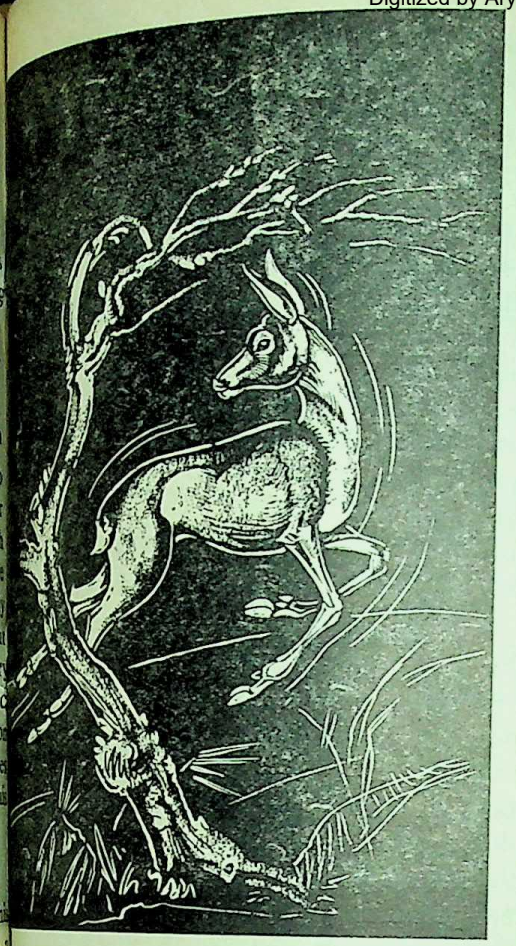

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narrow confines of still well preserved forest regions. The appearance of the jeep on the scene, the invention of high velocity weapons and the blinding flash lights have been the potent means that have decimated our wild life at an alarmingly fast rate.

Protection of Birds

There is yet another aspect which needs emphasis. Any scheme for the protection of wild life would be incomplete without due provision for the protection of our birds. Quite apart from a sentimental value, birds render incalculable service to man. While certain species may damage crops, such harm as is done by birds is overwhelmingly offset by the benefits we derive from them. Without their protection, our crops, our orchards would be seriously affected by hordes of revaging insects. Birds are the principal agency that controls the bewildering multiplication of insect life which, if unchecked, would overhelm all life on this planet. Birds by reason of their predominating insect food are an indispensable balancing force in Nature. The abundant bird life of this country is one of its valuable possessions. Those who appreciate its value, cannot but strive for its conservation.

National Park Sanctuaries

Recognizing the urgent need for preservation of wild animals and the fascinating Avi-fauna the State Government has decided to improve the existing national parks and sanctuaries and to create additional national and State parks and sanctuaries which include the first bird sanctuary in the State at Karnala. These parks and sanctuaries as indicated below are rationally dispersed all over the State : (1) The National Park at Taroba in Chanda District, (2) The National Park at Pench in Nagpur

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District, (3) The National Park at Borivali near Bombay, (4) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Radhanagari in Kolhapur District, (5) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Yawal in Jalgaon District, (6) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Dhakna-Kolkaz in Amravati District, (7) The Bird Sanctuary at Karnala in Kolaba District, (8) The Wild Life Sanctuary in the Tansa Catchment area in Thana District, (9) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Kinwat in Nanded/Yeotmal District, (10) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Nagzira in Bhandara District and (11) The Wild Life Sanctuary at Bor in Wardha District.

The Social benefits to the community far transcend the economic benefits. However, creation of parks poses problems of human habitation and grazing of domestic live-stock in the park areas.

It must be realized that animals, both domestic and wild, cannot thrive on just any available greenery. They, like humans, must have a balanced diet of both palatable and nutritious forage to remain healthy and vigorous. Due to over-grazing by domestic cattle these forests cannot sustain wild life.

Controlling Domestic Live-Stock

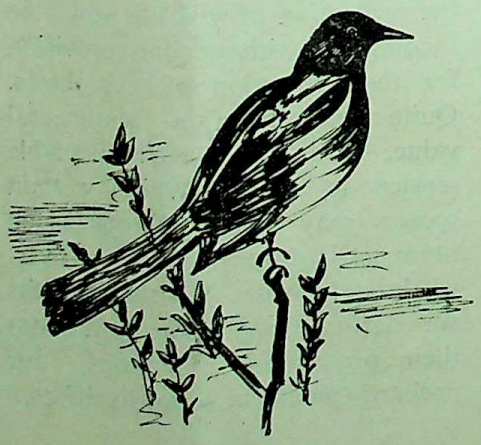
Domestic live-stock grazing presents a triple threat to wild life by direct competition for forage, spreading diseases and parasites and by causing ecological disturbances. Grazing by domestic live-stock must therefore be controlled. The State Government has, therefore, decided to shift the villages to alternative places wherever possible and reduce the pressure of live-stock grazing to the extent possible.

Bioaesthetic Development

Bioaesthetic development of parks and sanctuaries and provision of amenities to different sector population are the cornerstones of the present and future development envisaged. Our wild life sanctuaries and parks have a great potential as international tourist attractions and as a source of much needed foreign exchange. It may not be amiss to add that tourism based upon wild life conservation is presently the major source of income for many of the newly emerged African nations.

Man Does not live by Bread Alone

The aesthetic and recreational benefits derived from wild life are not less important as compared to



economic considerations. Man does not live by bread alone, but also needs sustenance through beauty, harmony and recreation. Much of the stress and strains of modern living in big cities and towns could be mitigated by periodic change over to healthy and natural surroundings. The forest, with its scenic beauty, fresh air, and wild animals, fulfils their need admirably.

Valuable Natural Resource

Let us remember that wild life is a valuable natural resource and that the benefits derived from an unguarded resource are wasting benefits, the waste continuing until the resource itself disappears and the benefits have vanished. "The beauty and genius of a work of art may be reconceived, though its first material expression be destroyed; a vanished harmony may yet again inspire the composer; but when the last individual of race of living things breathes no more, another heaven and another earth must pass before such a one can be again." says William Beebe.

Let us remember the warning given by William Harnaday, author of " Our Vanishing Wild Life " on this occasion, which runs as follows :

" The murder of a wild animal species consists in taking from

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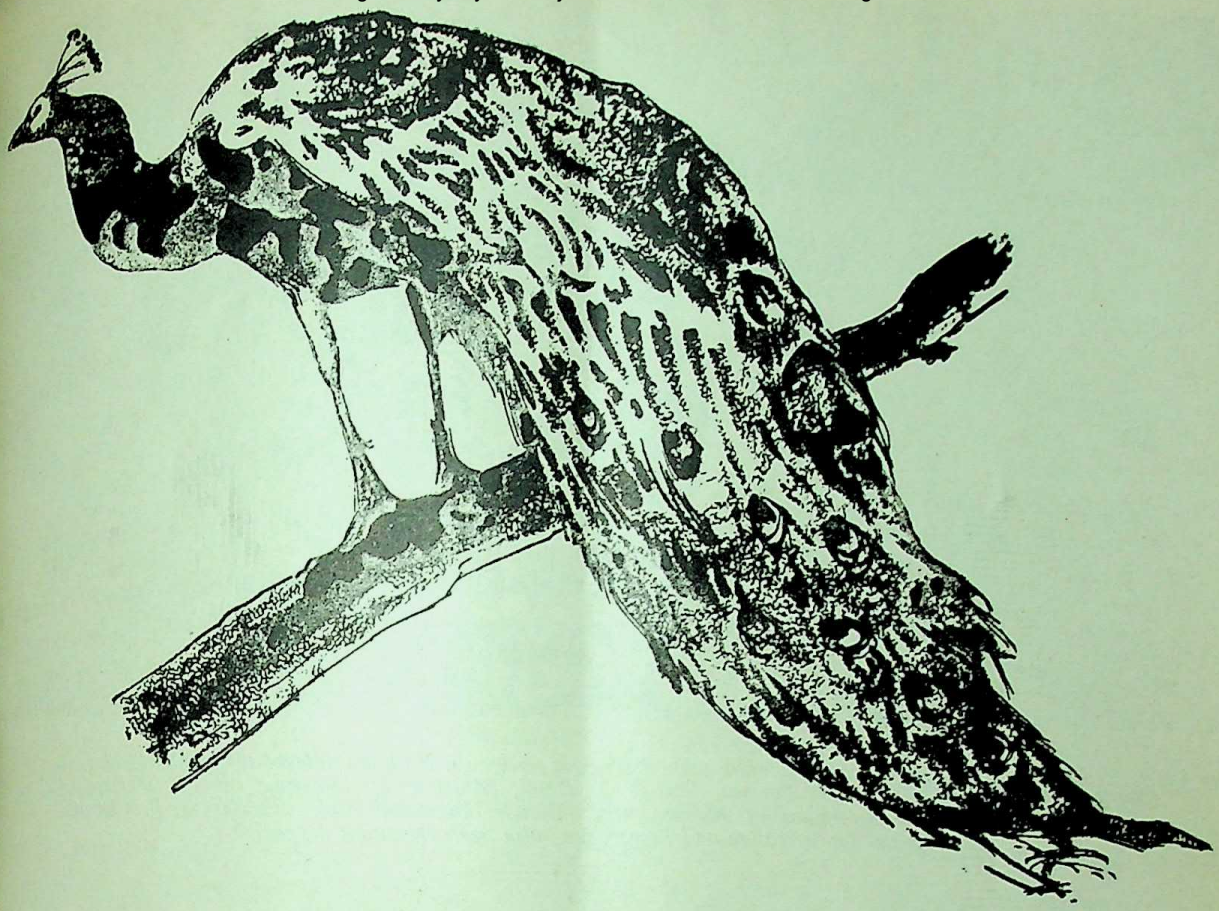

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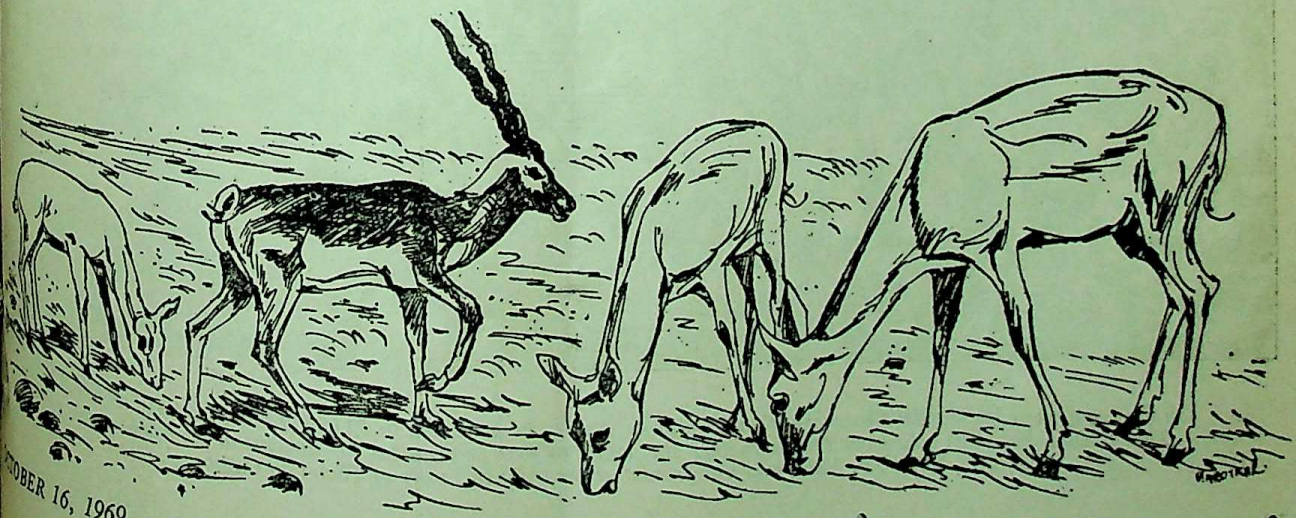
cannot give back to it, its God-
given place in the rank of living
things. Where is the man's boasted
intelligence, or his sense of propor-
tion that every man does not see
this monstrous moral obliquity
involved in the destruction of
species."

Change in Man's Outlook

In recent years, therefore, a gradual change has developed in Man's outlook upon the Domain of Nature. This change has been brought about partly by the spread of education and enlightenment. It is engendering a growing opposition to this wanton destruction of life. However much it may profit the destroyer, it is creating the more humans conception that it is the duty of Man to see that the wild creatures of the world are not annihilated. Apart from all other considerations, humanity in itself should impel Man to grant to lesser ceatures the right of existence. During this year of Gandhi centenary, therefore, let us follow the principle of " LIVE AND LET LIVE ".



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The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, snapped while administering a pledge on National Integration, at Sachivalaya, on October 2. Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Shrimati Vatsalabai Naik and Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, are also seen repeating the pledge.

On the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary, Khadi uniforms were to be presented to 12,000 Adivasi students, on behalf of the Thana Zilla Parishad. To mark the beginning, the uniforms were presented to 10 students at the hands of the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, who was present at the children's rally at Thana on October 3.

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Gandhi Centenary Celebrations In Maharashtra

A PICTORIAL EXHIBITION on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, organised by the Education Department of the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Birla Kreeda Kendra, Chaupati, was inaugurated by Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Shri J. K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, presided over the function. Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, and Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, were also present.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that Gandhiji had shown by his own example how an ordinary person could perform miracles if he dedicated his life towards the achievement of certain ideals. The Chief Minister also stressed the need for inculcating the ideals of Gandhiji in the minds of younger generation.

Untouchability and Communalism

Expressing regret at the existence of untouchability and communal discord in the country, the Chief Minister said that Gandhiji's birth centenary could be celebrated in the real sense only if necessary efforts were made to abolish thsee evils.

The Education Minister gave an assurance that arrangements would be made to show this exhibition in different parts in the State if the Municipal Corporation would later hand over the same to the Gandhi Centenary Committee.

Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that 'Ahimsa' and 'Satyagrah' were the most valuable gifts given by Gandhiji not only to our country but to the whole world.

Earlier, Shri Nanalal Mehta, Chairman of the Education Committee, welcomed the guests and Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri Shah, Education Officer, proposed a vote of thanks.

National Intergration Pledge

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, administered the national integration pledge to a large audience, comprising Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Government officials and employees, at the Sachivalaya, Bombay, on October 2. Shri Naik said that the pledge solemnly affirmed by one and all should be brought into practice. That would be a fitting tribute to the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi. The Chief Minister administered the pledge in Marathi, Hindi and English.

Shri Naik said that people of different faiths live in this country. But every citizen should regard himself Indian first. This country had tremendous manpower which could be canalised for making the country strong and prosperous.

Need of the Hour

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, administered the national integration pledge to the staff of the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat at the Council Hall on October 2. He emphasized that there was greater need now than ever before for national integration.

Shri Page explained that though culturally and in other respects India stood united, fear lurked in the minds of the people about political disintegration. He stressed the need for practising secularism.

Among those present on the occasion included Shri K. T. Girme, Deputy Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri S. H. Belavadi, Secretary of the Maharashtra Legislature, and officers and members of the staff of the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat.

Electricity Board

Similar function was held at the headquarters of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board where Shri D. R. Pradhan, Chairman of the Board, administered the pledge to the employees.

Employees of the mofussil offices of the Board also took the pledge of national integration.

Preachings would be ever remembered

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, broadcasting a talk from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, said that Gandhiji always thought of the welfare of humanity

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and, therefore, his preachings would be ever remembered by the world.

Shri Naik said that the younger generation had to get acquainted with the teachings and work of Mahatmaji anew. His message was needed much more today than ever, not only by our country but by the whole mankind. The world seemed to be attracted more and more towards the teachings of Gandhiji. India should feel proud that almost all the countries in the world were participating in the Gandhi centenary celebrations.

The Chief Minister said that the British rulers had humiliated Gandhiji as a 'naked faqir' and 'black man'. It was significant that the same country was saluting the Mahatma by erecting a statue and issuing a postal stamp. The sun had set on the British empire, but Gandhiji's image had brightened.

Inherent Goodness of Man

Mahatma Gandhi believed in the inherent goodness of man, Shri Naik said and his philosophy was based on that basic principle. For him, service to humanity was service to God. He never believed that wars would solve the problems of humanity or of a country. But the world at first did not approve of his thinking. The human touch given by the Mahatma to the movement against racialism in South Africa and freedom struggle in India was both unprecedented and miraculous. He revolutionised the concept and machinery of resistance.

Shri Naik said that it was not true that Gandhiji was conservative, on the other hand, his thoughts were progressive in every respect. It was his conviction that justice, equality and peace were the basic values which could not be established by injustice, violence and war. He showed the humanitarian way of waging struggles against injustice and for establishing peace, which in the present day world, was being considered more effective.

Shri Naik paid humble tributes to the memory of Gandhiji on behalf of all the citizens of the State and appealed to the people to bring the preachings of the Mahatma into practice.

Community Lunch at Raj Bhavan

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, was the chief guest at a community lunch, organised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh at the Darbar Hall of the Raj Bhavan on October 3.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Cherian said that it was a red letter day in the history of Raj Bhavan. He said though equal rights and opportunities for all were enshrined in the Constitution, a change in human mind was necessary to achieve total eradication of the evil of untouchability.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, Shri J. K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, and Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, were among those who participated in the community lunch. The Harijan invities included the staff of the Raj Bhavan.

Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, welcomed the gathering and Shri S. L. Silam, Vice-President, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mahila Mandals' Celebrations

Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Prohibition and Public Health, exhorted the women assembled at a meeting to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti on October 2, at Adarsha Nagar, Worli, to work for the welfare of the masses. She said that Mahatma Gandhi was essentially a common man's benefactor and he worked hard throughout his life to see that both men and women were economically and socially improved in life. She said that women who were working in Mahila Mandals should not make demands on the Government for any of the schemes but should exert themselves to collect money and material for emancipation of the womenfolk.

The programme concluded with a Bhajan and Kirtan and traditional song.

Celebrations at District Places

Akola—Mahatma Gandhi centenary celebrations of Akola District began at Akola with a citizens' rally. The Zilla Parishad President, Shri Babasaheb Sarnaik, hoisted the national flag. Students staged physical training exercises and drills. Some students spoke on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi.

In the evening, a public meeting was held where a cultural programme was also organised. The name of the Government Multipurpose High School was changed to Agarkar High School, at a function where the District Collector, Shri B. S. Deshmukh, was the chief guest. The President of the Nagar Parishad, Shri Vinayakumar Parashar, declared open the Mohan Garden which has been laid out through shramadan by the students and staff of the school. The Head Master said that students would develop the village Kaulkhed through shramadan and carry out development work there.

Amaravati—The Gandhi Centenary and national solidarity week celebrations commenced at Amaravati on October 2, with

(continued on page 44)

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why conserve wild life

India was the first country in the world to feel the need of conservation of wild life. As early as 320 B.C., Kautilya laid down in his Artha Shastra the regulations to be enforced by a king regarding conservation of wild life. The arrival of Lord Buddha and Mahavir on the Indian scene and their preaching of compassion and love to all life (including animals) gave a further boost to the preservation of wild life in the country.

By

B. S. Lamba

Superintending Zoologist

It is a well-established fact that man's interference with the *bios* sets in motion a series of chain reactions of which he himself becomes the victim sooner or later. Thoughtless killing of wild life and destruction of its habitat, the forests, by man over the centuries and subsequent extinction of scores of species of mammals, birds and a number of other groups, many of them highly valuable aesthetically or commercially, is one such story.

Man's Close Association

Man has been very closely associated with wild animals since the beginning of his existence. In very early days, he presumably lived like and among the wild animals. As soon as he was skilful enough, he started killing the wild animals around him. He killed whatever animals could serve him for food and clothing as well as the beasts of prey that would have otherwise killed him. Later, when he discovered the secret of agriculture and domestication of animals, he started capturing wild animals for use in his farm and also killed them as a measure of protection to his crops and cattle. As a cultivator and cattle-breeder, he went on increasing his farms, fields and pastures by destroying the life and habitat of wild animals. With the spread of agriculture, he no longer depended entirely upon wild animals for his food, but he seems to have continued to kill them either by way of sport or for a change in the bill of fare or for profits which their flesh, fur or feather could fetch him in cash or in kind. In this, he was greatly assisted by the invention and use of firearms. As a result, a large number of species of wild animals were indiscriminately killed, so much so that quite a

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few of them either became extinct or faced imminent extinction.

Advancement of Civilisation

It was only with the spread of education and advancement of civilization that man began to realise the importance of wild life as a valuable natural resource, which when conserved could reproduce itself, and possible repercussions of its total depletion. More enlightened individuals and nations then felt the need of conservation of this important natural resource.

India First to take up Conservation

India is, perhaps, the first country in the world where such a need was strongly felt. As early as 320 B.C., Kautilya laid down in his Artha Shastra the regulations to be enforced by a king regarding conservation of wild life. Noteworthy among these regulations were : (1) Complete protection to certain species : The poaching of elephants was totally forbidden, presumably, on account of their usefulness in wars and transportation, etc. A violation of this regulation was punishable by death. Only a Superintendent appointed by the King could catch specified types of elephants for the army. The Superintendent was also supposed to maintain an account of elephant population ; (2) A supervisor of animal slaughter appointed by the King should prescribe which animals and birds were available for hunting and when. A fee was levied on all hunting done. There were also regulations governing the sort of wild life flesh that was to be sold in the market ; and (3) Creation of sancturies : Certain areas were to be set aside where no hunting should be done except (perhaps) by the King.

In the Days of Buddha and Mahavir

The arrival of Lords Buddha and Mahavir on the Indian scene and their preaching of compassion and love to all life (including animals) gave a further boost to the preservation of wild life in India. Many powerful Indian kings, who embraced Budhism, took legislative measures to prevent the killing of and cruelty to animals as is evident from Asoka's Pillar Edict V, supposed to have been put up in 246 B.C. Through this edict, Asoka not only gave complete protection to a large number of wild animal species but also prohibited the killing and hunting of certain otherwise permissible species on a number of days in a month. On such days even the sale and consumption of their flesh was forbidden.

Forgotten afterwards

How far these regulations were effective there appears to be no record. But as the emperor was a powerful one with strong and efficient administration, it is presumed that the regulations were reasonably respected. With the fall of Asoka's empire the regulations must have been forgotten and there seems to be no record of any such measures being adopted by any of the subsequent Indian rulers, including the great Moghuls who were so well known for their love of nature.

Revived by British Rulers

In more recent times the idea of wild life preservation was revived by the British rulers of India, who in company with other colonial powers of Asia and Africa and other sovereign countries of the world, felt concerned at the rapid rate of depletion of wild life and other natural resources in their respective spheres and areas. The international conferences for the protection of nature held in London (1900), Berne (1913), Paris (1931) and London (1933) not only brought home to the world the absolute need of conservation of nature but also made concrete suggestions for the achievement of the same.

Legislation

In India, the British Government passed two acts for the conservation of wild life *viz*, (1). The Wild Birds and Game Protection Act, 1887. and (2). The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912. On account of certain loopholes in the acts, never became affective. In 1935, the Government also held a conference on wild life which gave an impetus to the wild life conservation movement in the country.

After Independence

After Indian independence a popular campaign by prominent naturalists of the country resulted in the convening of a Wild Life Committee by the Government of India in 1951 and creation of the Indian Board of Wild Life in 1952.

Functions of Board

The funcitons of the Board were defined as follows:(*i*) to devise ways and means for conservation and control of wild life through co-ordinated legislative and practical measures with particular reference to seasonal and regional closures and declaration of certain species of animals as ' protected ' animals and prevention of indiscriminate killing; (*ii*) to sponsor the setting up of national parks, sanctuaries and zoological gardens; (*iii*) to promote public interest in wild life and the need for its preservation in harmony with natural and human environments; (*iv*) to advise Government on policy in respect of export of living animals, trophies, skins, furs, feathers and other wild life products;

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to prevent cruelty to birds and
caught alive with or without
, and (vi) to perform such
functions as are germane to
purpose for which the Board
been constituted.

Suggestions

Since its creation, the Board has
a number of times and has
a number of valubale sugges-
which have been duly publi-
and hence need not be repeated
in detail. The most important
are: creation of Wild Life
for each State ; providing
protection to animals in
outside the purview of the
Forests Act of 1927, and
on export of animals and
; review of the closed season
States in order to make it more
; declaration of certain
species a completely
; creation of more wild
parks and buffer belts around
and sancturies; and restric-
on the export of trophies
hides, skins, fur, feathers,
of certain threatened species.

Life and Agricultural Production

the context of a predominantly
economy of our country,
times argued that promo-
agriculture does not accord
life conservation (creation
life parks, sanctuaries
buffer belts around them), when
need is to augment food
particularly in the
times of critical food
. The pleas may seem
in view of the diminishing
returns and the rapidly
population when the
made to yield to the axe and
to raise more food. The
further deterioration of the
environment and conse-
in crop returns, resulting in even greater demand for forest land, creating thereby a vicious circle from which there is no escape. The solution, therefore, to the food problem of our country is not in extensive but intensive agriculture with improved high yiedling varieties of food grains, as proved by the recent green revolution in certain parts of the country. Land use in our country needs to be systematised, from the point of view of the productive, protective and social aspects of the forests to provide for a balanced economy.

Significant Cause

Many a time well meaning and zealous advocates of wild life preservation are critised and are asked, " Why conserve wild life ? Why spend money and energy on such an insignificant cause when there are not enough resources for more vital needs of the country such as planning and expansion of industry and agriculture ? "

Utility and Gains

Obviously these critics do not realise that every cause, big or small, has its own importance in an alround development of a nation. There is more than one good reason why we should strive for the conservation of wild life in this country. These are : (1) *Cultural and Religious*—Our ancient literature from Vedas downward teems with references to the animal world. As many as three, *viz.*, Varaha, Matsya and Kachha of the ' Dasha Awataras ' have been in the form of wild animals. Lord Ganapati, who is worshipped at the commencement of all Pujas and Yagnas wears the head of an elephant. Most of the Hindu Gods and Goddesses are associated with wild animals ; Vishnu with Shesh Nag and Garuda, Shiva with Nag (Cobra) and Nandi (Bull), Laxmi with elephant, Durga with tiger, Saraswati with swan, Balasubramanyam with peacock, etc. Lords Buddha and Mahavir have preached compassion and love to all life ; (2) *Aesthetic*—A landscape or a jungle utterly devoid of animal life will not be half as interesting, attractive or beautiful as it is with its natural populations; (3) *Economic*—Animals in nature keep a balance and check the growth of harmful insects, rodents and other vermin.

They also do the scavanging duties. Many of them provide medicines and foods like the Musk, aphrodisiacs (Rhino horn, edible nests of swiftlets), antivenine, Shark liver oil and flesh for the pot. Their products like furs, skins, horns, antlers, scent glands and feather, etc., are a good source of foreign exchange. So are the sales and exports of animals for zoos. Animals are one of the best if not the best tourist attraction of the day in the world and thus good foreign exchange earners ; and (4) *Recreation and Sport*—Animals provide enjoyment of observing, watching and photographing. Through controlled hunting and conservation, more and more people can enjoy their sport.

India's Rich and Varied Fauna

Our country with its wide range of climates and diversity of vegetation is one of most fortunate countries in the world to have a rich and varied fauna. As a result of centuries of neglect of this wonderful fauna, a number of species have already become extinct or are facing an imminent extinction. The Indian lion, our national animal, which stalked the Indus plain and central Indian high lands in large numbers a couple of centuries ago has now been reduced to a few scores of individuals confined to the Gir forests

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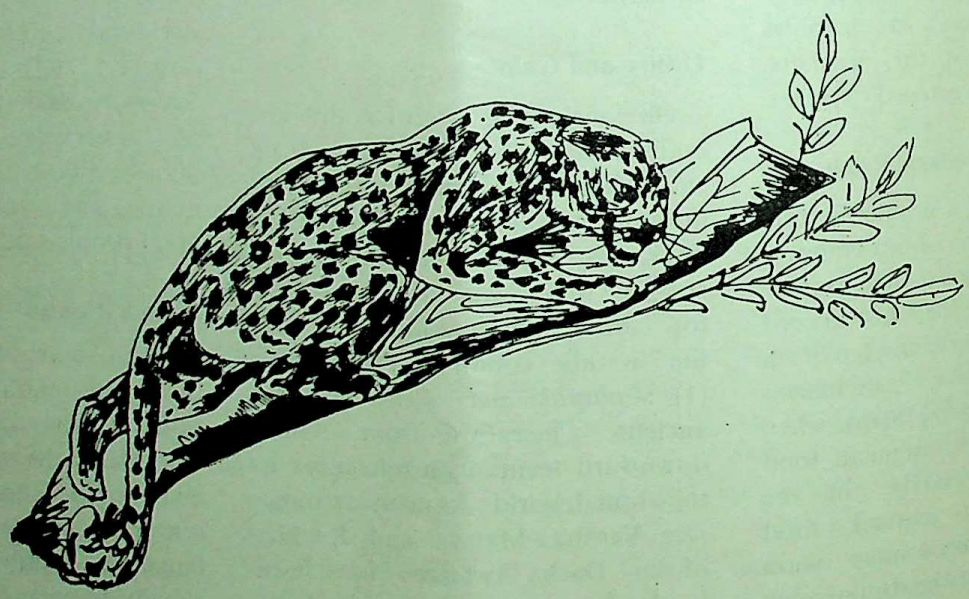
of Gujarat. But for the timely protection given to it by the late Nawab of Junagad, the Indian lion might have totally disappeared. The hunting leopard that once roamed the plains of India was not as lucky as the lion and has been perhaps completely wiped out (at least there are no recent sight records). The lesser one-horned rhinoceros of the Sunderbans is also no more heard of. The Thamin, Musk Deer, Kashmir Stag, Wild Ass, Black Duck, Snow Leopard and Pigmy Hog have been so drastically reduced in numbers that their very existence is in great danger. The Wild Buffalo is no longer to be seen in areas east of Godavari. The Pink headed Duck and the Mountain Quail, too, are perhaps gone for good.

Creating Strong Public Opinion

Further, laxity towards this small and yet significant cause of conservation may threaten more and more species with the passage of time. It is, therefore, essential that the matter of conservation should be given better attention than it has so far commanded. The matter should not be allowed to rest at the passing of legislations and creations of sancturies and parks. Adequate manpower for the enforcement of legislations and maintaining and protecting the sancturies and parks should be provided. A strong public opinion should be created through modern publicity media as regards the importance of wild life and help and co-operation of the public in the matter should be initiated.



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In nature's bosom

By

MANI N. PUNDOL

In Nature's bosom wild yet gay,
Where all things go their own sweet way,
Where trees they sway now to now fro
And rivers flow now fast now slow.

In patches wild flowers sprinkled bloom
For tall wild grass they thus make room
Soft grass that in abundance grows
And often tickles the stranger's toes

Some doth stir in a noonday sun,
The tigress with her little ones,
Seeks shelter in some place thats cool
Quenching her thirst in shaded pool.

Where early morning one can see
A peacock perched on some tall tree
Or bright green parrots flying high
Against a clear blue turquoise sky.

Further afar an eagle soars,
Near at hand a waterfall roars,
The sun advances on its course
And blazes forth with greater force.

Hours pass by, and the sun once bright,
Each moment sheds lesser light,
Towards evening the mild sun glows,
Like a boatman who homewards rows.

Day makes way for a grey twilight
And twilight for the darksome night,
And presently as moments roll,
The beasts of the wild come out for a stroll.

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Hearty Welcome to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

KHAN Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a sincere follower of Gandhiji's ideals and teachings, arrived in Bombay from Kabul via Beirut on October 1. The Badshah Khan, popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi, has specially come to India to participate in the Gandhi centenary celebrations. After 22 years, he has placed his foot on the Indian soil.

He was given a warm welcome at the Santacruz airport by the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian; the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik; the Mayor, Shri Jamiatram Joshi; the Sheriff, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, leaders of the various political parties and social workers and was profusely garlanded. After taking some rest, Badshah Khan flew to Delhi by the Prime Minister's special plane, where he was received by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Sarvodaya leader Jayprakash Narayan and other important personalities. He was greeted warmly by the people on his way to his staying place at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road.

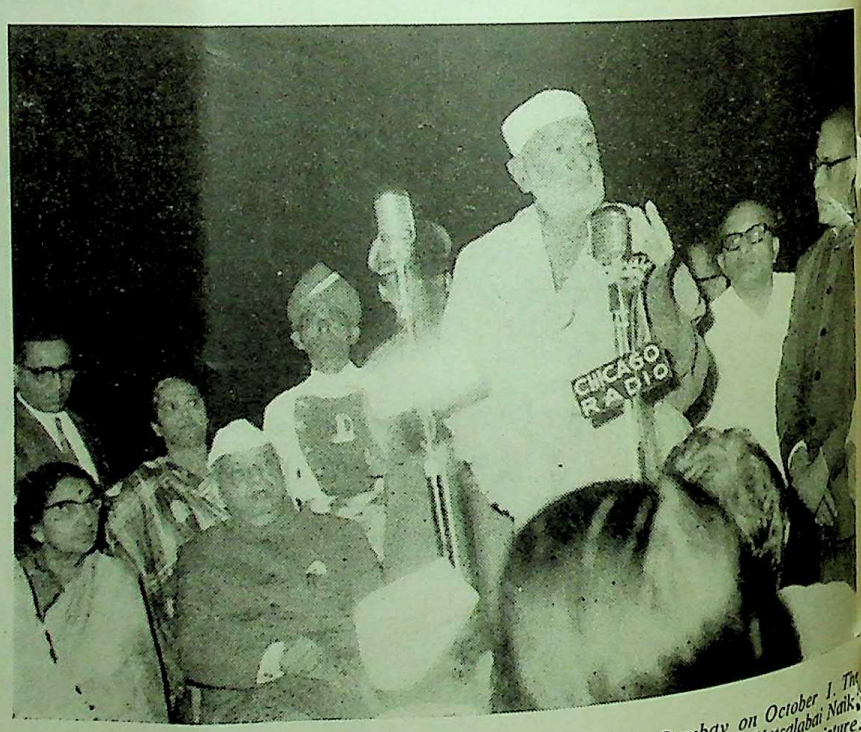
On October 2, Khan Ghaffar Khan addressed a large gathering at the Ramlila ground and at the same time announced his decision to observe 3 days' fast from October 3 to 6. His intention behind the fast was to atone for the general atmosphere of hatred and violence in India and the abandonment of people of this country of the path shown by Gandhiji.

The fast commenced on October 3 at 7 a. m. and ended on October 6 at 7 a. m. with a glass of mosumbi juice offered by Sarvodaya leader Jayprakash Narayan.

Follow Path of Righteousness

Before taking the juice the Badshah Khan, raising his hands in prayer said, "May God havemercy on our people and forgive them for their weaknesses and bless them to follow the path of righteousness and non-violence".

After breaking the fast, the Frontier Gandhi said, "I am not a leader. I am only a servant of humanity and have come to India to serve the people and make them realise that the path of voilence is not the correct path."



The Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, arrived in Bombay on October 1. The veteran leader, who was given a hero's welcome, is seen along with Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, in the picture.

LOK RAJYA

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Are wild animals really dangerous? Dr. Pundol's experience says that they are not. They only attack because of fear—fear for themselves or fear for their offsprings.

BY
DR. N. T. PUNDOL

ARE WILD ANIMALS REALLY DANGEROUS?

A deep-rooted belief exists that wild animals are necessarily dangerous. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why people adopt an antagonistic view and an unsympathetic attitude towards the creatures of the wild. But in fact there is no such thing as a wild ferocious animal.

Accustomed to Hunter's Tales

This may sound rather strange to those who have been brought up to believe unquestioningly that wild animals are indeed wild, ferocious and dangerous. We have become accustomed to hunters' tales and have been so influenced by them for so long that we seldom if ever, submit them to the power of reasoning.

The peace-time world is starved of heroes and the tiger-hunter, the elephant-hunter and even those who hunt the placid sambhar and the gentle inoffensive antelopes and gazelles are raised to the status of adventurers in the minds of those who dream of adventures but who never go actively in search of them.

Hunting in Present Days

Today there is no longer any need for the average hunter to stalk his prey as in the days of old when firearms had not the same range, accuracy and power. Even the word 'safari', once synonymous with hardship has undergone a metamorphosis. In the early days, hunting safaris were undertaken on foot or on horseback. It meant sweat and exhaustive trekking. Today jeepable roads carry the modern hunter swiftly and safely to the remotest parts of the jungle in comfort and without hardship. As comfort and safety in this sport have increased the chances of survival of wild animals have decreased.

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I recall a time when in the jungles of Mysore I came across a herd of elephants which I could observe, though the animals were unable to see me. Some of them held their trunks aloft trying to locate me, but in vain. I pitied them, knowing that the advantage of a surprise attack lies nearly always with their human enemies.

Personal Experience

On another occasion, I stood but a few feet from a solitary bison, yet it was altogether unaware of my presence. Had I been armed I could have shot it from a distance of a few feet. I would have had a finely mounted the head of a bison adorning the walls of my drawing-room. I would have been claimed a hunter, a man of prowess, even a hero. But would it not have been a sheer slaughter ?

Another time while roaming in the jungles of Madhya Pradesh I unintentionally disturbed a panther on a natural kill. Although there were only a few difficult escape routes for it and had, therefore, a great provocation for attack, it chose to go its own way.

Encounter with Tiger

Another encounter which I had with a supposedly dangerous animal was in the jungles of the Melghat Division in the State of Maharashtra where I almost stumbled upon a tiger which happened to be cooling itself neck-high in a water-hole. It was a hot summer afternoon. The blazing rays of the sun descended upon the earth. A pleasant green grove of trees attracted my attention. Wishing to rest in peace for a few moments in the shade of the lush green foliage I directed my steps towards the grove. But for the crackling of the twigs and dried leaves in my path, all around me silence reigned supreme. I had not noticed the animal, until too late, when the splash of water dripping down as the animal stood up, drew my attention towards its presence. The beast glared at me for a few moments which seemed like hours to me, then walked leisurely away. After having gone a few yards, it turned round to give me a last look before it disappeared into the thick grass that fringed the water-hole.

Dangers of Wild Exaggerated

This episode left me with nothing worse than a rapidly beating heart and a still firmer belief that the dangers of the wild have been exaggerated a thousandfold.

As for wild buffaloes which rank high among the dangerous big game animals according to popular belief, well they may be dangerous when wounded or molested as would be the case with even a tiger or a panther or any other animal. But until then they are not to be feared.

I have narrated these personal encounters with beasts which are supposedly dangerous, not from any sense of bravery on my part but in an attempt to show that my conclusions are based upon actual experiences.

I am convinced that with due regard for the inevitable exceptions, wild animals will generally do no harm unmolested.

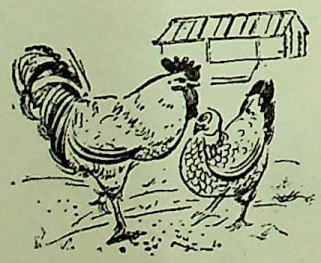
Animals Attack Because of Fear

It is my belief that an animal will only attack because of fear—fear for itself or fear for its offsprings. The bear is one of those animals which is considered very dangerous to humans. But its shortsightedness is to blame for this attitude in more ways than one.

A big game animal carrying a festering wound or one that has a bullet lodged in its body will naturally charge on sight and may even become a man-eater for no faults of its own.

World Reaching for Friendship

The animal world is in fact reaching out for human friendship. Let us accept it by exchanging our cartridges for the camera.



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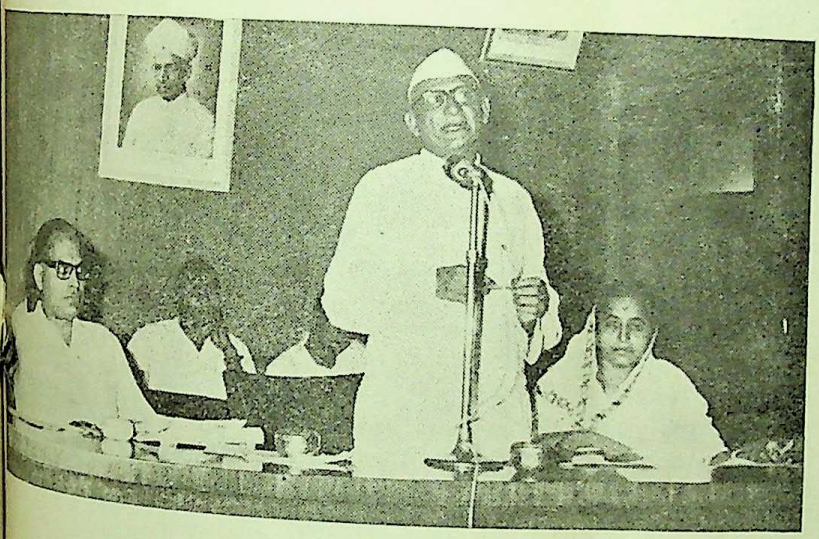
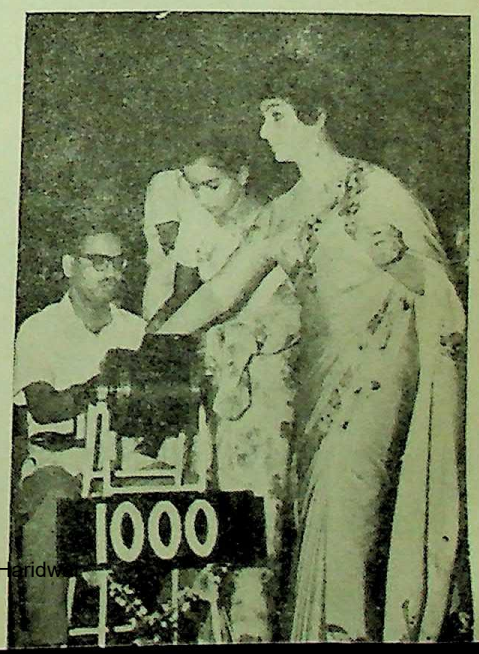
Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who was a chairman at the inaugural function of the Marathi Literary Society and establishment of a seat for the Marathi language in the Bombay University at the Rang Mandir, Bombay, on September 29, is seen addressing the gathering. Also seen in the picture is Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.



Shri K. K. Shah, Union Minister for Public Health, addressing a drug manufacturers' meeting at the Sachivalaya in Bombay on October 3. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria and Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Maharashtra's Minister and Deputy Minister for Public Health, respectively, are also seen in the picture.



The sixth draw of the Maharashtra State Lottery was held on September 27 at the Shanmukhananda Hall in Bombay. Shrimati Vimi, a film actress and one of the judges in the panel, is seen inspecting one of the drums.

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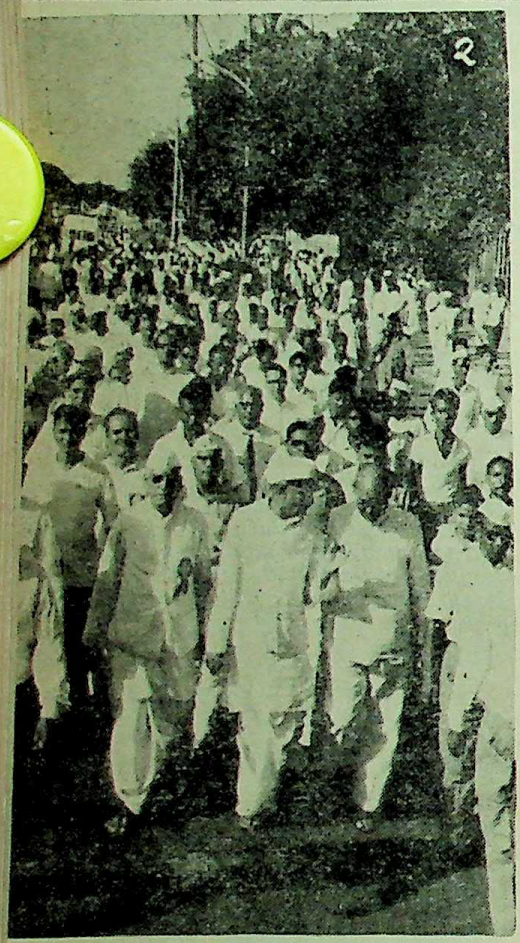
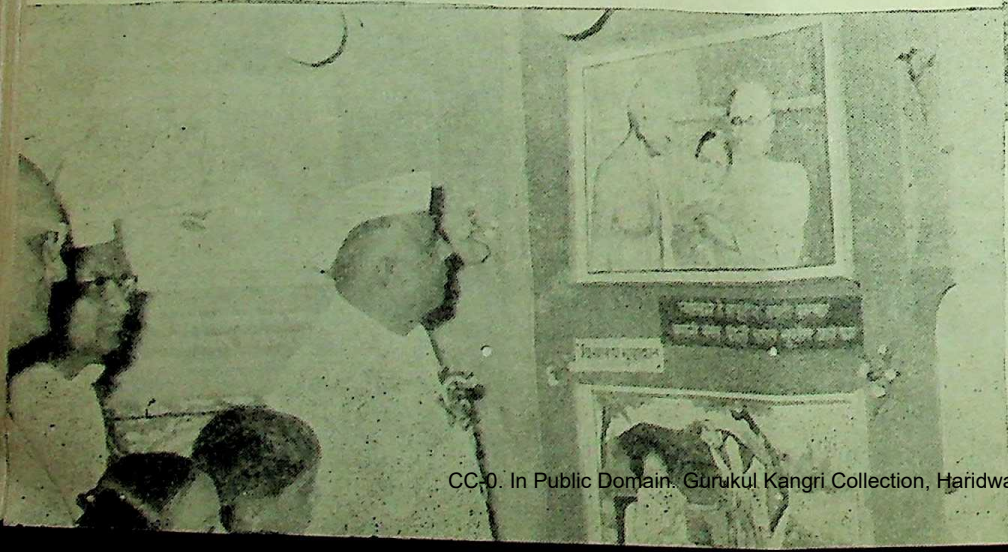


(1) Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen here administering a pledge to a students' rally at the Brabourne Stadium.

(2) Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, and Shri Jamiatram Joshi, Mayor of Bombay, are seen leading the procession which started from the Rajmata Jijabai Udyan.

(3) The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, visited a pictorial exhibition on the life of Mahatma Gandhi at the Birla Kreeda Kendra.



Gandhi Center

(4) The Chief Minister, Shri V
Mahatma Gandhi on October 1.
(5) The Union Home Minister
organised at the Shivaji Park, on be
(6) The Shetinishtha farmers fr
shtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, at Raj Bh
awards to the farmers.
(7) Shri Y. B. Chavan and Sh
for the children of industrial workers

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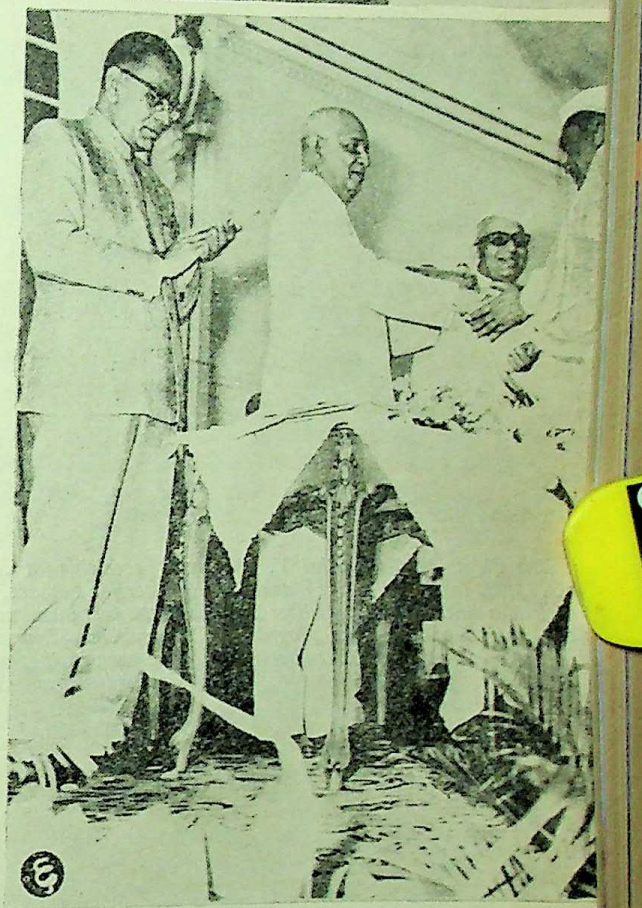

hi Centenary Celebrations in Bombay

Minister, Shri V... ...ted a pictorial exhibition on the life of
n October 1.

Home Ministe... ...is seen addressing a huge rally of children,
aji Park, on ... ...ith Centenary Committee.

hitha farmers fr... ...felicitated by the Governor of Mahara-
rian, at Raj Bh... ...2. The Governor is seen here presenting
s.

Chavan and Sh... ...participating in a 'Preeti Bhojan' arranged
dustrial workers ...ran Kendra, Lower Parel, on October 2.

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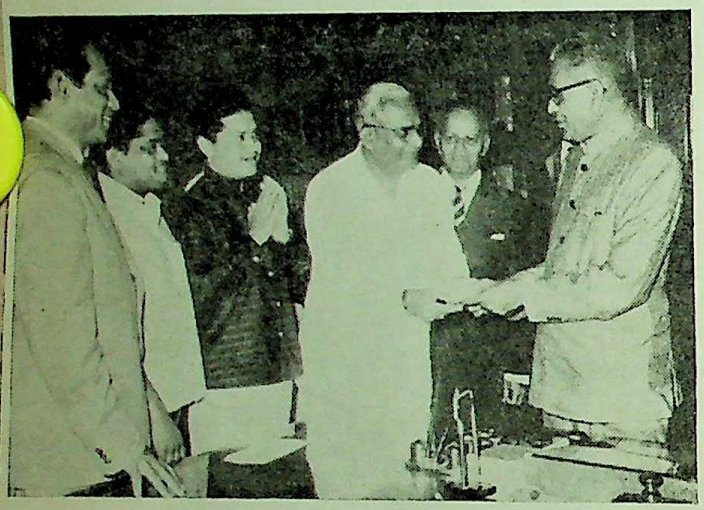
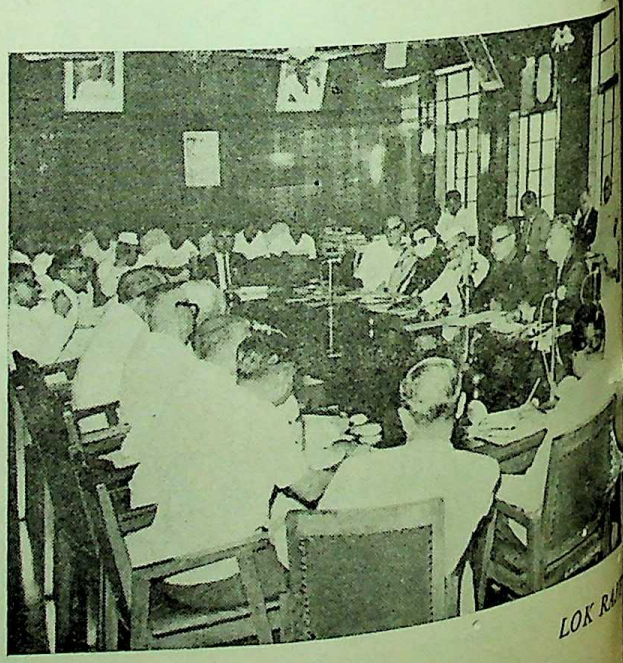
The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, speaking at the public meeting organised in connection with the Gandhi Birth Centenary on October 2, at the Azad maidan in Bombay. Others seen in the picture are: (from L to R.) Shri M. D Chaudhary, Minister for Education, Smt. Maniben Kara, Shri N. G. Gore, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, and Shri A. K. Hafizka, President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee.



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, receiving a cheque for Rs. 75,000 from Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, at Sachivalaya in Bombay on September 24. This is the first instalment of the net proceeds of the cultural programme, "Laxmikant—Pyarelal Nite", held at Belgaum in November 1968. Also seen in the picture are Sarvashri P. Jairaj, Pyarelal, Laxmikant and Karmarkar of the Cricket Club of India.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism, is seen speaking at the inaugural function of the Tourist Information Course in Bombay on September 30. The Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurated the course. Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, presided.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen addressing the members of the Standing Committee of the State-level National Integration Committee held at Sachivalaya in Bombay on September 29.



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Maharashtra, Tourists' Paradise

By

Shri G. A. Sharma

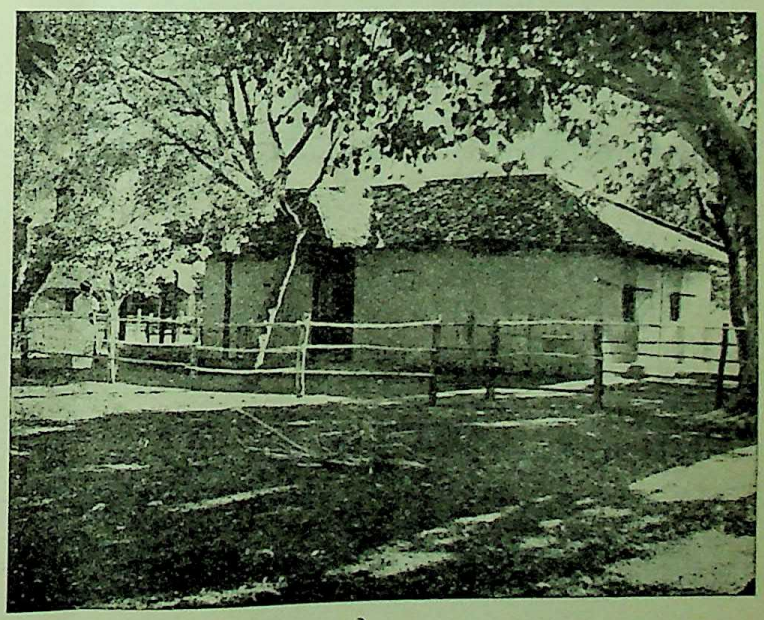
Secretary, General Administration Department
Government of Maharashtra

MAHARASHTRA is a land of holy places, magnificent rivers, ...ient rock temples of Ellora, ...nta and Elephanta and hundreds ... cave temples showing the ...ayana Buddhism flowering into ...gnificent Mahayana sculptures, ... Jain sculptures and the ...ivite architectural grandeur of ... Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.

Maharashtra is a tourists' paradise ...ther the tourist goes by air, or ... car, or goes in organised ...rsion parties or in the hundreds ... State Transport trips to places of ...rism and pilgrimage interest. ... Bombay citizen is the most ...a minded of all the Maha-...rians. In Bombay itself, apart ... the magnificent Juhu sands ...ed by over a lakh of people on ...days, are places like Borivli ...onal Park, covering over ... hectares and the famous ...heri caves and the beautiful ... of Tulsi and Vihar, near the ...y Milk Colony. Erangal, Marve ... Madh have just been put on the ... map. Manori is still to be ...eloped. Elephanta, with its ninth ...y Maheshmurti rock temple, ...ted by over 4,000 tourists on ...days and is soon to be developed ... national park with two jetti... (वंदर), roads and picnic spots and a lake.

Opening Bassein Creek Bridge

At a little distance from the city are the hot water springs of Vajreshwari, Akloli and Sativali on the Tansa river with the famous forts of Bassein and Arnala nearby. In December, the Bassein Creek Bridge would be opened providing a short cut on the National Highway to Ahmedabad. This short cut will enable the picnickers to visit the beautiful beaches at Satpati, Mahim, Dahanu, Bordi and Gholwad. There are fine rest houses at Ghodbunder, Sirsat, Manor, Kasa, Palghar and Dahanu and the Government holiday homes at Vajreshwari. Sixteen more cottages with hot water bathing facilities for the Hinual springs from Akloli hot water springs will soon be completed with the help of the Government of India. Recently, several cottages have been built in the Vajreshwari and Borivali National Parks for tourists. The Tansa, Surya and Vaitarna valleys in the north Thana district has thus already become a tourist paradise for motorists and excursionists from Bombay I should not forget to



Rest house at Vajreshwari. (Thana district)

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Shivai Temple at Raigad

mention the new roads from Dahanu to Trimbak and Wada to Trimbak and also the road to the Atomic Power Project at Tarapur.

Tansa and Vaitarna Lakes

Along the Bombay-Agra Road are situated near Shahapur and Khardi about 90 km. from Bombay the Tansa and Vaitarna lakes where the tourist can easily spend a day in sylvan surroundings.

The Bhatsa lake, which will be the new additional source of water supply to Bombay, is to be located a few kms. south of Khardi. This area will also be developed as a tourist resort and camping site. Further east beyond Igatpuri and Ghoti, on the left is the new Upper Vaitarna Lake supplying additional water to Bombay and which will also supply some hydel power to Bombay and further beyond is the road to Trimbak. On the right is the road to Bhandardara a lake built 60 years back and irrigating 32,000 hectares of rich sugar-cane land. At Bhandardara, the Umbrella water falls caused by the spray of water falling through the gates of Bhandardara dam is a perennial delight for the eyes and a joy for photographers. Especially from October to February this sight should never be missed. There are well furnished cottages with cooking facilities for those who want a quiet and cheap holiday. There is also a fine canteen for those who want to enjoy just a day there. A few kilometres further east is lake Beale, a beauty spot and the famous Mahayana caves with magnificent sculptures of Lord Buddha at Pandavaleni at Nasik.

Karla and Bhaje Caves

On the Bombay-Poona Road at Karla, Government has established 40 furnished, electrified cottages, with cooking facilities. There is also a fine canteen for casual tourists. Special arrangements are made for tourists to visit the second century Hinayana caves of Karla and Bhaje. With the help of the Government of India Tourism Department, it is proposed to develop all the places of Buddhist interest in Maharashtra and particularly the approach roads and providing canteen facilities, camping sites and other amenities to tourists at all these places. It is also proposed to develop the approaches to the Bedsa cave near Kamshet as also Sopara in Thana district and the Pitalkhore caves in Aurangabad district.

About 10 km. from Panvel, on the Bombay-Goa Road, has been developed the famous Karnala Bird Sanctuary at the foot of the Karnala Fort. A number of attractive

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cottages, furnished with all amenities, have been completed for bird lovers. A number of anicuts have been constructed the sanctuary area to attract birds. reported that over 100 varieties birds have been observed in the Karnala forest. An ornithological will also be opened here.

Usuf Meherali Centre

For those interested in social work, a visit to the Usuf Maherali Health Centre at Tara near Karnala be rewarding. Here, a number medical specialists from Bombay doing social work attending to health of the Adivasi population this area on holidays. A little beyond is a road leading to Apta where the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has constructed a reservoir for supplying water to the industrial complex at Taloja. A visit to the Apta dam on the Patalganga river, where cinema producers take beautiful film shots, is also interesting. A little to the north of Karnala, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has constructed another lake at RANSAI in Uran Taluka, situated on the Panvel-Uran Road where there is a rest house on a high hill at Uran overlooking the Thana Creek. Further west is the road leading to the beaches of Alibaug, Kihim, Nagaon and Nagav where Government is proposing to construct cottages and pavilions. A little north of Mahad, the road branches to Mahabaleshwar, which is really a tourist paradise for over 8 months of the year. There are over 80 furnished cottages with cooking facilities, and for larger parties from Government and commercial houses for students and teachers, very large dormitory facilities will also become available from this month. They can even take six bus loads at a time. I would appeal to all commercial houses and industrialists of the Poona-Bombay region to encourage their staff to take the benefit of the holiday camps, not only at Mahabaleshwar but also at Aurangabad, Ajanta, Panhala, Amboli in addition to Karla, Bhandardara and Vajreshwari. At these places, special community listening sets have also been installed. At Aurangabad, we have installed a projector to show documentaries of interest to the tourists. It is also proposed to instal such projectors at Mahabaleshwar and Karla. Our camps of Amboli and Panhala are convenient to the people from Belgaum and Goa, the Chikalda camp to the people of the Vidarbha area and Toranmal to the people of Dhulia and Jalgaon. Matheran is, of course, too well known to be mentioned.

★

A beautiful arch of Shivaneri Fort

★

Riviera of Maharashtra

The development of Janjira-Murud is under consideration. Actually it has one of the finest beaches which can compete with any such places in the world. If some entrepreneur develops the Nawab's palace as a hotel, Janjira-Murud may soon become the Riviera of Maharashtra. The place is easily approachable by Chaugule steamers and a motor road is also proposed from Kolad and also another from Salav. It is also proposed to develop Ganapatipule in Ratnagiri district. It is now already linked by an all weather asphalted road to the Highway. The Aurangabad-Ellora and Ajanta complex is of international reputation. There is high class accommodation for over 100 tourists at Aurangabad and for 50 tourists at Fardapur near Ajanta at extremely reasonable rates, apart from the usual rest house accommodation. The Government of India—Tourism

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Department has proposals to develop this area so that accommodation available to tourists will be nearly quadrupled and further provide excellent water supply facilities and canteen facilities at all these places. The Indian Air Lines proposes to start from 1st November an additional air service to Aurangabad linking Hyderabad and Nagpur. The State Transport has proposed to start special luxury services to serve those areas and the Government of India Tourist Department has also similar proposals.

Facilities to Motorists

For motorists, Maharashtra has in addition over 500 rest houses situated along the high ways.

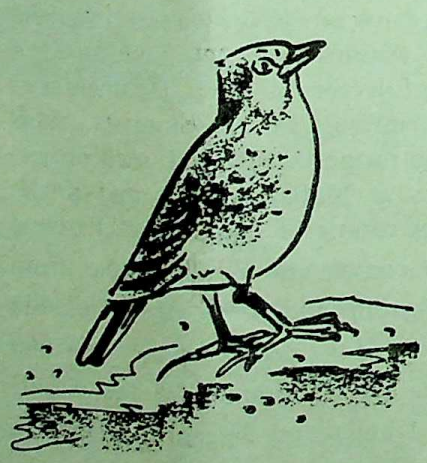
There is a proposal to make many of these available to motorists for overnight stop-overs at reasonable rates. There is also the proposal to develop motels at wayside petrol stations. The petrol stations are also being persuaded to provide facilities like telephone, light refreshment and toilet rooms for motorists. For excursionists going by special buses, camping sites are also being proposed to be set up all along the high ways and at many picturesque places recently constructed by the Irrigation Department. It is proposed to take over the existing structures at these sites for setting up tourist lodges.

The Western India Automobile Association has been requested to organise motor ralies in Maharashtra and the adjoining States and their details are being worked out.

Pilgrim tourism, the most ancient form of tourism of Tirth-Yatras, is also proposed to be developed. The Railways, the State Transport and a few yatra agencies are no doubt doing some thinking towards this end. The Tourism Department has already organised successful Ashta Vinayak tours and is proposing to cover the other places of the pilgrim interest. It is also proposed to organise the Jotirlinga tours. What is needed are good Dharmashalas with sanitary facilities and approach roads at most of these places. It is proposed to launch an annual cleaning drive of all the Kundas at these Tirthakshetras to make the water potable, apart from their spiritual benefits.

The Maharashtra Government proposes to spend Rs. 2 crores in the Fourth Five-Year Plan on tourism and, in addition, generous loans on very favourable terms are given to hoteliers who want to set up good and clean hotels at different places in the States. Each district is preparing its own District tourism Plan and will soon publish information brochures on places of tourist interest in the district and also organise excursion tours and develop the places of local tourist interest. Hospitality Committees to encourage national integration and to create international goodwill will also be set up at different places. These committees will also strive to publicise local arts and crafts to tourists. It is sincerely hoped that the schemes included in the Fourth Plan will be successful and that the people will derive the maximum benefit from them.

(*Based on a talk broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio*).



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New Development in Wild Life Utilisation

Most of the advances in biological and medical researches have come through the studies of wild or formerly wild species of animals. Study of rhesus monkeys reveal new facts about human blood chemistry and the prevention of disease. The author in this article has made an attempt to elaborate the vast scientific utility of wild life for the human society.

By
L. H. A. REGO, I.F.S.
Conservator of Forests
NAGPUR

IN a greater part of the world to-day it has come to be acknowledged that concern for Wild Life is a legitimate human interest and a responsibility of Government. Human life and wild life form a close nexus in a cause-and-effect relationship, a natural law in which one event is a cause of the next which become its effect.

Wild Life has a Purpose

Wild life has a purpose and more than the layman is led to believe. It forms an integral part of its habitat and its destruction leaving aside other aspects of right and wrong leads to an imbalance with grave repercussions on human life. " To destroy their habitat is as unnecessary as it would be to pull down a great cathedral in order to grow potatoes on the site," wrote Peter Scott, the eminent naturalist and Chairman of the World Wild Life Fund. Yet, it is precisely this destruction that is going unabated in most parts of the world, including India.

Scientific Value

If wild life had no other value and was an economic detriment it would still be worth preserving for its sheer beauty and appeal to the human spirit. This apart, wild life has a scientific value that we often can neither measure nor clearly state. Most of the advances in biological and medical research have come through the studies of wild or formerly wild species of animals. Studies of rhesus monkeys reveal new facts about human blood chemistry and the prevention of disease. The anteers of deer suddenly become important for measuring the degree of radioactive contamination of natural environment. Studies of animal behaviour reveal new insights into the knot revels encountered by psychologists in their studies of the human mind. Never before has man turned to animals and birds with so much curiosity and thirst for knowledge as to-day. The weaver birds' nest has yielded marvellous secrets about structural engineering. The firefly has been investigated for its bioluminescence; the bat for radar and the chameleon for colour dynamics. Now one of the classic problems in biology is being studied with the help of the sea-gull. New light is thrown on the process that makes body structures grow to a particular size, as a result of applying the theory that not heredity alone but the physiological load, an organ is called upon to bear, determines its growth. When muscles are constantly exercised they grow larger not because of the growth of more cells but of larger cells. The Sea-gull gives a tip from the manner in which its salt-glands react to salt water. A gull that lives on fresh water, it is found, has its salt-eliminating glands stunted while another whose diet is high in salt grows abnormally large salt glands. This indicates that the physiological loading of a body organ determines the final size of its growth. The beautiful and varied melodies that we hear from the birds is but a part of a marvellous language which science is now trying to decipher. We do not know when some previously obscure wild animal will soar into prominence providing some needed clue to human health and survival. We cannot know but that some species we are allowing to vanish from the earth may be the one creature that could save the human race were it allowed to survive.

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The spirit of this age with its urge for discovery and research with its marked tendency towards the popularization of science among the masses and the dissemination of its truth and discoveries is fostering a widespread and intelligent recognition of the immense value to man of the myriads of species—vegetable and animal—which share this planet with him. To-day there is no educated man who does not realise that the realm of nature provides science with a vast and productive field of research. There is none who is not impressed with the belief that such research has given and will continue to give us results of great practical and educational value. There are numerous investigations, anatomical, physiological, geological, geographical and evolutionary which can only be made by the study of animal life. While considerable data has been accumulated by the study of inanimate specimens in museums or of the living creatures in the laboratory, the "hence, how and where" of his existence which man is seeking to discover cannot be discovered by these means alone. The study of the living creature under the natural conditions of its environment is equally important.

Peace with Denizens of Wild

To-day the civilised world has at last realised the significance of protecting and living at peace with the denizens of the wild. The countries of Europe, America and Africa have set examples of wise and far-sighted policies of conservation, creation of national parks, sanctuaries and education of public opinion converting all this into priceless national assets. In the U. S. A., the first national park, namely, the Yellow Stone Park, was established long back in 1872 by an Act of the Congress. At present, this country has 28 national parks covering an area of about 5 million hectares. They are a Federal concern. In South Africa, there are at present 5 national parks. The biggest 'Kruger' covers an area of 20,000 sq. kms. Switzerland has a national park in the Engadine. Sweden has 14 national parks. Finland and Austria have established numerous reserves for the protection of wild life. Poland and Czechoslovakia have created a common park on their border (Tatra). In the Congo, Park National Albert was created in 1925 and subsequently enlarged. Ceylon has no less than 21 national parks mostly for birds.

Utility of National Parks

The national parks, sanctuaries and the zoological parks and gardens not only help preserve the vanishing species, and the former in replenishing to an extent, the depleting wild life but also providing opportunities for intensive investigation in all disciplines of comparative biology. As "outdoor laboratories", they facilitate a great deal of study of direct benefit to man. The zoological park educate the public in nature study, specially the school children in an entertaining, practical and facile manner. The scientific study of animal behaviour, their breeding habits, breeding biology and other such aspects which for practical reasons cannot be satisfactorily studied in the wild can be achieved to some degree by observation of animals under conditions more or less similar to those of their natural environment. The zoological parks also facilitate the collection of rare and albino animals. Some of the zoos and parks still possess and have bred some animals already rare and almost extinct. White tiger, white gorilla, albino giraffe, albino spotted deer, spotted zebra, albino python, albino cobra, etc, are world's varieties and fabulous prices have been paid for such specimens.

Tourism Based on Wild Life Management

Tourism based on wild life management has a great potential. It is the second largest industry in Kenya. In 1966, Kenya earned 11 million pounds in foreign exchange from tourists who come to see her wild life. In the U. S. A., hunting, fishing and production of hunting equipment provide to-day a revenue of about 300 million dollars.

India's Wealth of Wild Life

India's superb fauna and flora and her variegated habitats ranging from the arctic to the torrid could become no less remunerative. India has a great part to play in the conservation movement of the world. Not only have we resources of great value to ourselves and the world, which need to be preserved but are now at a stage when we can set an example in the imaginative blending of conservation and development.

Board Constituted

The Indian Board for wild life constituted in 1952 has done commendable work in furthering the cause of wild life. We have in our country to-day four national parks, namely, the Corbett Park in Uttar Pradesh, Shivpuri and Kanha Parks in Madhya Pradesh and the Taroba Park in Maharashtra. Besides these there are 80 old sanctuaries. The national parks and sanctuaries in India cover about 40,000 sq. kms.

Steps Taken in Maharashtra

At present, Maharashtra has only one national park at Taroba in Chanda District extending over an area of 72 sq. kms. and a small sanctuary for bisons at Radhanagari in Kolhapur District admeasuring about 20 sq. kms. In pursuance of the State policy on wild life additional parks and sanctuaries are

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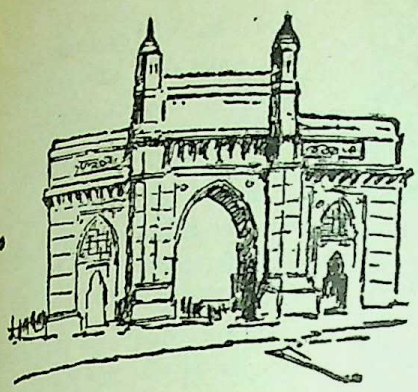

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE organised by the Tourist Office of the Government of India, Bombay, was inaugurated by Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, on September 30.

The Governor said that the increased interest being evinced in tourism by the Government, private organisations and the general public was a healthy sign. Tourism could not be promoted in isolation and as such concerted effort should be made in collaboration with private agencies and the public. Tourist guides must possess thorough information about India keeping in mind the psychology of the tourist.

Project Correct Picture of India

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, who presided over the function, said that those working in tourism should not unduly glorify or minimise the image of the country. They should project the correct picture of India and tackle the psychological quest of tourists.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism, assured all co-operation of the Maharashtra Government to the course. He said that paucity of finance and not imagination or efficiency came in the way of tourism promotion schemes in the State.

Course for Western Region

The course is organised for the Western Region of India and 118 trainees representating tourist guides, fresh guide-trainees, representatives of the State Government of Maharashtra.

P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, who inaugurated a seminar on inter-State Tourism at the Sachivalaya on September 26, is seen addressing the gathering. Also seen in the picture are (from L. to R.) Shri Bairagi, Minister for Tourism, Madhya Pradesh, Shri Mohamad Ali, Minister for Tourirm, Mysore, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Deputy Minister for Tourism, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Tourism, Maharashtra, Shri D. B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, and Shrimati Roda Mistry, Minister for Tourism, Andhra Pradesh.

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Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, travel and hotel agencies, Air-India and Indian Airlines are participating in the course. The purpose of the course is to orient professional guides, representatives of Government and the travel industry with the new trend in tourism and to highlight the importance of promotional aspect.

Earlier, Smt. Jagannathan, Director, Department of Tourism, Government of India, Bombay, welcomed the guests.

Chief Minister's Condolence Message

In a condolence message on the demise of Shri Maneck Maneckji, Home Guards' Commandant-General, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik said that Maharashtra had lost a great devoted social worker.

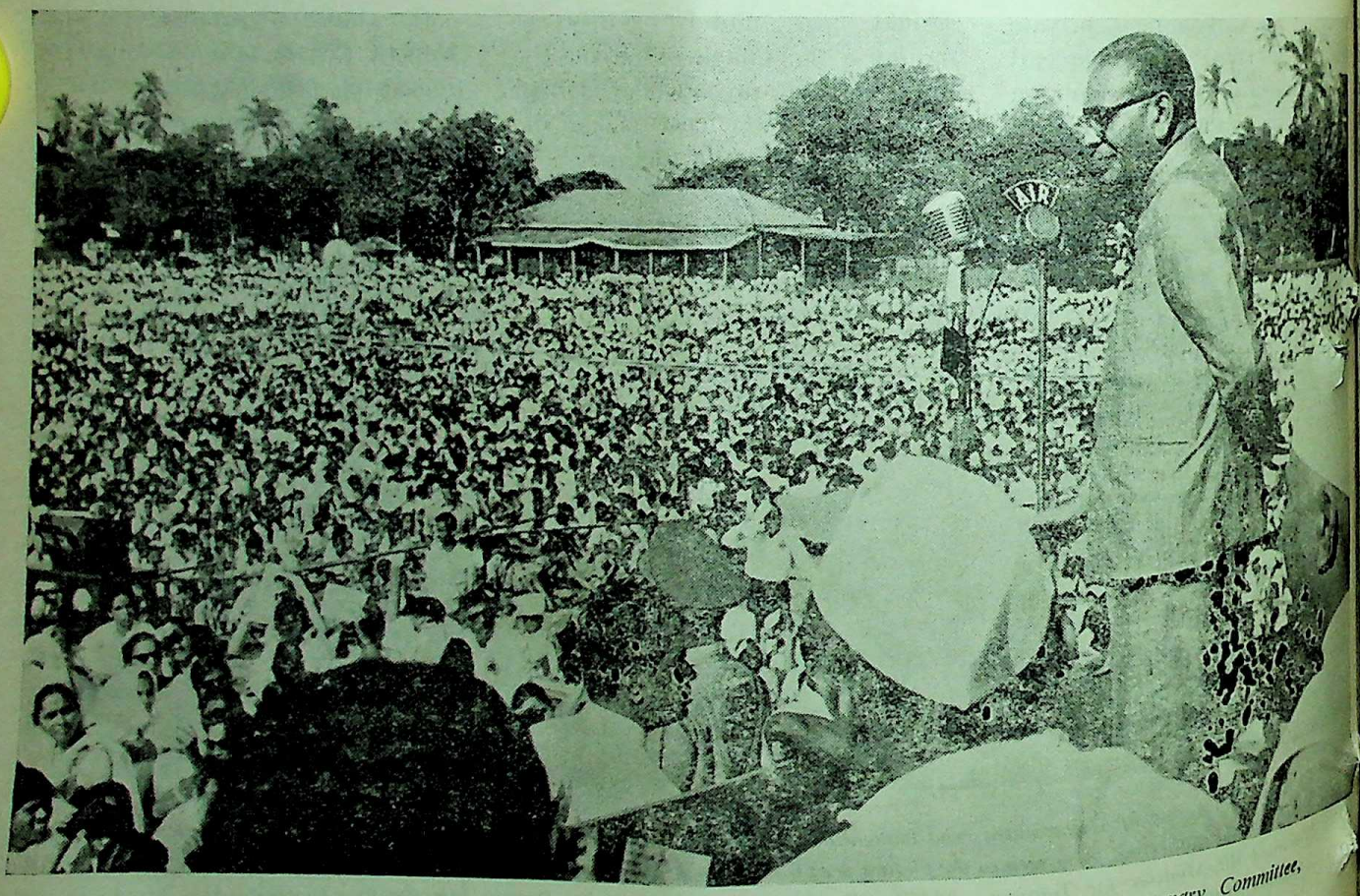
The Chief Minister added : "In the untimely and premature death of Shri Maneck Maneckji, the State has lost a great devoted social worker. He dedicated his whole life to the services of the Home Guards' organisation which he nurtured right from its inception in 1946. During the last 20 to 23 years, he served this State in various honorary capacities without accepting any remuneration. With this selfless service, he has carved for himself a niche which will inspire the young people of this State and the country for many years to come. I extend my sincere condolences to the members of his family in their sad bereavement. The loss is irreparable to the State. May his soul rest in peace!"

Championship Prizes Distributed

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, distributed prizes to the champions of the Swimming Gala organised by the Greater Bombay Acquatic Association in August last at the Radio Club, on September 30.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chaudhari said that sports and games were regarded as an integral part of our education as they help develop physical and mental health of our young generation. Such activities, he said, should be encouraged.

Narrating various activities undertaken by the State Govern-



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing a large children's rally, arranged by the Gandhi Centenary Committee, at Shivaji Park (Bombay) on October 2.

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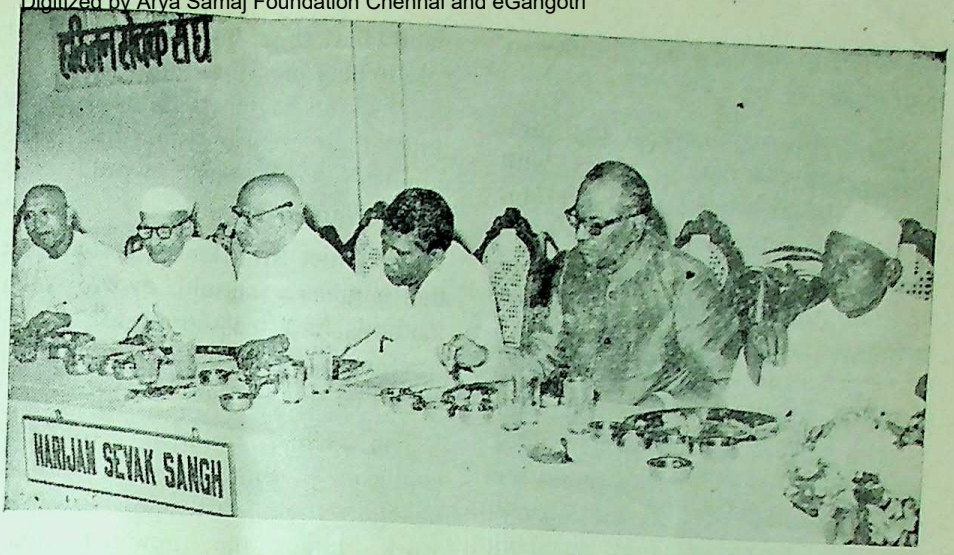

A community dinner was organised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Raj Bhavan on October 3. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, and Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food, were amongst those present at the dinner.

...t for promoting sports and ...es, the Minister stated a "Shivaji ...rd" on the State level on the ...e of the "Arjun Award" on the ...nal level had been instituted ...the State Government. Swimming ...been included in these sport ...ities, he added.

...n conclusion, the Minister ...ed all success to winners in their ...coming competitions at all-...a level and hoped that our ...ers would bring many prizes ...our State.

...ier, Dr. R. M. Bharucha, ...ident of the Regional Body of the ...ation, welcomed the Minister ...Shri Sunderdas Morarji, Presi-...of the State Association, pro-...a vote of thanks.

...matising Law Relating to Unfair ...bour Practices

...ri N. M. Tidke, Minister for ...ur, speaking at a seminar on ...union development in ...leum industry, organised by ...National Federation of Pet-...m Workers of India on Sep-...er 30, stated that time had come ...ematise the law relating to ...labour practices on sound and ...tic lines.

...e Minister said that the State ...rnment was making sincere ...in this direction and it would soon take decision on this most complex and vexed issue and provide a more solid foundation on which alone we could build more enduring peace and prosperity for the country. He added that the countries like Argentina, Ghana, Canada, Japan, Philippines, etc., had made efforts causing certain basic changes in the industrial and labour relations system. But, in India, however, such efforts were not made in this direction until independence. The Trade Union Management Act of 1947, however, gave the unions basic protection against certain types of employer practices, termed as unfair ones.

Employer–Employee Relationship

Referring to the report of the committee on unfair labour practices appointed by the Government, he said that the committee's suggestion would help them to elimate destructive expression of industrial conflicts and develop a more orderly system of industrial relation founded on a mutually-agreed ethical principle of great practical value, which would influence constructive co-operation and collective reasoning between the employers and employees and common code of behaviour and conduct between them.

Shri Raja Kulkarni, General Secretary, National Federation of Petrolium Workers, welcomed the Minister.

Kumari V. M. Hatalkar proposed a vote of thanks.

Create Cordial Relationship Between Different Communities

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the State-level National Integration Committee was held at the Sachivalaya in Bombay on September 29 under the chairmanship of Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, to discuss measures to implement the resolution passed by the committee earlier to create harmonious and cordial relationship between different communities.

The meeting particularly discussed proposals to form a 'unity committee' to observe death anniversaries of national and Maharashtrian leaders and to secure co-operation of local newspapers.

Peaceful Atmosphere Needed

Shri Naik said that orders had been issued by Government with a view to maintaining peaceful atmosphere in the State. However, the question of national integration could not be solved by merely issuing such orders. It was necessary to create a feeling of awareness among the people of the necessity to maintain a peaceful and cordial

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relationship between different communities.

Later, the members of the committee expressed their views with a view to implementing the resolution effectively passed by the committee to create a peaceful and cordial atmosphere between different communities.

Unity Committee's Role

The role of the unity committee was very much important from the point of view of national integration and hence the members constituting such a committee should possess a genuine secular spirit.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, suggested that a national integration campaign should be undertaken on the eve of the Gandhi centenary.

Those present at the meeting were Shri Vasantraodada Patil, President, Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee; Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; Shri A. K. Hafizka, President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee; Shri Mustafa Faqi; Shri V. B. Kolte, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University; Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kadar; Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay; Shri Hamid Dalwai; Shri Baccharaj Vyas; Shri Nihal Ahmed; and Shri M. Harris.

One-minute silence was observed to pay homage to the victims of the recent riots in Ahmedabad.

Evolve New Techniques

Inaugurating the first conference of engineers of the Buildings and Communications Department, on September 24, in Bombay, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, advised them to work with the spirit of dedication and devotion to the society. He asked them to bear in mind that they had an important role to play in nation-building activities. If the engineers failed to carry out their responsibilities, the country's economy would be seriously retarded.

The Chief Minister suggested that the engineers should evolve such methods and techniques for construction of buildings and roads as would be suit to their resources.

The Chief Minister told the engineers that they should change their attitude towards work, under the new circumstances. The construction work should be carried out expeditiously, economically and methodically. If this was done, the efficiency would be increased at all levels, he added.

Spirit of Self-Confidence Needed

The Chief Minister said that the engineers should show the spirit of self-confidence. In this connection, he mentioned the Koyna rehabilitation work which had no parellel in the recent history of the country. He said that efficiency should be considered first rather than seniority in service.

The Chief Minister complimented Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Tourism, on organising the conference.

Shri Vairale complimented the engineers on playing a prominent role in the construction of dams, canals, roads and bridges. He said that the engineers had devised techniques which were suited for the local conditions. Their experiences in the field of engineering would be beneficial to other engineers.

He suggested the need for constantly devising ways and methods for achieving higher technical standards.

Earlier, Shri Nizamuddin Ahmed, Secretary, Buildings and Communications Department, narrated the objectives of the conference. He said that it would not be a mere annual feature of the department but would be useful to the man in the engineering profession.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, was present.

Shri M. D. Kale, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Donation to Student Centre

The Chief Minister, Shri V.P. Naik, announced a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Student Centre from the Chief Minister's Fund, the foundation stone of which was laid by him at the St. Xavier's College premises in Bombay on October 2.

The Education Department of the Maharashtra Government has already donated Rs. 10,000 for the Centre. His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias, who also addressed the meeting, has donated Rs. 1 lakh for the project.

Fr. J. Misquitta, Principal of the St.Xavier's College, while welcoming the guests, said that the Centre was estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakhs and would be completed within a year. The centre aimed at providing rooms and facilities for purposeful study activity during spare time. It would be run by the students themselves and as such it would provide ample scope for this initiative, organisational talent and leadership.

Smt. Vatsalabai Naik was also present on the occasion.

Felicitations to 'Shetinishtha' Agriculturists

The 'Shetinishtha' awards were distributed to 25 agriculturists as certificates and cash prizes. The 12 winners of the State level crop competition for 1968-69 from all crop

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Maharashtra at the hands of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, at the Darbar Hall, Raj Bhavan, on October 2.

The felicitations to the small holders for their devotion to agriculture would go a long way in instilling confidence in them in the business of farming, Dr. Cherian said and added that 73 per cent of the working power in the State was engaged for the development of agriculture and stress was being laid on the uplift of small holders and agricultural labourers. The Fourth Plan of the State was aimed at making agriculture an economic proposition for the small holders who constituted nearly 47 per cent of the agriculturists, he added.

Referring to the progress made by the State in agricultural production by extensively using high yielding and hybrid seeds, Dr. Cherian said that the production in 1968-69 was expected to reach the 74—lakh tonnes mark.

Agriculture Oldest Profession

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, in his speech, said that agriculture was the oldest profession in the country and the efforts of the Government were directed towards bringing to it the status it deserved. He said that the Government's agricultural programme woult not succeed without the active participation of small holders. The Government had, therefore, chalked out a programme of giving agricultural seeds, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and credit facility to them.

To instil confidence in them the 'Shetinishtha' award was instituted recently. He expressed the hope that the award winners would give the benefit of their knowledge to the agriculturists.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, said that if the example of 'Shetinishtha' award winners and crop competition winners was followed by the other agriculturists and if they girded their loins the day would not be far when the State would become surplus in agricultural production.

(*List of Shetinishtha Award Winners appears at p. 37.*)

Exhibition on African Wild Life

A photographic exhibition on the African wild life by Shri Harshad Patel was inaugurated by Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, at the St. Xavier's College hall in Bombay on October 1.

The exhibition had been organised by the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare and its proceeds would go to the Foundation.

The Minister commended the work of Shri Patel and thanked him for presenting the photographic exhibits for a good cause.

Among those present on the occasion included Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance; Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation and Power; Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Food and Civil Supplies; Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation; Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries; and Shri Ramu Patel, Deputy Minister for Forests.

Earlier, Dr. K. G. Joshi, Director of Agriculture, welcomed the gathering and Shri S. R. Chopde, Joint Director, proposed a vote of thanks.

Social Welfare Minister's Appeal

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, appealed to the industrialists to give preference to the unemployed youths from backward communities in their employment. The Minister was speaking in a meeting of the industrialists which was called to strengthen the efforts to secure employment to the backward class persons as a part of the Gandhi Centenary Programme.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, who was in the chair, said that Gandhiji always showed great concern for those who had no means of livelihood and exerted for the uplift of such people. He also said that although Maharashtra was leading in the field of education among the Harijans and the tribal people, its progress in the economic sphere was not as satisfactory as desired.

The Industries Minister also pointed out the facilities, such as concession in age of recruitment, reservation of the posts granted to persons from backward communities and urged the industrialists to co-operate to tackle this problem of social welfare.

Shri Ramnath Podar of the Millowners' Association and other industrialists assured their co-operation in the matter.

Transport Problems Discussed

A meeting of the Regional Transport Officers and their Assistants was held at the Sachivalaya, recently. Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, presided.

Problems confronting the Transport Department in its day-to-day working were discussed in the meeting.

The Deputy Minister complimented the officers of the Department on the highly useful work being done by them to the benefit of the motoring public. He mentioned that while this work was not such as to bring the Department into limelight

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as in the case of other Departments engaged in developmental work, being of regulatory non-theless it was of public importance. He exhorted the officers to do their best in the matter of safety in road transport by ensuring proper maintenance and fitness of vehicles plying on the road and competence of the drivers at the wheels.

The Deputy Minister invited the attention of the transport officers to the alarmingly increasing amount of arrears of taxes and urged them to see that they were speedily recovered. He asked the officers to strive hard to change the image of the Department by eradicating corruption and by increasing efficiency.

Welcoming the Deputy Minister, Shri Subramaniam, Director of Transport, said that his Department was trying hard to fulfil Government's expectations. He said that he would like to give two slogans to his officers—' Eliminate Corruption ' and ' Ensure Regular Payment of Taxes.' He assured the meeting on behalf of all officers that his Department would do its best to better its image and would always have public interest uppermost in mind while discharging its duties.

Minors' Savings Fortnight

The Minors' Savings Scheme and a one-day philatelic exhibition on Mahatma Gandhi, organised by the Dena bank at the Sachivalaya Gymkhana, was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, on October 1.

While addressing the gathering on the occassion, Shri Naik said that the Minors' Savings Scheme introduced by the Dena bank would go a long way in inculcating the habit of thrift in children in their early age and their savings would help finance the country's development plans.

The Bank has over 35,000 minors' savings accounts out of which over 15,000 are in the Bombay city alone. The fortnight organised during the Gandhi Centenary celebrations to propagate the minors' savings scheme. A small booklet on Mahatma Gandhi, entitled "With Love To Bapu" was presented to every child who opened a minors' savings account during the fortnight. The booklet written in simple language with appropriate illustrations stressed a few important concepts of Gandhiji like his belief in punctuality, his love for nature, his passionate faith in truth, etc. The philatelic exhibition displayed the commemorative stamps issued by various countries to honour Mahatma Gandhi.

Bettering Lot of the Poor

Stressing the need to implement the programme successfully which was dear to the heart of the Mahatma, Shri Naik said that the efforts of the Government were directed towards bridging the gulf between the rich and the poor. This did not mean that the rich were to be deprived of their wealth, he said and added that the Government would work towards bettering the lot of the poor who had the ability and the will to work.

The Chief Minister acknowledged with gratefulness the donation of Rs. 50,000 made by the Bank and its depositors towards the relief of the flood-affected persons in Maharashtra.

On this occasion, Master Hemantkumar Mukerjee, winner of Rs. 25,000 in the sixth draw of the Maharashtra Lottery, deposited a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the minors' savings account.

Earlier, Shri Pravinchandra Gandhi, custodian of the bank welcomed the guests.

King Of Nepal In Bombay

King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrived in Bombay from Rome on October 7. They were received at the Santacruz Airport by the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik. The others present at the airport included the Mayor of Bombay, Shri Jamiatram Joshi, and the Sheriff, Shri S. M. Dahanukar.

The King and the Queen of Nepal spent four days in Bombay and left for their home country on October 10.

Two Archival Publications Released

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, released two archival publications viz., the Facsimile letters of historical personalities of Maratha period and the catalogue of Shahu Daftar, volume 1 of the Maharashtra State Board of Archives and Archaeology in Bombay on October 7.

The Chief Minister said that the history of the Maratha period was very inspiring. It was during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji that the conception of one nation took concete shape, he added.

The work being done by the Department of Archives, therefore, served in a way the cause of national integration, Shri Naik said.

Prof. N. R. Phatak welcomed the Chief Minister and Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar proposed a vote of thanks.

LOK PAJYA

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WINNERS OF SHETINISHTHA AWARDS

Shri Yeshwant Laxman Alve from Banda in Sawantwadi taluka of Ratnagiri district; Shri Manikrao Venkatrao Kavare from Durgwada in Murtizapur taluka of Akola district; Shri Bhanudas Balwant Kute from Songiri (Bhongiri) in Bhum taluka of Osmanabad district; Shri Vaiman rao Sakharam Ghare from Bewadhol in Mawal taluka of Poona district; Shri Parshuram Sambhaji Jadhav from Kadti in Hingoli taluka of Parbhani district; Shri Shivajirao Laxmanrao Tetar from Varud in Yeotmal taluka of Yeotmal district; Shri Shriram Punjaji Thokre from Kadgaon in Dindori taluka of Nasik district; Shri Abasaheb Dhondiram Thorat from Dangri (Dharur) in Kej taluka of Bhir district; Shri Parshuram Babu Dabke from Pali in Sudhagad taluka of Kolaba district; Shri Purushottam Manikrao Deshmukh from Rajurwadi in Morshi taluka of Amravati district; Shri Anandrao Tukaram Patil from Gorgawle Budruk in Chopda taluka of Jalgaon district; Shri Ninu Tukaram Patil from Datal in Malkapur taluka of Buldhana district; Shri Ramji Dhondi Patil from Mhalasvade in Karvir taluka of Kolhapur district; Shri Sadashiv Vishnu Patil from Rethare Budruk in Karad taluka of Satara district; Shri Shriram Anandrao Patil from Zare in Karmale taluka of Sholapur district; Shri Dayaram Dalpat Mali from Mandal in Shirpur taluka of Dhulia district; Shri Shankarappa Narsingappa Mukkanwar from Kalambai in Kandhar taluka of Nanded district; Shri Babanrao Baburao Yadav from Kadepur in Khanapur taluka of Sangli district; Shri Kisanrao Tukaramji Wankhede from Ohar in Aurangabad district; Shri Morubhau Panjabrao Wankhede from Suragaon in Wardha district; Shri Shrihari Madhav Wankhede from Chimur in Varora taluka of Chanda district; Shri Rajaram Harbaji Vaidya from Davadipar in Bhandara district; Shri Bhaurao Chandrabhan Shahane from Garla in Nagpur district; Shri Haribhau Ramaji Shitre from Shevgaon in Ahmednagar district; and Shri Harishchandra Gopal Shelar from Wangni in Kalyan taluka of Thana district.

Recipients of Certificates and Cash Prizes

Shri Shamrao Chandrabhanji Tikhile from Shindi Budruk in Achalpur taluka of Amravati district Shri Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Patil from Valve in Sangli district; Shri Narayanrao Sadashivrao Marudwar from Himayatnagar in Hadgaon taluka of Nanded district; Shri Shankarrao Balwantrao Nakate from Saravade in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district; Shri Dinkarrao Bhimrao Raut from Talashi in Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district; Shri Jayantrao Anantrao Shilotri from Gorhe in Wade taluka of Thana district; Shri Vinayakrao Jayavantrao Sawant from Nampur in Baglan taluka of Nasik district; Shri Ramrao Jayram Gaikwad from Ozar in Niphad taluka of Nasik district; Shri Bhagwanrao Govindrao Chaudhari from Mudkhed in Nanded district; Shri Madhavrao Narayanrao Khilari from Dahigaon Loukik in Kopergaon taluka of Ahmednagar district; Shri Shaikh Amir Shaikh Akbar Saheb from Pachangri in Patoda taluka of Bhir district; and Shri Anandrao Sarjerao Kashid from Sarola in Jamkhed taluka of Ahmednagar district.

* * * *

CONSERVING GAME IN STATE

(Continued from page 30)

been created in the State. A National Park at Borivli near Bombay and a game sanctuary at Karnala in Kolaba district are in the process of being created. Similarly, game sanctuaries in Melghat forests in Amravati, in Chandrapur and Nawegaon in Bhandara District and a National Park in Pench Valley in Nagpur district are being set up with a view to furthering game conservation in the State. This is a step forward in the conservation of wild life and promotion of its utilitarian use.

By preserving extant forests which form the natural habitats of wild life we leave to posterity the priceless relics of our former primeval forests as one of the few treasures of our existence in a world of departing values.

It has been proved by experience that the fate of wild life and that of other living resources is inextricably woven together. Nations that practise a high level of land conservation and its renewable resources are also often noticed to bestow great care on the conservation of wild life. Conversely nations in which wild life is grossly depleted are usually those in which the state of forests and farmlands is precarious.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

AHMEDNAGAR Municipality has been awarded a rotating shield for its best performance during 1969-70 under the competition held in Poona Division under the rural compost scheme. Similarly a cash prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to Herle village in Kolhapur district for producing the best compost manure.

The State Government has started the scheme of awarding a rotating shield and a cash prize of Rs. 500 in order to give impetus to municipalities and village panchayats to produce best compost manure. Twenty-eight municipalities and 24 village panchayats had participated in the above competition.

Export of Bananas to Kuwait

Jalgaon district has earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 40 lakhs this year by exporting about 4500 metric tonnes of bananas to the ports of Kuwait, Behrin, Doha and Dubai in the Arabian Gulf.

The district has also done remarkable work by exporting 200 metric tonnes of mango valued at Rs. 4·5 lakhs, 400 kg. of green chilly and six metric tonnes of pineapple. The consignment of fruits was sent by the Co-operative Federation of Jalgaon District Fruit-Sale Societies alone enabling the district to earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 45 lakhs this year. There are 19 member-societies of the federation dealing in fruits and vegetables. In Jalgaon district 50,000 acres of land is under banana cultivation which is half of the total area of banana cultivation in Maharashtra State.

Besides export, the federation has sold nearly 90 tonnes of bananas worth Rs. 31,000 in the local market of Bombay.

During the year 1969-70, the federation has to export 5,400 metric tonnes of bananas to Kuwait, Doha, Behrin and Dubai and efforts are being made to export bananas to Japan also.

Khar Land Development Board

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies and Chairman of Khar Land Development Board, presided over the sixth meeting of the Board held in Bombay on October 1.

It was stated at the meeting that by March end this year, over 40,000 hectares of Khar land were developed at a cost of over Rs. 1 crore. During the financial year 1969-70, about 16,188 hectares of Khar land, will be developed, for which Rs. 14 lakhs will be spent.

The Khar land development scheme covers three Konkan districts of Maharashtra, namely Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri where paddy is the main crop. The development of

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, inspected the Shramadan work done by the students of the Agriculture College at Akola on September 30. The above photo was taken on the occasion.

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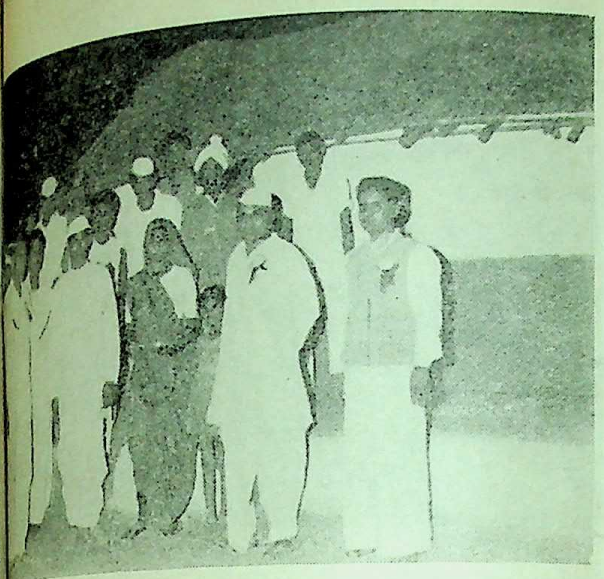


B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, inaugurated house constructed through Shramadan for Harijans by the residents of the Kanadi village in Shahada taluka of Dhulia district. The District Collector, Shri A. S. Gorjee, Suraji Padvi and Shri Premchand Jadhav are also seen in the picture.

and Khajan lands has given benefits to the cultivators, the improved varieties of Taichung, have given to the tors very high yields.

Vartak assured the members Board that it would be possi- take up development schemes which have not been surveyed for the beneficiary cultivators, but such schemes should be feasible.

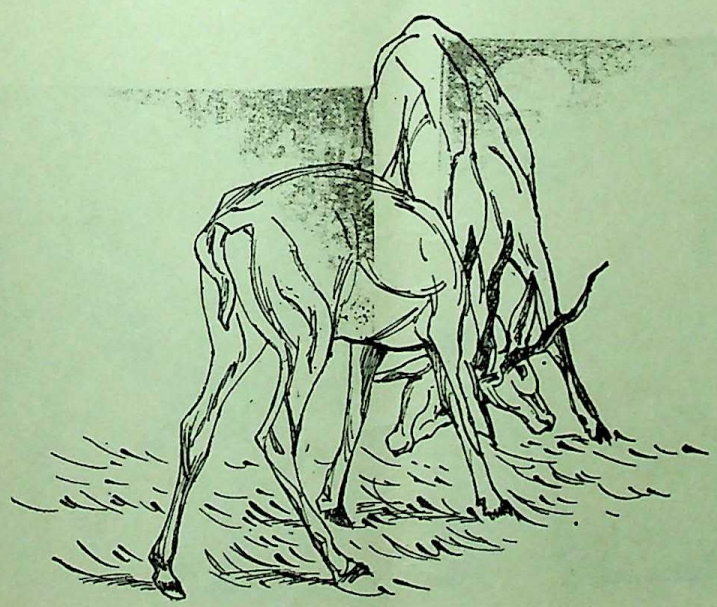
Visit to Flood-Affected Areas

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, appealed to the people to be more self-relient and co-operate with the Government machinery in the rehabilitation work. The Chief Minister was on a two-day tour of the flood-affected areas of the Aurangabad Division, where he addressed a public meeting at Shahagadh, on October 5.

Shri Naik further urged the flood-affected people to choose safer places as their new gavthans for their rehabilitation to avoid any further danger of the flood.

The Chief Minister earlier visited Nanded, Parbhani and Pathri by helicopter. He further said that all concerned departments had been directed to extent every possible assistance for early rehabilitation of the flood-affected people.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, were also present on the occasion.



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The Collector of Jalgaon, Shri R. L. Pardeep, during the recent floods risked his own life to rescue the flood-striken people of Bhadgaon. A felicitation programme was organised in his honour which was presided over by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik. At the right side, the Chief Minister is seen inspecting the tin sheds built for the flood-affected people.

Lokshahir Pundalik Pharande was felicitated at a function organised by the Lokshahir Pharande Gungaurav Samiti recently. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is seen presenting the Manpatra to Shahir Pharande.

Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, snapped while visiting the Sholapur Agriculture Produce Market Committee's office recently. Shri V. G. Shivdare, M.L.A., is seen with the Deputy Minister in the picture.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, witnessing a dance presented by the Adivasi Kalapathak at Kasa recently. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, is also seen in the picture.

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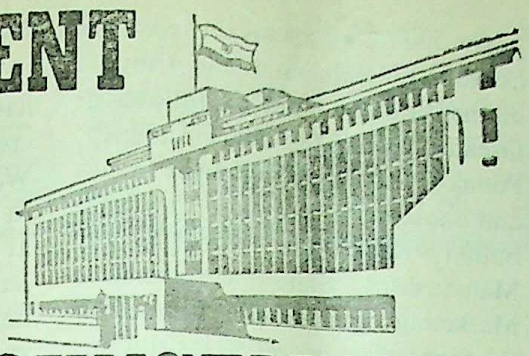
GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



Paddy Procurement starts from Oct. 16

PADDY PROCUREMENT DRIVE in the State for year 1969-70 would start from ber 16—This was stated by H. G. Vartak, Minister for and Civil Supplies, in Bombay October 7. He said that the prospects during the year were than last year's.

Shri Vartak said that the Collectors been empowered to allow rice to run three shifts so that paddy purchased at the centres be dehusked expeditiously.

The Minister said that the opoly procurement of jowar would continue during the 1969-70 and it would start November 15. The Nagli scheme would also during the year.

Alteration in Paddy Prices

Shri Vartak said that the ernment had not made any ation in the procurement of paddy. They would be same as those of the last year. said that under the monopoly rement scheme the following be prices for the paddy of varieties: Coarse rice—5 per quintal, medium variety Rs. 62 per quintal, fine variety Rs. 67 per quintal and the superfine variety rice—Rs. 72 per quintal.

Referring to the cards issued to the agriculturists for milling rice for self consumption during the last year, Shri Vartak said that they would be continued during the current year also. The agriculturists need not apply for a fresh one. Only those agriculturists, who were required to give levy, would have to get their cards countersigned by talathis.

Jowar Prices

The Minister said that Government had fixed Rs. 56 per quintal as price for fine variety of jowar, Rs. 44 per quintal for the medium variety of jowar and Rs. 45 for the ordinary variety of jowar under the monopoly procurement scheme.

Nagli Purchase

Referring to the nagli purchase, the Minister said that the scheme was functioning in three districts, namely, Nasik, Thana and Kolaba and nagli would be purchased at the rate of Rs. 56 per quintal.

Distribution of Rava

In view of the Divali festival the Government had made arrangements of sale of rava on ration cards. He said that every cardholder in Bombay would be given one kilo of rava which would be available to him upto November 15 and he would be permitted to take it at any time before the abovementioned date, The Minister added that similar arrangements had been made in other parts of the State also.

Distribution of Soyabin Oil

The Government of Maharashtra had arranged for the distribution of soyabin oil secured from the Government of India, in August

Public Holidays during 1970

The Government of Maharashtra has, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, declared the following public holidays during the year 1970 :

Republic Day (26th January/Magha 6) ; Bakrid (Id-us-Zuha) (17th February/Magha 28) ; Muharram (19th March/Phalguna 28) ; Holi (2nd Day) (23rd March/Chaitra 2) ; Good Friday (27th March/Chaitra 6); Gudi Padva (7th April/Chaitra 17); Maharashtra Day (1st May/Vaisakha 11); Id-e-Milad (18th May/Vaisakha 28); Independence Day (15th August/Sravana 24); Parsi New Year Day (Shahenshahi) (29th August/Bhadra 7) ; Ganesh Chaturthi (4th September/Bhadra 13) ; Dassara (10th October/Asvina 18) ; Diwali (Amavasya) (30th October/Kartika 8) ; Diwali (Bali Pratipada) (31st October/Kartika 9) ; Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr) (Shawwal I) (1st December/Agrahayana 10) ; and Christmas (25th December/Pausa 4).

If any of the Muslim holidays notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Muslim servants of Government may be granted an optional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed.

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1969 to counter the shortage of sweet oil. The position as regards the supply of soyabin oil and its distribution is stated here to remove misunderstanding in this regard prevailing in the minds of the people.

Sweet oil is imported into Maharashtra mainly from Gujrat. In view of the adverse conditions affecting groundnut crop in that State this year, the Gujarat Government started procuring sweet oil on levy basis to meet the demands of the people in that State for this commodity. It naturally affected the export of sweet oil from Gujarat to Maharashtra.

Soyabin Oil

To meet this situation and to arrest the possible rise in price of sweet oil, the State Government requested the Central Government to supply 500 tonnes soyabin oil on an experimental basis. When this quantity was received by the State, it was refined. Since the use of soyabin oil is not customary in our State, it was not possible to gauge beforehand how it would be received by the customers. This is the reason why the initial demand of Soyabin oil was restricted to the abovementioned quantity.

The 500 tonnes of soyabin received as the first instalment was distributed in the different cities as follows:—Greater Bombay—400 tonnes; Poona--40 tonnes; Nagpur 25 tonnes and Sholapur nine tonnes. The distribution was made through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited at the shops of co-operative institutions in the abovementioned cities.

Favourable Response from Public

In view of the favourable response from the people to the use of soyabin oil and due to the increase in demand of that commodity, the Government of Maharashtra placed an order for 1,000 tonnes of soyabin oil with the Central Government. The distribution of this quantity of oil has been started after getting it refined in the mills. Greater Bombay—387 tonnes; Poona—125 tonnes; Nagpur—40 tonnes; and other districts of the State 10 to 20 tonnes. The distribution is being made on the basis of one kilogram per ration-card, particularly in the poor and working class localities.

An additional quantity of 1,000 tonnes of soyabin oil has been ordered and it is likely to be available for distribution in this month.

New Public Health Works Division

The Government of Maharashtra has accorded sanction for creation of a new Public Health Works Division at Kalyan in order to give relief to the existing Division at Thana, the workload of which has considerably increased. The new Division at Kalyan will help speed up the execution of Urban and Rural Public Health Works. It will also ensure proper attention to the execution, maintenance and repairs and collection of revenue.

Allocation of Work

As a result of creation of the new Division at Kalyan, the allocation of work among Thana, Panvel and Kalyan Divisions will be as follows: Thana Division-Salsette Water Supply Sub-Division, Andheri, Thana Sanitary Sub-Division, Thana, Drainage Construction Sub-Division No. I, Thana, Drainage Construction Sub-Division No. I, Thana and Water Supply Head Works, Sub-Division, Palghar, Panvel Division, Sub-Divisions at Alibag, Pen and Panvel and Kharghar Area Water Supply, Pen, Kalyan Division Ambarnath Water Supply and Sub-Divisions at Kulgaon and Ulhasnagar.

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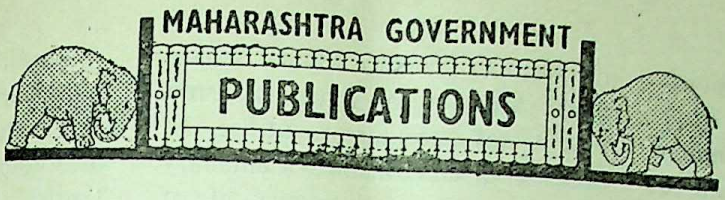

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Revolutionary Aspects of Gandhiji's Life

(*Continued from page 12*)

taking out prabhat pheris, flag-hoisting, cleaning the localities drive and collective pledge taking. Similar programmes were also organised at the Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat levels in the rural areas.

Collective pledge taking was done by the Policemen at the Police Grounds when the Deputy Inspector-General of Police administered them the pledge. Collective oath taking was also done at the Collectorate at 10 a.m. where the Collector, Shri J. Y. Deshmukh, administered the oath.

Prisoners Released

Fifty-one prisoners were also released from the Amravati jail. The Zilla Parishad and Nagar Parishad and other social and educational institutions also organised functions to celebrate the Gandhi birth centenary.

Broadcasting a talk from the Bombay station of All India Radio, on October 8, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that it was necessary to utilise the occasion of Gandhi Birth Centenary for studying the revolutionary life of Gandhiji in its multifarious aspects.

Symbolic of All Good

Pointing out that any exercise to read the meaning of Gandhiji's life was at once romantic and difficult, the Education Minister said that Gandhiji's greatness could hardly be circumscribed by definitions or dogmas. One hardly came across any character comparable to Gandhiji in human history, he said. Gandhiji symbolised the good points of all philosophies, values and great personalities of the past, he added.

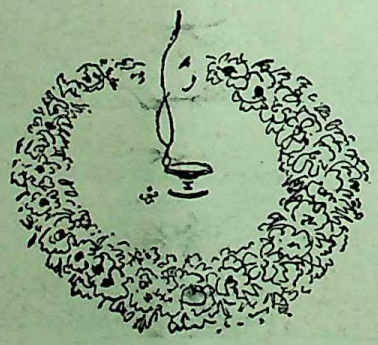
Shri Chaudhari emphasised that persons of different faiths and creeds were greatly impressed by Gandhiji's teachings and added that it was, however, significant that Gandhiji never considered himself as a prophet.

Gandhiji considered world as his laboratory and truth as God. It was significant that Gandhiji named his autobiography as "Experiments with Truth", Shri Chaudhari said.

The Minister said that the future generations would not be able to get a correct picture of Gandhiji's life if traditional thinking was allowed to cloud the image of Gandhiji. Politics was not, in fact, the core of his life. The most important gift he gave to posterity was his message to protect human freedom and values in all political affairs.

Beacon Light

Recalling that even General Smuts who was a diehard critic of Gandhiji in South Africa, was deeply impressed later by the purity of mind and actions of Gandhiji, the Minister said that the teachings of Gandhiji which let to the dissolution of the British Empire in India, served as a beacon light illuminating the path of humanity in the present world.



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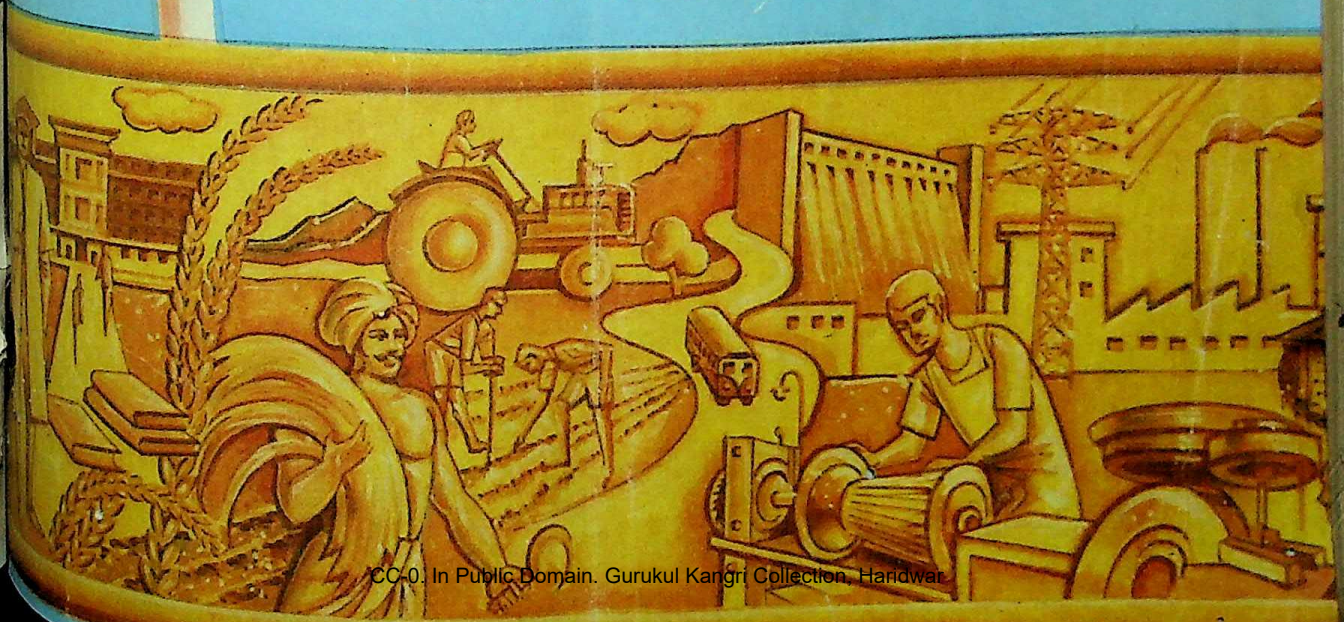

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Independence Day Number

Vol. 25, No. 8

August 16, 1969

LOKRAJYA

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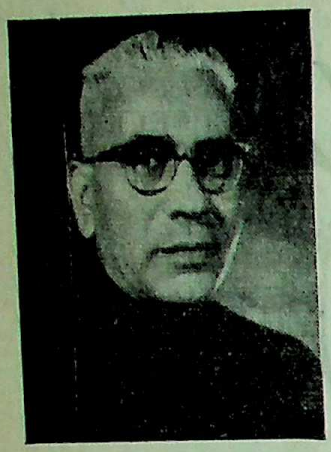

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Chief Minister's I-Day Message

ON the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Independence Day, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharas has in a message to the people, called on them to extend active co-operation to the Government in the task nation-building and development.

The Chief Minister in his message says, "I send my felicitations to the people of Maharashtra on the occasio the twenty-second anniversary of Independence Day.

"The past generations have performed the great task of achieving Independence. Now, it is our responsibili preserve that independence and make it worthwhile. History will evaluate our post-independence efforts on how we m use of our independence to develop ourselves.

"The purpose of our constructive programme of building the nation is to serve the society so that all the re of the State may develop evenly and that all people may be able to taste the fruits of independence in an equal meas Although our constructive activities have achieved quite a commendable pace as a result of our ceaseless efforts d the last twenty-two years, we are aware that we have yet to remove some of our shortcomings. We sincerely desire all the districts of our State should develop in an even manner and that none should have any reason to entertain a fee that injustice has been done to it. On considering the problem of regional imbalance from all sides, we have deci as an effective solution, to consider the district as the primary unit for purpose of development work. It is hop this policy would lead to a balanced development of all the districts in the State and remove regional imbalances.

"Unity is the basic principle of Independence. We must nurture the unity of Maharashtra which came u a common fold after a lapse of centuries, and thus strengthen the national integration.

"We are progressing in our march towards development by relying on three aspects, namely, agricultural produc generation of electricity and industrial output. It is gratifying that the people of the State are extending their co-op tion to our expectations. I have no doubt that with such co-operation, the State of Maharashtra will march ahead hindered on the road to progress.

"It is obvious that the efforts of the Government alone will not fulfil the development tasks and build a new soci it is up to the people to extend active co-operation to carry forward this 'chariot of progress'. Nothing seems impos when people rise to the occasion. I have full confidence in the ability of the people of Maharashtra to meet any situa We must make constant efforts so that we may preserve our independence forever. For independence is prereq to progress in modern times."

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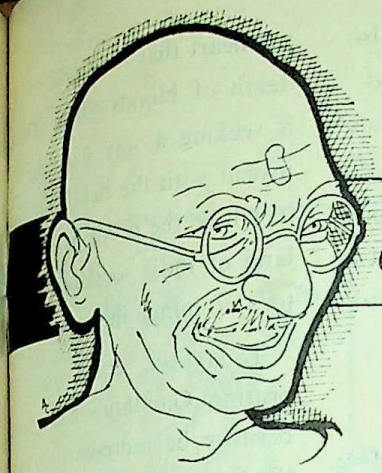

GANDHIJI: THE POLITICAL GUIDE OF MANKIND

Dr. M. Aram

TEEN years ago I had the vilege of meeting the famous , the late Dr. Albert Einstein, residence in Princeton in I was with him for almost . Of all the things he told me, ich remains fresh in my is his observation about ma Gandhi. Einstein said, ma Gandhi was the greatest genius of the modern He further said, "The of his ideas is bound to grow ears to come." Einstein said use the present day world needed Gandhiji's political d methods.

hiji was not a politician in ventional sense of the term. a religious seeker, a spiritual Gandhiji said once, "Most men I have met are politi- disguise; I, however, who guise of a politician, am a religious man."

hiji got into the field of not because of his love of but because of his devotion h and passion for justice. tivation was spiritual and . He has said, "At the back word that I have uttered have known what public life of every act that I have done, been a religious conscious- d a downright religious

The New Technique

Gandhiji's public life began in South Africa. What brought him to public life was his concern for social justice. He found coloured men in South Africa suffering from discrimination, for no fault of theirs but the pigment of their skin. Gandhiji opposed this injustice. But, his method of opposition was unconventional. While in the past injustice was resisted by violent methods, Gandhiji evolved a new technique of non-violent action. Since his mind and heart were rooted in the principles of truth and *ahimsa*, he could not think of harming his adversary even for the sake of advancing justice. This new method of social action, he called Satyagraha.

Gandhiji Purified Politics

After his successful Satyagraha in South Africa he conducted his non-violent political campaign in India for the achievement of freedom from foreign rule. The freedom struggle under the leadership of Gandhiji was a unique movement, the like of which was never witnessed in human history. Through his example and activity he awakened the spiritual strength of the Indian people. When the non-violent power of the millions of Indians was pitted against the physical might of the British empire, the latter had to give in. Right won over might.

Politics is usually associated with the methods of untruth and violence. Since power is the end of politics, any means, good or bad, is accepted by the politician. 'The end justifies the means' is his belief. Hence, the field of politics is often the playground of the power-loving men. Sensitive individuals with conscience and culture shy away from it. But Gandhiji blew a new breath of morality into the world of politics. He insisted as much on good means as on good ends. Indeed, he insisted more on good means. Referring to those who were indifferent to means, he observed: "They say means are after all means. I would say, means are after all everything. As the means, so the end."

Thus, Gandhiji purified politics. He converted it into a noble calling. It became a field of social service, not a hunting ground for power seekers. He attracted many a man and woman, of integrity and idealism to politics. This was his mighty contribution to our public life.

In Free India

When political independence came to India, Gandhiji did not accept any office in the new Government of free India. In most other cases in history, the leader of the freedom struggle has become the leader of the free government. Take Washington or Lenin or Mao Tse-Tung or

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Sukarno or Jinnah. But Gandhi was a different type. Even as he was working for the political independence of the country, he was thinking of how to bring social, economic and moral independence for the millions in the country. Gandhiji clearly saw that such a social revolution could not be brought about through the instrumentality of government. So he did not become the President or Prime Minister of free India. Indeed, he advised the Indian National Congress to dissolve itself since its purpose was fulfilled with the attainment of freedom. He suggested that the Congress should transform itself into a non-political service organisation which he called Lok Sevak Sangh.

What Gandhiji envisaged was a double revolution in the country. First, a revolution for political independence through Satyagraha. Second, a non-violent social revolution to build a truly free and equal society which he called Sarvodaya. Indeed Gandhiji had desired to live for 120 years, so that he might complete the second half of the national revolution. Alas ! God's will was otherwise and he was taken away from us on January 30, 1948.

Though Gandhiji died suddenly and unexpectedly, his political ideas are there to guide us. His ideal of Sarvodaya—a non-violent social order with a decentralised policy and economy and education through constructive work is there before us. Gandhiji appreciated the ideals of democracy and socialism. He said, "I am a born democrat." He also said "Socialism is a beautiful word." But he believed that unless democracy or socialism is built on the bedrock of non-violence and unless the good in life reached the lowest in the society, democracy and socialism will be empty words.

The Sarvodaya Ideal

Speaking of the Sarvodaya society, Gandhiji said, "In this structure composed of innumerable villages, there will be ever-widening, never ascending circles. Life will not be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom, but it will be an oceanic circle whose centre will be the individual, always ready to perish for the village, the latter ready to perish for the circle of villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals, never aggressive in their arrogance but ever humble, sharing the majesty of the oceanic circle of which they are integral units."

The above statement may sound mystic and Utopian but it is like the 'Straight line' or the 'point' of Euclid. It is an imaginary concept, but like a bright star in the sky, it can guide our steps. The vision of Sarvodaya is the great political gift of Gandhiji to mankind. It represents his dream of the future world society.

World Peace

Gandhiji wanted India to pave the way for world peace. He said, "I feel in the innermost recesses of my heart that the world is sick to death of bloods-pilling. The world is seeking a way out, and I feel myself with the belief that, perhaps it will be the privilege of the ancient land of India to show that way out to the hungering world."

Today the entire world is celebrating Gandhiji's birth centenary because he represents the hope of the future. When he was assassinated on January 30, 1948, the whole world wept. The New York Times said "That the world should respond so reverently to Gandhi's death makes one think there is still hope for mankind."

The present day world is in a serious predicament. The world should give up the path of war and conventional politics which leads to war. It should take to the path of peace and brotherhood which Gandhian politics stands for. It has no other alternative but to choose peace and non-violence. Indeed the choice is not between non-violence and violence, it is between non-violence and non-existence.

So Gandhiji is a great political guide for the leaders of mankind. The world leaders are gradually veering round to the path of peace and non-violence. Before it is too late, let us hope for the mankind to turn the corner and take to peace. There can be no greater tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi than the establishment of peace and brotherhood in this strife-torn planet. * *

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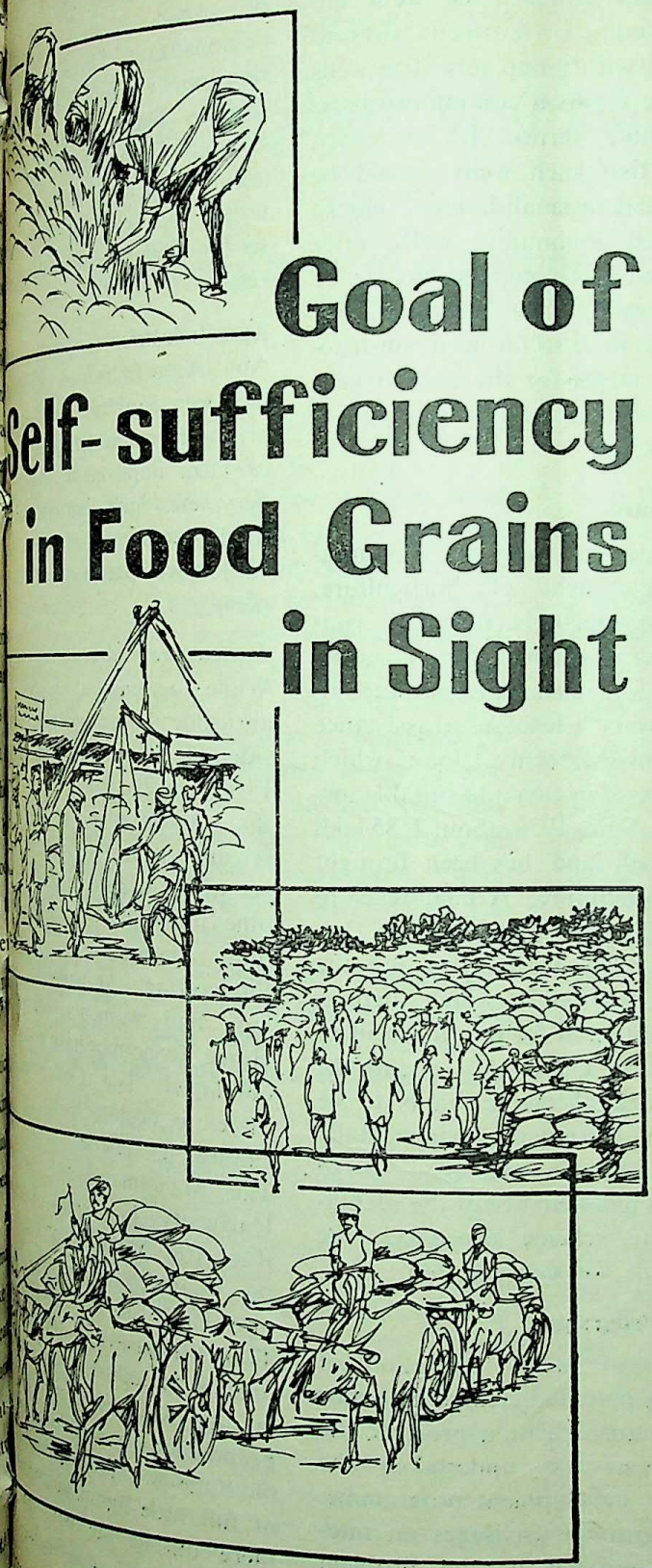

Goal of Self-sufficiency in Food Grains in Sight

Maharashtra is traditionally deficit in food grains and is, therefore, required to rely for its requirements on other States and the supplies made by the Government of India from imported grains. The possibilities of bringing additional land under cultivation as also of increasing irrigation facilities being very limited, the Government decided to concentrate upon the use of hybrid and other high yielding and improved varieties of food grains on a large scale, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in the immediate future and the results were very much encouraging.

THE determined efforts made by the Government during the last two years to bridge the gap of food grains deficit by the hybrid seed programme succeeded to a very large extent and it can be said with confidence that self-sufficiency in food grains in a normal year is now in sight for Maharashtra State. The efforts to cover more and more cultivated area by hybrid and high yielding varieties will continue and an area of over 20 to 30 lakh hectares is to be covered by these varieties in the year 1969-70. Other development programmes undertaken by the Government have also a significant impact on the efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.

Soil Conservation

The soil conservation programme envisages proper use and efficient management of soil and water resources. The measures undertaken

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under this programme by the Agriculture Department are contour-bunding, terracing, reclamation of khar-lands and land development-*cum*-horticulture. The soil conservation programme has till now covered an area of about 50 lakh hectares.

The target for 1969-70 under these measures will be nearly 4 50 lakh hectares (11 lakh acres). The tempo of the work which was stepped up during the Third Plan period under the soil conservation programmes will be maintained and continued during the Fourth Plan period. The loan component under this programme is proposed to be financed partly through Agricultural Refinance Corporation funds.

Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation schemes play an important role in the efforts for increasing irrigation facilities. There are 6·49 lakh irrigation wells and 1·31 lakh pumping sets in the State. Out of these, 1·06 lakh wells were constructed and 61,364 pump sets were installed during the Third Five Year Plan period. These schemes will continue to be executed mainly through the finance made available by the Land Development Banks with Government guarantee. At present there are 191 boring machines and 400 air-compressor units functioning under the control of the Agriculture Department. The targets set for 1969-70 under the several items of work are shown below:—

(1) New Wells : 30,000;

(2) Repairs to old Wells : 10,000;

(3) Pumping Sets : 30,000;

(4) Bores : 1,620 and

(5) Deepening of wells by blasting : 20,000.

Community Wells

The community wells scheme was started during the Third Five Year Plan period for the benefit of small landholders who cannot furnish individually the required security for co-operative long term finance. Under this scheme, the wells are constructed at Government cost and are fitted with pump sets. The wells are to be used on community basis on suitable terms. It has been decided that such wells should be constructed in small-holders' blocks only. The community wells, after construction is complete, are to be made over to Zilla Parishads. 524 such wells have so far been constructed. The target for the current year is 100 and that for the next year is 400 wells.

Horticulture

The State has a good potential for development of horticulture. The Government is, therefore, running several schemes for extending financial and technical assistance to fruit-growers. The financial assistance is given in the form of loans which are recovered in easy and suitable instalments. Since 1956, about 2·85 lakh hectares of land has been brought under horticulture. A land development-*cum*-horticulture scheme has been specially undertaken for the Konkan districts in which there is a great potential for development of horticulture. Under this scheme the entire work of plantation is to be done by Government departmentally and the owners are required to attend to maintenance of the plantations. This scheme also serves the purpose of soil conservation.

Ayacut Programme

To ensure fuller utilisation of irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation projects, the Government has undertaken the 'Ayacut' development programme. The programme envisages an integrated approach to the problem by different Departments concerned, such as Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation, Revenue, etc. It is proposed gradually to cover the command areas of all projects under this programme. At present, 10 trial-cum-demonstration farms and 24 irrigation units are functioning under this scheme. There are also three divisions and 16 sub-divisions undertaking land development work. The target for land development work set for 1969-70 is about 26,000 hectares.

Agro-Industries Corporation

An Agro-Industries Corporation has been established in the State to promote manufacture and supply of farm implements, tools, machinery, etc. including equipment for food processing industries, fisheries, cattle development, poultry development, etc.

Agriculture Universities

While agricultural research and agricultural education have been considerably expanded during the Third Five Year Plan period, it is observed that integration of agricultural research, education and extension is yet to be achieved. Similarly, some other important wings of the agricultural education i.e. Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Technology and women's education in Home Economics have not yet been developed. The Government has, therefore, decided to start two agriculture universities in the State. The Mahatma Phule Agriculture University has been located at Rahuri in Ahmednagar district and the Punjabrao Deshmukh Agriculture University in Akola district. Two campuses of the university, one in Marathwada and the other in the Konkan region, are also proposed to be developed so as to pave the way for the establishment of full scale agriculture universities there during the next ten years.

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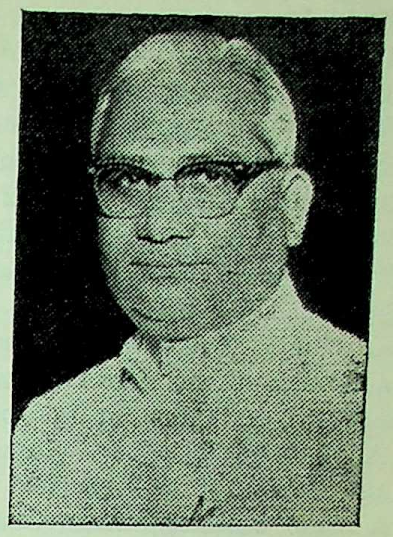
Massive Industrialisation Programme for Developing Regions of Maharashtra

New Industries in Vidarbha



Shri S. K. WANKHEDE
Minister for Finance

grand function to welcome 15 industrialists from r the country who have decided to establish their ial units in Vidarbha was held at Nagpur on July 969. Maharashtra's Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. khede, extending a warm welcome to them on behalf e State Government and also the historic city of r, said that the function was a landmark in the pment of Vidarbha. It was also a breakthrough which the whole of Maharashtra would rejoice e people of Vidarbha. Shri Wankhede said that eakthrough should be considered only as a first n the reduction of regional imbalances within rashtra which would result in the more rapid growth n only Nagpur and Vidarbha, but also of all the ing regions such as Marathwada, Konkan and er rural areas. We publish here the text of nkhede's speech which outlines the Government's ial policy for the rapid development of Maharashtra.

extremely happy to be present at this function welcome the distinguished industrialists from all the country who have decided to establish their ial units in Nagpur. I have great pleasure in ing to all of them a warm welcome, both on behalf State Government and on behalf of this historic

's function is a landmark in the development arbha. Indeed I can say with some pride that has not been any comparable function in the ial development of this country in which as many ustrialists have come together on the same day ed themselves to the industrial development of or region. This major event would not have been possible but for the initiative and enterprise of all of you industrialists who have conceived of and promoted the projects you propose to implement at Nagpur. I came here today especially to congratulate all of you on behalf of Vidarbha on your spirit of enterprise. Today's function must be seen in the context of the progress of Vidarbha in the past few years.

Growth in the Past

In the past, Vidarbha had participated in the industrial progress of this country, although not to the extent that the people of Vidarbha wanted and aspired to. All of you are aware that the first textile mill by the House of Tatas was established as many as 94 years ago in the heart of the cotton growing area of Vidarbha. This was followed by a number of textile mills. Other agro-industries such as a number of oil mills came up in this region crushing groundnut grown in this area and converting its oil in some cases to vanaspati. A very large sector also grew up in the bidi industry providing considerable employment in this area.

Messrs. Ballarpur Paper Mills, utilising the local bamboos, was started in Chanda in 1945 with Governmental assistance. Under the present management of Thapars, it has grown very fast and is now one of the largest paper manufacturing units in the country.

The first stage in the utilization of the very considerable mineral resources of the Vidarbha region was the setting up of a number of collieries in the Nagpur-Chanda belt and the development of a number of manganese mines. The next stage is the processing of these resources which was undertaken by Khandelwal Ferro Alloys for ferro-manganese at Kanhan and the

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establishment of another ferro-manganese plant at Tumsar, in the establishment of both of which Government actively assisted and supported. Khandelwal Ferro Alloys plant has grown rapidly and has undertaken a major diversification in their plant at Kanhan by the establishment of a Rs. 2·5 crore tube mill in the same premises. I am happy also to say that Khandelwals have announced the securing of a major export order for their products today. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that a unit which has come up with the assistance of the State Government is now making a major contribution in this critical front of export. Another step in mineral resources utilisation has been the decision of the Associated Cement Co. to establish a major cement works in Gaugus in Yeotmal district utilising the local deposits of limestone. The mineral utilisation of these areas has been largely possible because of the very considerable spadework done by the State Department of Geology and Mining.

Regional-Imbalances

Although thus Vidarbha has made some industrial progress in these 10-15 years, considering the enormous potentialities that the region has in terms of mineral forest and agricultural resources, as well as its central location, the State Government has felt strongly the need for a more rapid industrialisation of this area. That a very large percentage of industrial growth and investment went to the Bombay-Poona region in these last 10-15 years, was a factor about which we were acutely concerned, both because of the major urban problems of such an industrial congestion in the Bombay-Poona area as also because of the resulting regional imbalances. It has been, therefore, the State Government's consistent policy to promote growth in the developing regions and thus redress the regional imbalances of the State.

Measure taken by State Government

The State Government has, therefore, pursued a systematic policy in the developing regions of strengthening the infrastructure which necessarily must precede rapid industrial growth and the provision of substantial fiscal and other incentives to promote the growth of these regions. For this purpose, the State Government set up a number of institutions and increased their investment in these areas so that a sound infrastructure would be built up there. The State Financial Corporation to provide finance to industries and the M. I. D. C., for providing developed areas with land, water, power and built up sheds, were only two of the many prongs of the State Government's drive towards industrialisation in these regions. To ensure adequate power supply, the State Government has undertaken massive programmes of investment in super-thermal stations through the State Electricity Board in the Nagpur area. The preliminary work on the Koradi Power Station has already commenced, to ensure adequate power supply to the industrial units expected to come up in the near future. Furthermore, the State Government pumped considerable investment into institutions for technical education in these areas, ensuring a steady and plentiful supply of skilled labour.

Package Scheme of Incentives

On the fiscal side, in 1964, the State Government fashioned the first Package Scheme of Incentives in this country. While it has had limited success, the scheme came into existence unfortunately when the capital market had not revived after the Chinese aggression. The flow of new investment all over the country into industry had been reduced and, therefore, the developing regions of Maharashtra could not get their share of industrial prosperity. Fortunately things have been taking a turn very much for the better from early this year. The capital market has revived and the State Government, anxious to grasp every opportunity of stimulating the flow of investment into the underdeveloped areas, undertook a radical modification of the Package Scheme of Incentives. The two most significant features of this new scheme are that—firstly that, unlike the old scheme, they are not restricted to a few industries, but they are now available to every industrial unit, large or small, whatever the product. Secondly, even units in the Bombay-Poona belt have been given the facility of utilising the sales tax that they pay as a refund from the State Government provided they invest four times that amount in the underdeveloped areas. From this morning's paper, you must have seen from the two distinguished industrialists Shri Keshub Mahindra, President of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council and Shri M. R. Morarka of Gannon Dunkerley, testifying to the advantages that they expect from this scheme. Investment in the underdeveloped areas of Maharashtra has thus become extremely attractive.

Attitude of Government Favourable

I am not one of those who believe that the mere provision either of the infrastructure or of fiscal and other incentives alone will attract investment into industry. It is the attitude of the State Government to the various other non-fiscal problems that beset industry that ultimately determines the flow of investment. In this, fortunately, the State Government has an extremely happy record, whether it is of law and order or of industrial peace, or of labour-management

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...ment. The policy of the State Government has drawn ...ation from both industry and labour for its ...atic approach towards finding solutions and in ...ern for maximising the production in the coun-. This is possibly the biggest attraction of Maha-...'s investment climate today.

...this is a part of the sustained and consistent policy ...State Government to break the vicious circle that ...limited the development of these areas. From the ...that we have taken in the past, it will be clear that ...State Government's approach is determined and ...atic.

...atic Change in Investment Climate

...first results of this sustained policy of the State ...ment in Vidarbha have emerged here today for ...us to see. Today's function reflects a dramatic ...e in the investment climate in Vidarbha. As ...as 15 companies, 8 in the large and medium scale ...in the small-scale sector, are taking a major step ...implementation of their projects at Nagpur. Of ...5 are major industrial houses of international ...4 are with foreign collaboration and all these ...come to Nagpur after a careful consideration of ...estment climate in this area.

...e of Significance

...Shri Keshub Mahindra, the leading industrialist, ...of those who have decided to start a project in ..., is a matter of significance not merely because ...ras are a major business house, but more because ...shub Mahindra as President of the Maharashtra ...ic Development Council, the apex body of ...ers of Commerce and Industry in Maharashtra, ...s the thinking of industry as a whole. I am ...t that the lead given by him and all 15 of you ...e followed by industrialists from all over the ...y. I am happy to know that Bagalkot Cement ...y proposes to establish a vanaspati plant based ...l groundnut oil, for it represents an agro-industry ...on agricultural resources. It is equally a matter ...e State Government's satisfaction that not only ...but also small scale industrialists are in this group ...e welcoming today. Most important of all, I am ...to see that local entrepreneurship is participating ...industrial growth of this city. I am happy to ...t Shri Kanoria of Indian Precision Instruments ...to establish a factory and Shri Dhanavate, ...e leading figure in Nagpur, proposes to put up ...for the bottling of Coca Cola.

...confident that the injection of a large number of ...l enterpises into this area will help in improving local skills, promote ancillary industries, small and large, and stimulate local entrepreneurship and that as a result a number of local entrepreneurs will take advantage of this State's massive industrialisation programme.

All these developments augur well for the future. I am confident that Nagpur will now with this impetus grow into a major industrial complex. A major prospect for the future is a coal-based fertilizer project at Kamptee which has been promoted by SICOM and for which an agreement has been signed by SICOM, Thapars and Sybetra, a Belgium company.

Sustained Efforts for Further Growth Needed

I am acutely aware that today is only the first stage in the implementation of your projects. It is necessary to support this with sustained efforts to further the growth of industries in this region. On behalf of the Chief Minister and my colleagues, may I assure all those industrialists who are entering Nagpur today for the first time and others who will follow suit, the full support of the State in solving their genuine problems? I am confident that all the State agencies supporting these units will lavish as much attention at this stage as they have lavished on these units in the past. In dealing with our Government and our agencies you have the knowledge and confidence that this is one of the States in the country which is financially comfortable and I may assure you that the State Government will not allow projects to flounder for lack of resources provided they are well-conceived.

Maharashtra will Rejoice

The present breakthrough is something about which the whole of Maharashtra will rejoice with the people of Vidarbha. But the State Government cannot rest nor will the State Agencies slacken their efforts in the pursuit of the industrialisation of all the developing regions of Maharashtra. The present breakthrough should be considered only as the first step in the reduction of regional imbalances within Maharashtra on which the systematic pursuit by the State Government and its agencies of the industrialisation programme for Maharashtra will result in the more rapid growth of not only Nagpur and the rest of Vidarbha, but also of all the developing regions of Maharashtra such as Marathwada, Konkan and the other rural areas. The Nagpur breakthrough is, therefore, only the first proof of our determination and commitment to the task of promoting the rapid industrial development of the underdeveloped areas.

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Industries Minister Welcomes Entrepreneurs to Vidarbha

Shri R. A. Patil,
Minister for Industries,
Maharashtra State

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, also welcomed the industrialists who will be setting up industries in Nagpur, at the same function. Following is the text of Shri Patil's speech.

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all here on this memorable day in the history of industrialisation of Nagpur and the Vidarbha Region. We have assembled here today to welcome the fifteen large and Small-scale units who have decided to locate their projects at Nagpur. From today, Nagpur is on the industrial map of the country.

The industrial break-through that we are celebrating today demonstrates convincingly that the sharp change in the industrial climate of Maharashtra has been effected by a series of measures that the State Government has introduced in the past few years, culminating with the radical modifications in the Package Scheme of Incentives, announced in April, 1969. The present break-through clearly demonstrates that what was holding back the rapid industrialisation of underdeveloped areas in the last few years was largely the unhappy state of the capital market. It is a matter for rejoicing that, that the various measures that we have introduced, particularly the New Package Scheme of Incentives, have at last broken the vicious circle that has held up the development of underdeveloped areas.

M. I. D. C.'s Contribution

You will see that the State Government's pursuit of regional balance has been determined and sustained over the past few years. The elaborate industrial infrastructure required for a unit to come in this area was first provided by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation which developed the large industrial area in which we are assembled today with complete facilities of developed land, built-up sheds, water power, and roads. We have profited by the lessons, we have learnt from the past and located the industrial area quite close to the city. We shall also be establishing a spur from the present Railwayside to service the whole of the estate. I can assure you as Chairman of the M. I. D. C., that the massive resources of the M. I. D. C. will in future also strive to push forward the industrial growth of all these developing areas. At the same time, through the M. S. E. B. we have started the Koradi Project for making ample power available to the units in this area.

SICOM—Major Financial Institution

However, feeling the need for a promotional organisation, which would also assist flexibly with finance units in this area we set up SICOM and charged it with the responsibility for industrial development exclusively in the developing areas. You are aware that SICOM has grown into a major financial institution during the course of these last just three years and as recently this year the growth of 250 per cent in its sanctions of financial assistance over its sanctions in the last year making it now possibly the leading financial institution in the State sector in the country.

At the same time we have radically revised the Package Scheme of Incentives to ensure that every unit, whether small or large, whatever the product it manufactures would be entitled to these incentives. We have devised also for the first time in the country, an incentive for units in the developed areas for coming into the developing areas. I am happy to notice that many of the units which are assembled today and the

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discussing their manufacturing programmes themselves of the new Package Scheme of

has contributed to a dramatic change in the climate in the developing areas and has made in Maharashtra the most attractive in the for investment, whether Indian or Foreign. function represents the first fruits of this endeavour of the State Government. As of you, 8 in the large and medium scale and small scale have decided to establish their at Nagpur. May I congratulate all of you on tive and your enterprise in recognising the potentialities of this area. I must mention Richardson and Cruddas who are the first to a big way to this area and have actually com- production within 8 months. Their initiative prise in this field has encouraged all the units come into this area and given them confidence is the major industrial complex of the future. unate that Mr. Keshub Mahindra, a leading and the President of the Maharashtra Development Council cannot be here today urgent business developments. I must Mr. Keshub Mahindra for his far sighted- giving a lead to the rest of industry not only but also as the President of the Maha- nomic Development Council.

ds about the 15 units which have assembled

Stretch Fibre have taken about 60 acres of they propose to manufacture Nylon Fibres ial investment of Rs. 55 lakhs which in the ght go up to Rs. 2·5 crores. The SICOM ed loan of about Rs. 15 lakhs to start with.

William Jacks have decided to set up their facture Machine Tools accessories and their ment would be Rs. 1 crore. They have taken land. SICOM has agreed to offer them finan- ce.

Nagpur Beverages Ltd., have almost complet- ting plant for Gold Spot at an estimated 12·5 lakhs. SICOM has given loan to

Gannon Dunkerley Ltd., have decided to gas cylinders at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 they have taken about 15 acres of land. SICOM to give loan to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs.

Bagalkot Cement Co., propose to set up a Plant and the project cost would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1 crore. They have taken about 30 acres of land. SICOM has agreed to give loan the extent of Rs. 38 lakhs.

Besides these units, the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation has decided to start their workshop at Nagpur. The two big sheds including the one where we have assembled have been taken by that Corporation for this purpose. It is expected that total capital investment of this workshop would be to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs. This regional workshop along with the other big industrial units mentioned above would certainly create industrial tempo in this region and will also stimulate the growth of a large number of ancillary units, giving ample opportunities for local entrepreneurship.

Small Scale Industries

What makes me happy on this occasion is the fact that it is not only large industries but also a number of small scale industries who have come up into this area at the same time. My concern is specially for the small scale industries development because therein lies the future of entrepreneurship in this country. Among the small units, I want to make a special reference to Shri Dhanraj Acharya, President of the Vidarbha Industries Association, who has decided to expand his unit here in the industrial area. I am equally happy to note that local entrepreneurs are participating in the industrial growth and particularly the break-through we are celebrating today.

I shall not expatiate nor recite the details of various advantages of Nagpur, for they are now obvious. I shall only state that it is equally important to recognise that what is going to transform Nagpur and Vidarbha and the other developing areas of Maharashtra is not only the locational advantage which these industrial areas enjoy but also the benefit of a Government which is committed to pragmatic and reasonable solutions to the problems of industry. In this regard I would particularly like to emphasise and assure all those who are present here today that the State Government and the other agencies engaged in the promotion of industrial development will continue to extend their fullest support in the implementation of their projects. I am confident that with their sustained support, you will get into production rapidly and that your companies will become profitable very early. This is vital, for on your success in your ventures depends the future of industry in these areas. Since I recognise this, I can assure you that no effort will be spared in assisting industry to the maximum extent possible.

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By
M. Lalitha Rao

The majestic eighteen-feet high stone bust of Trimurti in the Elephanta Caves, near Bombay, is one of the finest sculptures in India. The term "caves" is however, a misnomer for the palatial rock-cut excavations at Elephanta. A huge overhanging rock was selected and the workmen started chipping the rock from the top and gave rough shape, while working slowly downwards. They were closely followed by more skilled workmen with the hammer and the chisel, who gave fine shape to the pillars and the idols. The sculptures at Elephanta are, therefore, as in many other rock-cut temples in the country, one homogeneous whole.

Grand Cave Temples of ELEPHANTA

ELEPHANTA Island, about seven miles east of the Gateway of India, Bombay, is a picturesque island, known for its rock-cut cave temples, dedicated to Lord Siva. No visitor can afford to miss an opportunity of seeing these historic caves, which, incidentally promises a trip across the placid Bombay harbour waters. The old Hindu name of Elephanta was Gharapuri and it is known by this name among the fisher-folk, who were the original inhabitants of Bombay, even to this day.

Stone Elephant

The name "Elephanta" was given to the island by the Portuguese, who were very enterprising people, on account of the fact that a huge stone elephant, cut out of rock, once stood like a silent sentinel, a little to the east of the Gharapuri village, near the old landing place. Dom Joao Crasto, the Portuguese Viceroy, praised the workmanship of this elephant, which, he said, looked like a real one. Its length was about thirteen feet and height about seven feet and a half, with a tail nearly eight feet long resting on its body. Due to ravages of the weather, parts of the body including the head and the trunk broke off and fell to the ground in 1814. In 1863, an attempt was made to lift it and ship it to England for installation in a Museum but the chains of the crane gave way, further breaking the elephant to pieces. Visitors to the Victoria Gardens in Bombay, can still see this elephant, erected near the entrance to the museum attached to the gardens, propped with cement and mortar, a rather unshapely mass at the present moment. This installation was due to the good offices of Sir George Birdwood, a Britisher interested in archaeology. Early observers have recorded that when the elephant was in position at Elephanta, there was a small baby elephant of stone riding on its back; vestiges of the legs of the baby elephant are still visible on the back of the mother elephant at Victoria Gardens.

The Great Cave

The biggest attraction a Elephanta Caves is the Great C which faces almost north, w direction has preserved it from from the salt-driven water during the southwest mon season. The cave is about 13 square. The roof of the cave solid granite and is supported rows of pillars, which grow o square bases and end in flu and bulging cushion capit rock-roof itself perhaps does require the support of such m pillars. There is, however, no d that the connecting pillars en the beauty of the palatial caves.

Siva Yogiswara and Nataraja S

As you enter the Great C from the main entrance, after sing through the spacious courtyard sculptured panels depicting Yogiswara and Nataraja Siva be seen on either side, the for a form of Siva as the Lord o Yogis and the latter as the of the Dancers. Both these pan

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damaged but the expres- the faces of Siva are still

nel of Siva Yogiswara, wn as doing penance in ya mountains, sitting on a stem of which is held by s of the underworld.

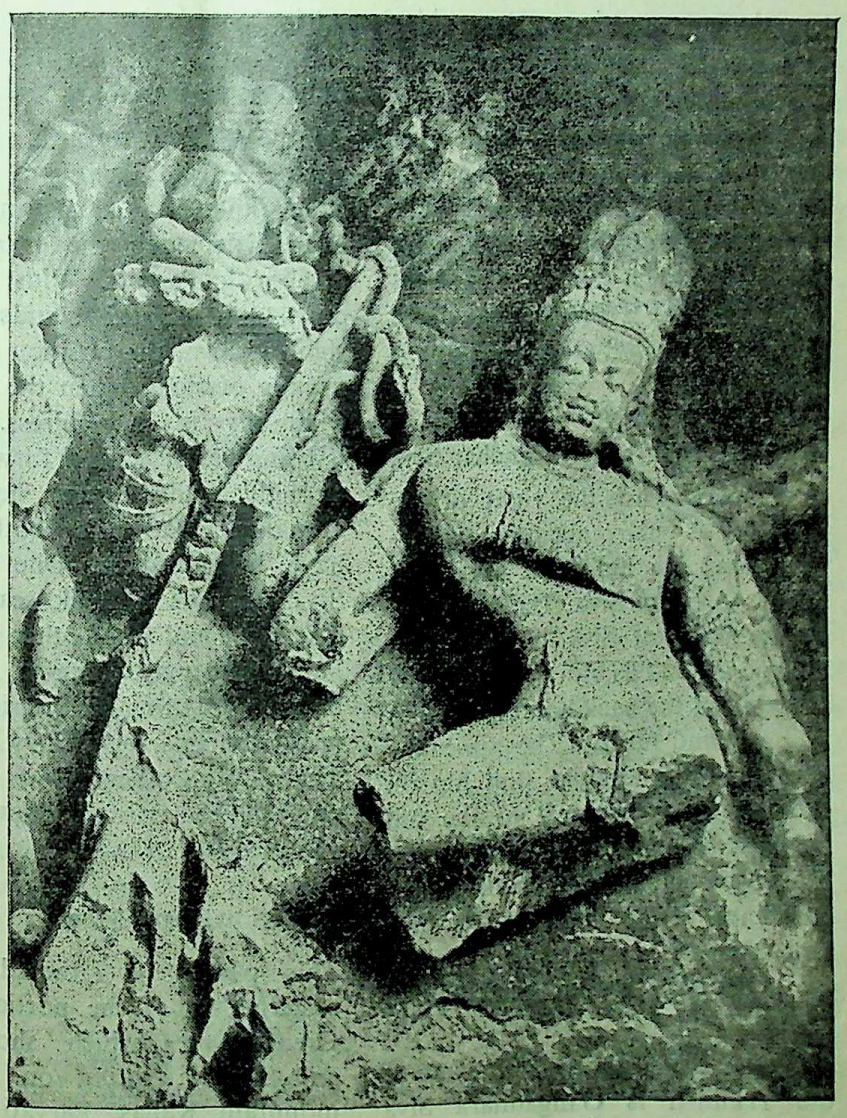
panel nearly fifteen feet ricts Nataraja Siva, with hands, of which the first is placed over the chest, an important pose in the ing dance. Another right nd, holds an axe from ed snake, with spread- rests on Siva's shoulder. ce of apparel rests on the Parvati, Siva's wife, can Siva's right. At the top, d Brahma is seen riding rted by a row of flying her figures that can be on the panel are Vishnu, Garuda, Indra, riding his Airavata and the elephant sh.

ring the Great Cave accustomed to the sub- as we advance towards rn wall, the colossal Maheshamurti, takes culpture of the Trimurti d to be one of the finest sculpture in India. Its auty at once attracts The visitor remains spell- its enchanting beauty ctions and pauses to great detail the several ngs it exhibits.

murti stands on a stone early three feet high and nearly eleven feet deep. eighteen feet high and the three aspects of Siva. ipped serene central closed eyes is that of Creator, whose mighty

chest is adorned with rows of necklaces. In the left hand of the Trimurti is the citron and in the right hand (which was broken several centuries back), there was a scroll, representing the manuscript of the Vedas. The locks of Brahma's hair are raised over the head over which a very beautifully carved three-pointed tiara, with a crest of jewel most tastefully and beautifully carved is placed.

The face to the left is that of Siva as Rudra the Destroyer. This figure with a pointed nose with its upper lip covered with a moustache and with the mouth slightly open, depicts Rudra as grimly smiling or singing to a cobra coiled round his wrist with its hood spread out and looking straight into Rudra's face. The brow of Rudra has an oval swelling above the nose, which, most probably represents the third eye of Siva. A very careful look at the head of Rudra will show the ornaments adorning his hair. Rudra's ornaments include a skull, a leaf and a branch, twisted and coiled snakes and a cobra with outstretched hood at the top.



The Nataraja-Siva, Lord of the Dancers, a fifteen feet panel at Elephanta.

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The third face at the right is considered to represent Vishnu the Preserver, a form of Siva as Vamadeva, the feminine aspect of creation. A gentle placid figure with curled rings of hair and a tastefully ornamented tiara with festoons of pearls. A lotus leaf adorns the temple and at the junction of Brahma's and Vishnu's head is a beautiful blooming lotus flower.

On either side of the Trimurti are pilasters on which figures of *dwarapalakas* (door-keepers) in stone, nearly thirteen feet high have been carved out. The door-keepers on the eastern side is less preserved than the one on the western side.

Traces of colour have been noticed here and there in the caves, especially in inaccessible places and there is very strong reason to believe that the Trimurti was also originally painted in beautiful vivid glowing colours; in which case, it is needless to say that the Trimurti must have been an object of great enchanting beauty.

Ardhanarishwar and Gangadhar Siva

In a panel towards the right of the Trimurti is the gigantic Ardhanarishwar, the half-male and half-female aspect of Siva. The male half of the body of Siva leans against the sacred bull Nandi with the pair of hands at the back holding a cobra and a round mirror. The masculine chest and the straight slim hip on the left are a contrast to the full rounded breast and beautiful sloping hip of the feminine. Ardhanarishwar combines the active man-like Siva and passive woman-like Parvati, the active and passive principles of nature.

In the panel towards the left of the Trimurti is Gangadhara Siva bearing Ganga on his head. This figure of Siva is sixteen feet high with four arms of which two are broken. On Siva's right stands Parvati, on the right are Brahma and Indra.

Siva Shrine

The Siva Shrine is almost in the centre of the Great Cave, but slightly towards the west. It is a small cubicle facing east, with four doorways. The two *dwarapalakas* on either side who are each nearly fifteen feet tall are very fine examples of sculpture. There is a *Linga* in the shrine, which is about 3 feet high placed on a stone alter 10 feet square. This *Linga* is even worshipped to this day on special days like Sivaratri.

Kalyanasundara Murti

On the portico towards the west of the Great Cave is a beautiful panel known as Kalayanasundara Murti, depicting the marriage of Siva with Parvati. With her eyes downcast, Parvati stands to the right of Siva, the position the bride usually occupies when the marriage ceremony is in progress. Parvati is being gently pushed forward by a strongly built figure, her father Himalaya. Parvati's both hands have been broken. One hand of Siva rests on a thick scarf across his hips and the other supports Parvati lovingly. Brahma, who can be seen squatting on the right is the priest on this auspicious occasion. There are other Gods present, namely, Vishnu and Chandra, the Moon God.

Parvati in Angry Mood

This panel is situated on the eastern side of the portico of the Great Cave, which shows Siva and Parvati sitting on the holy mountain Kailas. Parvati has put on a slighted and offended look has turned her face slightly away from Siva. Siva's face in this panel has been badly mutilated and fore it is not possible to imag expression on it. All the four have been broken. Behind towards her right shoulder a female figure carrying a ch her hip; this figure is most pr that of an attendant carrying first son Kartikeya (Subrama Over the heads of Siva and are Gandharvas, Apsaras and heavenly spirits, showering

The visitor then crosses th on the eastern side and comes a circular pedestal in the m the spacious courtyard whi probably the site where *Na* sacred bull was originally in Another of Siva's shrines is from the courtyard by a steps, at the entrance of are now placed two badly stone lions, which were o outside on either side of th Sculptured figures of eight *Matrikas* or Mother Go flanked by Ganesha and K can be seen on the wester all of them in a very bad preservation.

Two more caves on the eastern side of the Great which are devoid of any carvings, do not attract muc tion from the visitor. D accumulation of rain w figures on the walls are badly mutilated.

History of the Caves

The history of the caves phanta is very obscure. The of even a single inscriptio entire group of caves is handicap to assign any date for the construction caves. Foreigners have adde confusion by taking aw and interesting bits of with them to Europe, whic have thrown some light matter. It is said, for

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Dom Joao de Crasto, the ese Viceroy, took with him rtugal in 1540, a carved stone the Elephanta Caves. It has been possible to locate this in spite of the best of efforts.

Kalachuri kings from the who sealed the fate of Bud- in India, during the era of aracharya and renaissance of ism, are believed to have ted the Elephanta Caves as lenging answer to the Bud- caves at Ajanta.

legends say that the caves the work of the Pandavas, their exile of twelve years, local tradition exists that the were cut by a Kanara King me Bana Asur, who, it is said, ntial buildings on the island. sculptures and other available ce, meagre as it is, point out fact that the caves were cut about the year 600-650 A. D. whereas other place it near the 8th century A. D.

The Portuguese into whose hands the islands passed into in 1534 from Sultan of Gujarat, are said to have wantonly destroyed or damaged the sculptures in the Elephanta caves. It is even said that a Portuguese Fidalgo (Portuguese nobleman) fired a big gun with several shots into the caves just to amuse himself with the echo—a costly pleasure, which damaged several pillars. Besides the human agencies which are responsible for the destruction, the accumulation of the rain water laden with the salt vapour were no doubt, responsible partially for the damage.

Soon after the island was taken over by the Portuguese, it was rented to a Portuguese nobleman for a yearly rental of about Rs. 60. In the rainy season, it is said, cattle took shelter in the caves in those days and soiled the flooring.

The Elephanta Island consists mainly of two portions, the western hill where the Great Cave is situated and the eastern hill where other important excavations exist. The eastern hill, which is the highest in the island, being nearly 600 feet high, is topped by a small dome of bricks, which is said to have been the remains of a Buddhist burial ground. The broken bricks are seen to this day. On the western hill there are the remains of a half-finished fort-like structure, the construction of which is said to have been started by Shivaji.

Some of the broken sculptures from Elephanta which were collected from the slopes of the hill have all been collected and preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay

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Goal of Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains in Sight

ued from page 6)

Training of Farmers

Government has undertaken amme for mass training of through peripatetic and nal types of courses. The etic training is of 3 days' while the vocational train- cultivation of crops is of days' duration. The scheme will 2,400 farmers in 1969-70.

Fertilisers and Manures

Co-operative societies have been encouraged by the Government to undertake the distribution of fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures under the general supervision of Zilla Parishads. The nitrogenous fertilisers are distributed to cultivators through the co-operative district wholesalers. The consumption of ammonium sulphate and other fertilisers is now on the increase. The turnover of fertilisers handled by Government is now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 crores a year. To make the fertilisers easily available to the farmers, one fertiliser factory is being setup in the co-operative sector.

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The Government of Maharashtra has done well to issue a handy volume called " Maharashtra 1968 ," through its Directorate of Publicity. As the preface to the publication makes clear, the presentation of facts faithfully follows the dictum " figures speak. " Achievements have been cited as against the targets envisaged and there is no attempt at *Suppressio veri and Suggestio falsi* so that the picture portrayed is faithful and in conformity with reality. In very many places, explanations have been offered for shortfalls in respect of unfulfilled targets. The publication provides sufficient material to the reader for judging what progress, the State of Maharashtra has independently made as a welfare State since it came into being on May 1, 1960.

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AS the publication is going to be an annual one, the presentation under notice will necessarily undergo revision and additions and alterations will continue to be made as they will be found necessary in order to make it increasingly useful. It will be easy to watch progress as from year to year. To public workers, journalists and students of current history in the State from the economic and statistical angle, the publication will surely be helpful. Suggestions from these people may be invited and considered by the compilers of this volumes.

Well Planned Chapters

The thirty-three chapters of the book into which it is divided are planned well, but they could be still more informative. For instance, it would be desirable if information about training of forest preservation personnel on page 81 in the Chapter Forests could well have been more detailed. Few people know that well-educated and social service-minded young men have excellent opportunities of promoting the country's forest wealth by taking up somewhat hard, but healthy service in that department. It would be nice if the Directorate could issue pamphlets on what the Coimbatore and Dehradun institutes do in this behalf for general information.

About Welfare Departments

All Chapters dealing with the work of the Welfare Departments supply valuable information, such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Forests, Fisheries, Development of Ports etc. The Chapter on Cultural Activities tells what the Board for Literature and Culture has done during the last eight years since its inception. Perhaps the same Chapter should have recorded the progress made in respect of the production of District Gazetteers in their revised form, translation in Marathi of the Gandhi Literature Volumes and history of the Freedom Movement. About a dozen volumes including several district gazetteers have been published but one fails to see this mentioned. This should have appropriately found place among cultural activities of the State. The Chapter on Labour Laws and Welfare is also one that would be read by all concerned—among them are working journalists—as it gives full information regarding all legislation up to date in that behalf.

By
T. V. PARVATE

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further southwards, there has been an exploitation of iron and more recently to a lesser extent of aluminium. This may eventually lead to subsidiary harbours and development of townships on the coastal strip south of Bombay. Bombay's industries are gradually spilling over on the mainland north and south to Nasik and Poona turning these mediaeval cities into hectic industrial centres. These industries are of the nature of feeder industries of Bombay. These areas are on the top of the Sahyadri range from which many rivers have their source and so has become the producer of hydro-electric power through a number of dams constructed in the catchment area. The water from these dams is made to descend over 2,000 feet to the coastal strip to generate electricity. Some of these dams are also built to provide irrigation to the dry areas of Central Maharashtra.

Sahyadri Performing a New Role

The Sahyadri ranges are thus fulfilling a new role assigned to them by history. From being merely a stone wall of hard rock between the coast and the plateau with well-known passes, it has become a feeder of western coastal industries, including Bombay's textile mills and the Central and Western Railways, a provider of electric power to the power-hungry west and a provider of water to the water-hungry east. The water provided through the lakes of this region has given rise to new types of industries in the Central belt bordered by the Godavari on the north and the Krishna in the south from the eastern part of Nasik, through Ahmednagar, Satara, Poona, Sangli and Kolhapur. This is the new sugar belt of Maharashtra. This industry, prospects of which were visioned by the far-sighted Ranade as early as 1899, is based entirely on agricultural produce and gives hope that in this region and further eastwards in Marathwada, new agro-industries might grow up if the power supply could be increased by further efforts, and irrigation facilities developed to optimum extent.

Nagpur and Chanda Districts

Towards the northeast where Maharashtra emerges out of the trap area, Nagpur and Chanda districts hold out a promise of not only agro-industries but also of mining. It is true that very fertile areas will always remain agricultural but the agriculture itself will take new forms and might also support new industries. The whole process of this transformation is yet in an infant stage but the outline is clear and the rise of the sugar industry during the last 35 or 40 years should be found encouraging for a little speculation of the future picture. Perhaps a Chapter on Maharashtra today and tomorrow from the socio-economic stand point contributed by some one of the stature of Prof. D. R. Gadgil or Shri C. D. Deshmukh in Maharashtra 1969 or Maharashtra 1970 would be highly appreciated.

★ ★ ★

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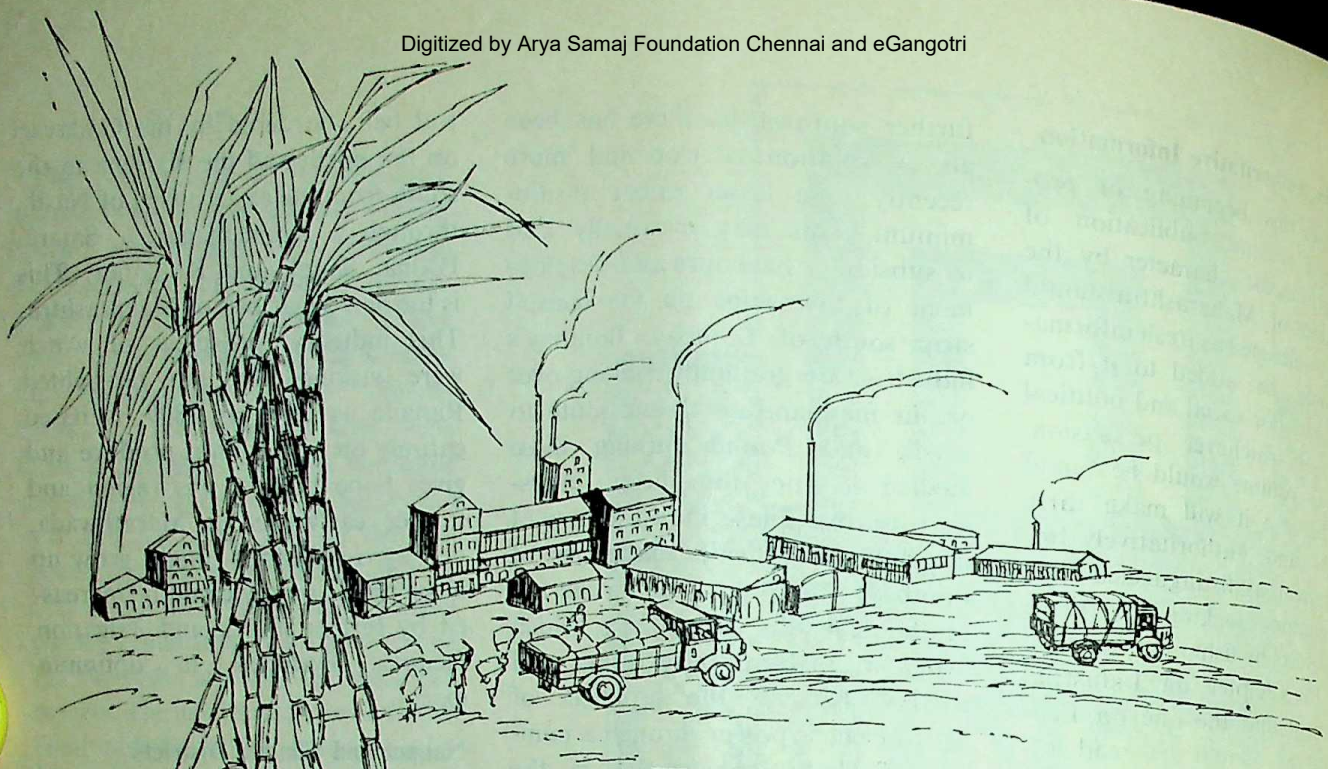

Co-operative Sugar factories in Maharashtra

The objective of the co-operative sugar factories is to minimise the cost of processing sugarcane and to maximise the proportion of the price of sugar actually paid to the producers of the raw material.

ON 17th May, 1969 the Union State Minister for Food and Agriculture distributed licences for 12 new sugar factories in Maharashtra. With the sanctioning of 12 new sugar factories the total number of sugar factories in co-operative sector of Maharashtra, will rise from 31 to 43 and this is a remarkable expansion of industry in co-operatives in the State.

In a decade or so co-operative sugar factories have come to occupy significant place in the sugar industry of India. The advent of co-operative sugar industry can be traced back to 1933. However, an effective starting point for co-operative sector in sugar industry was provided by the establishment of co-operative sugar factory at Pravaranagar in Maharashtra in 1950-51. This co-operative proved to be an outstanding success with the result that growers and State authorities elsewhere were inspired to promote similar organisations.

The Government took a policy decision to give preference to co-operative sugar factories for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. In pursuance of this policy 12 new co-operatives in Maharashtra were granted licences during the First Plan period. The co-operative sugar factories which were set up during the Second Plan period have been so successful in Maharashtra and as such also changed the economic life of the people of this areas to such an extent that the people in other areas having suf cient sugarcane crop were keen derive the same economic benefit setting up their own factories.

There are in all 31 co-operati sugar factories in Maharashtr besides the 12 new now to be se Out of this, 25 co-operative s factories are in production, factories are under erection and cases of remaining factories effo are being made to collect additio share capital from members.

The capital cost for setting an economic unit with a crushi capacity of 1250 MT per day is abo Rs. 220 lakhs. The Governmen sharecapital comes to Rs. 25 lakh It is significant to note the positio in Maharashtra in 1967-68 endin March. The State which had 27 o of 77 co-operative sugar factories the country, the State Governm contribution to share capital vari

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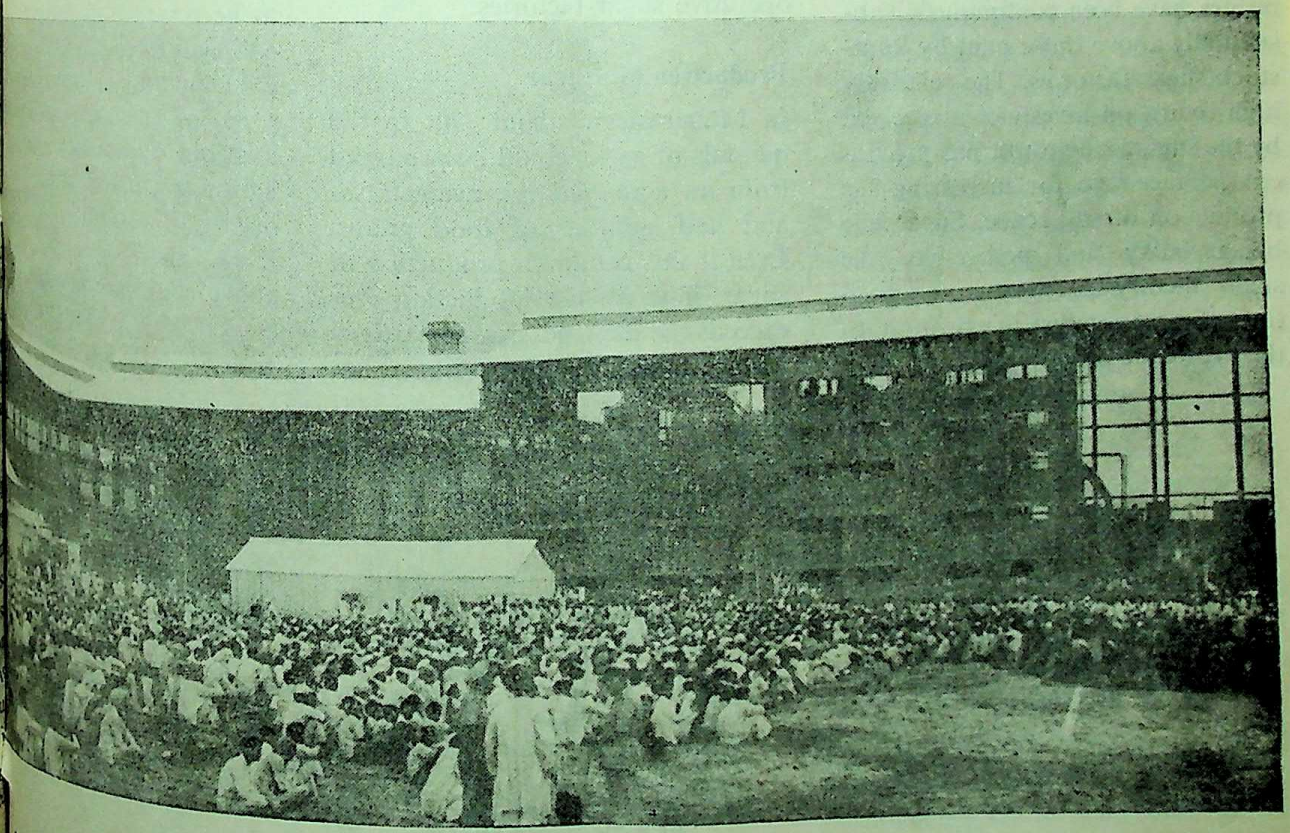
Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 15 factory except in case of ories where there was 20 rupees only and another for factories where there was lakhs only. Two factories, viz., and Pravaranagar have the share capital contributed State Government. Among ative sugar factories now in in India, the share capital by Shetkari Sahakari Karkhana at Sangli was the i.e., Rs. 98·71 lakhs of which ·11 lakhs was from grower alone. The average mem- per society is about 2,749 per centage of grower mem- total.

Co-ordination

Framework of the co-opera- ugar industry itself enables -ordination between the cane and the sugar factory in a way which is not possible in the joint-stock sector. The average co-operative sugar factory in Maharashtra is essentially owned by between 2,500 to 3,000 cane cultivators who are members of the co-operative sugar factory and have purchased its shares to the extent of Rs. 1,000 for every acre of cane they propose to crush at the factory. The interests of the cane grower and the co-operative sugar factory therefore coincide, in that the objective of both is to maximise the price paid for sugarcane. In the Joint stock factory, however, the interests of the factory and the cane producer clearly diverge since the objective of the joint stock factory would be to maximise its profits and dividends, some thing which cannot be reconciled with maximising the price paid for the raw material as would be the interests of the cane-grower. The clear diversion of interests between the producer of sugarcane and the joint stock factory is thus replaced in the co-operative sector by a mutually acceptable objective, that of maximising the income of the cane producer. This change in objective has its impact on certain major factors in the working of the sugar factory.

Relative Stability

Each member of the co-operative sugar factory is required to supply a minimum of 1 acre of cane for every share he holds. This linking of cane supply with share holding results in securing for the sugar factory its basic requirements of cane from a pre-defined area. The availability of cane will tend to fluctuate largely with the fluctuations in yields rather than jaggery prices. This relative stability in the availability of cane has itself enabled the co-operative sugar factories to work



Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kalamb in Marathwada

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more profitably and pay higher price for cane. This has, in turn, over the long run, developed members' loyalty minimising the diversion of cane to jaggery and itself enabled the more profitable working of co-operative factories. The fact that the source of supply of sugarcane is pre-determined in the case of a co-operative sugar factory also enables it to take positive steps to develop its cane and co-ordinate the availability of the said cane with the crushing programme of the factory.

Eeonomic Incentive

The objective of the co-operative sugar factory being that of maximising the income of the cane producer, it has both given him the financial resources for development of his cane and provided the economic incentive for doing so. The average prices actually paid for sugarcane by co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra have been continuously substantially above those paid by joint-stock sugar factories. The relatively high return on investments received by the sugarcane grower has provided the incentive for increasing his production of sugarcane. Sugarcane being bulky and perishable, the sugar factory is almost in the position of a monopolist in relation to the sugarcane producer. To the extent that a co-operative sugar factory gives the cultivator the confidence that he will be paid the maximum possible price, it reduces the risk of growing sugarcane and increases the incentive to do. As a result, there has been a heavy increase in the production of sugarcane in recent years enabling the expansion of the co-operative sugar industry in Maharashtra.

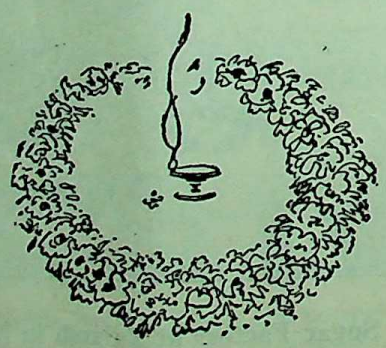
The highest sugar recovery percentage during the 1967-68 year which was 12·98 per cent was obtained by Krishna Karad Co-operative Sugar Factory followed by Warana Co-operative Sugar Factory with 12·86 per cent. Whatever sugar is produced in India, 30 per cent of the produce comes from co-operative sugar factories. Of this, 2/3rds of the produce is alone produced in Maharashtra. This alone will prove that Maharashtra is ahead of other States in manufacture of sugar in the co-operative sugar factories.

Production of Sugar

In Maharashtra about 70 to 80 quintals of sugar could be produced from an acre of land, against two and half quintals of food grains. Even if this results in production of sugar, if at all the production ever exceeds the demand, can be bartered with foodgrains. Maharashtra has abundance of land suited for cane cultivation and a few lakhs acres allotted to sugar factories would not cause any imbalance in the national economy. The sugar factory machinery is all indigenous and Maharashtra has a great potential for cane, so that raw material for sugar industry is also available here in plenty. The right policy would be to promote such crops in different parts of the country as are best suited to them depending on agro-climatic conditions.

Excellent Conditions for Cane Cultivation

If Maharashtra has excellent conditions available for cane cultivation, it should get its rightful place in the industrial map of the country so far as the production of sugar is concerned. Any consideration which would go against the promotion of sugar industry in Maharashtra would in the ultimate analysis, have to be regarded as being not in the national interest. With the sugar consumption in the country not reckoned at its normal level due to inadequate availability, there is hardly any danger of the production of sugar exceeding the demand. Even if this happens, as pointed out above, the excess sugar production could always be bartered with food-grains.



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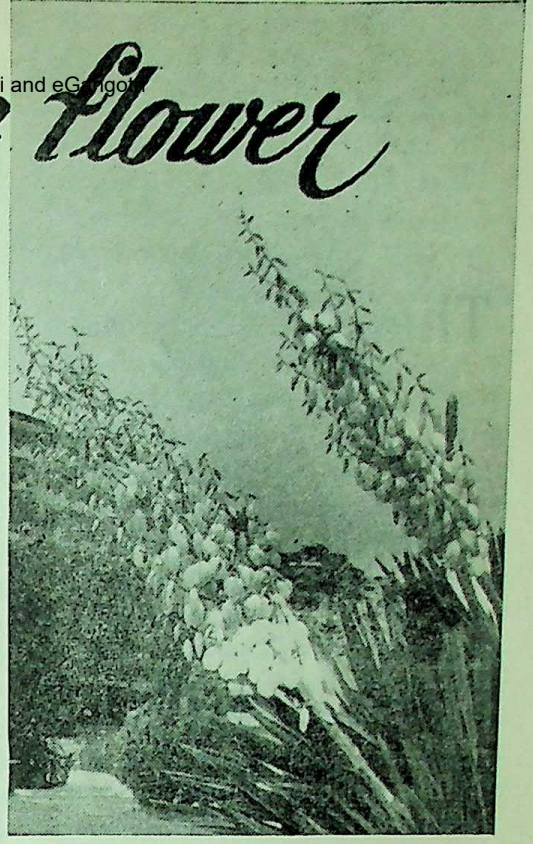
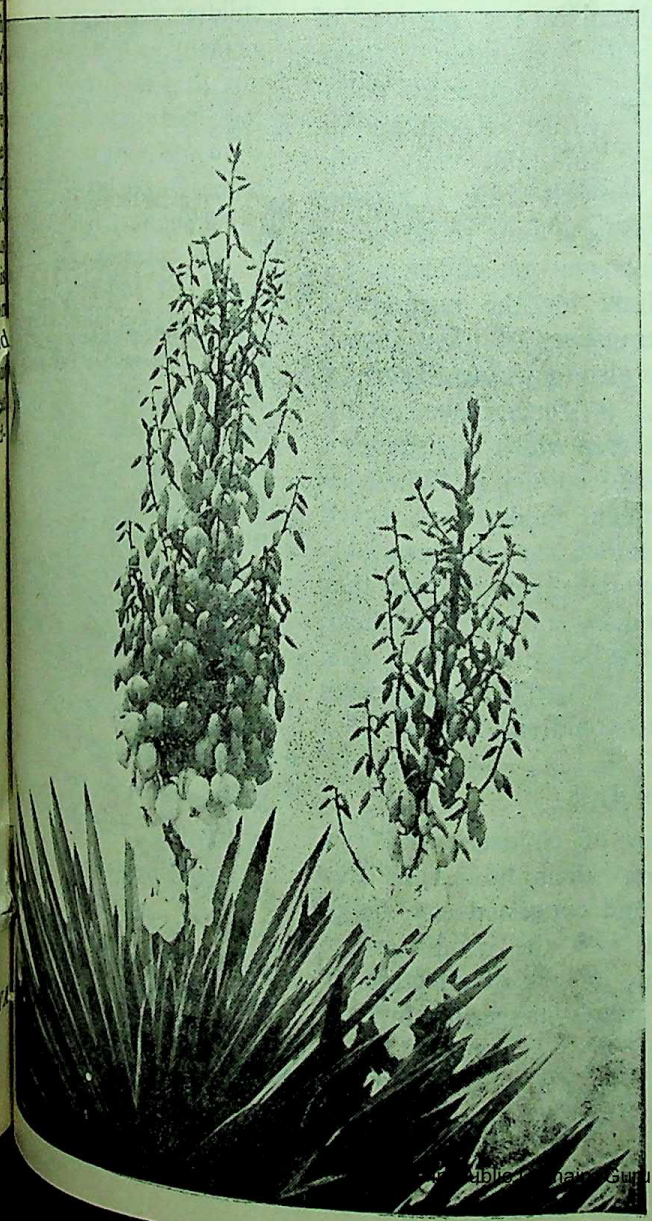
YUCCAS a rare flower



Lovely pictures on this page will give an idea of a graceful flower called 'Yuccas'. This rare flower bloomed in the Sachivalaya gardens in Bombay, during the month of July. Lasting for over two weeks, this flower added more beauty to the gardens. It belongs to the Natural Order Liliaceae, tribe Yucceae.

By

Dr. SAROJINI PAWAR



THE Yuccas in general are bold, stiff leaved plants suitable for lawn-planting, subtropical massing and few of them for use in flower-gardens. Many of them have showy flowers and they are native to the arid tablelands of Mexico and northward, also somewhat in West Indies and Eastern United States. All are striking plants, but few are commonly planted. They are cultivated for centuries; however, during the last forties or so a large number of artificial hybrids have been produced and introduced into cultivation, especially along the Mediteranean coast.

The plants are evergreen and they have fibrous, sword-shaped, long-pointed leaves, usually pungent and often toothed or fibrillose on the margin. The leaves arise mostly in rosettes at surface of ground or at the ends of trunk or branches.

The flowers are borne mostly hanging in large panicles which are supported on a scape arising from the apex of the plant or its branches. The flowers are graceful and showy

(continued on page 51

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The Problem of Missing Children

There has been adverse criticism, both in public and press about the inaction of the Police in detecting the cases of missing children. Though no existence of any organised gang of child-lifters in Bombay has been reported, the Police fully investigate all reported cases of missing children. The task will become easier if the people extend whole-hearted co-operation to the Police and also inspire parental awe and affection among the children so that they are not compelled to take the extreme step of leaving their houses.

FOR quite some time there has been considerable amount of ill-informed criticism on the subject concerning missing children, which has, far from achieving the objective of focussing attention of the public on this problem, only contributed to the spread of avoidable scare. It has, therefore, become very necessary to place before the public all the relevant facts in order to allay any fear lingering in their minds and to clear whatever misapprehensions they might have, regarding the handling of this problem by the Police.

At the outset, it may be stated in clear and unambiguous terms, that there have been no reports about the existence of any organised gangs operating in the great metropolitan city of Bombay, indulging in child lifting for the purpose of begging, after maiming them. There are many number of polio-stricken or disfigured children in the slums of the city who can be utilised for begging, should any one choose to do so. It is no doubt true that children are being utilised for the purpose of begging, transport of illicit liquor, pilfering as also for doing all sorts of odd jobs in furtherance of the nefarious trades which their parents and guardians indulge in. Whenever such delinquent children are picked up by the Police, they are invariably claimed by their parents and they are required to be restored to them, although the Police do make it a point to have the deserving cases admitted to Childrens' Homes.

Stupendous Task

The number of children who run away from their homes in this industrial and congested city, being dissatisfied with the conditions at home or due to lack of affection or control, is simply staggering. In 1968 alone, as many as 4,394 childre away from their homes. T these children in a vast city Bombay is a stupendous task. instance, identification from p graphs is not as easy as is gene believed. With all that, it mu said to the credit of the Bo Police, that they have done, o whole, a good job. The edu section of the public might no knowing this truth because mo the children who run away their homes hail from the fa which are illiterate and liv unhygienic conditions. Most of children return home some tim the other are recovered by police and restored to their par

But A Creditable Job

In 1968 alone out of the children who were reported mis as many as 4,382 were traced. not that the remaining 12 remained untraced. Experience shown that parents are anxio report to the Police about a mis child but very few of them ad to the practice of informing police as and when the mis child returns home. The result that at periodical intervals, po men are required to be sent ou check up whether any of the m children have since returned It sometimes happens that the nts, who had reported about missing child, have in the m while, shifted their place of dence-more often than not a porarily constructed hut. So times, as in the case of construc workers, it happens that they left the place for good, and so far the Police records are concern the child remains as untraced. W all that, it will be seen that number of children still untraced almost negligible.

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...keeps a child attached to its ... the love and affection which ...parents and guardians can ... upon it and the amount of ... that they can exercise over ...d. In the absence of these, if ... has run away from home, the ...s of its return depend upon to ...xtent, the outside world has ...ble to give it that, which was ...d it at home. Unless the treat... at home had become so ...rable, the child would nor... return back some time or the ... There were 2 cases reported ..., both unfortunately from ...ur, in which, inspite of best ... the missing boys could not be ... Both theses cases received ...derable publicity. It is true ... the boys Suhas Vinayak ...pande and Samuel Paul Sucheta ... not be traced inspite of all ...e efforts. Shri Deshpande has ... approaching various authori... all these days. The Police on ... part, have been keeping him ...ed about the efforts made. ... boys who knew Suhas had ...d that he was seen once in ...mber 1968 and last in February ...elling "peppermint", alone in ...ilway compartments of the ...our Branch. With the help of ... boys, plain clothed men were ...ut and a watch was maintained ...e railways for days. For obvious ..., these friends of Suhas could ...e taken out by the Police, very ... Widest publicity has been ... about this missing boy and ...men were sent out even out of ...y whenever the father or somebody else gave some clue or the other.

Regular Police Check Up

It is a little known fact that the Bombay Police publish a daily gazette called the "Criminal Intelligence Gazette" through which all information necessary from police point of view is disseminated amongst the members of the Police Force. Among other things, the details of missing children and full particulars of children who have been traced are published every day and circulated. Plain clothed men are sent out regularly to check film studios, theatres, parks, railway stations and such other places which pose an attraction to runaway youngsters. Wireless broadcasts are given and policemen are sent out at considerable expense even outside Bombay City, whenever definite information is received that the missing juvenile has gone to any particular place. The Commissioner of Police himself reviews the progress made in this respect at his weekly meeting with his Senior Officers.

Society Should Set Standards

What is called "kidnapping", more often than not, turns out to be a love affair case in which the young lovers run away from their places of residence. Quite often, they are border line cases and even where the girl is a major one, the parents report that she is a minor, in order to set the criminal law in motion. Reports have appeared in certain sections of the Press that 87 cases of kidnapping had been investigated by the Bombay City Police as on June 1, 1968. It may be pointed out in this connection that all these 87 cases have been detected. It is seen from a study of the facts of these cases that most of these cases arose out of love affairs. The influence of motion pictures depicting amorous scenes on adolescent minds has contributed to this state of affairs. It is the society which has to set the standard of morality and a general decline in the scheme of values is bound to affect the social structure of the community. But it would be rash to say that there is large scale kidnapping of young girls in Bombay City for the purpose of prostitution. Investigations have shown that most of the women who find their way into the brothels of Bombay come from the erstwhile four districts of Bombay State which have gone to Mysore and that they come from the poorer strata of society.

Protective Homes

In the process of implementing the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Children Act, the Bombay Police do carry out raids from time to time and take charge of young girls below the age of 21 who are being utilised for the purpose of prostitution and send them to the Protective Home. An idea of the Police action on this front can be had from the figures furnished by the Childrens' Home, Umerkhadi and the Protective Home, Chembur. There are today 519 children in the Children's Home, Umerkhadi, 27 girls in the Protective Home, Chembur and 25 girls in the Reception Centre, Chembur. * * *

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

On July 21, Shri R. K. Mhalgi asked the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, to grant permission to move a motion in the House to hail the landing of the man on the Moon, but the Speaker refused permission as there were differences of opinion amongst the Members in the House.

Budget Discussion

The House took up the budget demands for Irrigation and Power for discussion.

Initiating the discussion, Shri A. R. Gavhane criticised the slow progess of irrigation works. If the work progressed at this pace it would take two or three generations to bring all the land in the State under irrigation.

Shri S. G. Gholap, while supporting the demands, complained that less amount was being spent on Konkan for irrigation. Except for the Kal Project, there was no provision for any other irrigation works.

Provide Irrigation Facilities

Shri S. D. More said the most important responsibility of the Irrigation and Power department was to provide irrigation facilities in the scarcity areas of the State and the Government should pay attention to this problem from that angle. It was not in the interest of the State that people in the scarcity areas had to move from one place to another for the sake of their livelihood.

He called upon the Government to solve the water supply problem of scarcity areas on a war-footing.

Shri D. G. Walase complimented the Government on taking up the Kukdi Project and supported the demands.

Shri N. V. Ugale criticised the slow progress of constructing percolation tanks. In Marathwada and Konkan, there were no percolation tanks, he pointed out. He stressed the need for entrusting the work of constructing percolation tanks to expert engineers in order to avoid expenditure on repairing badly constructed tanks.

Centre Delays Clearance

Shri N. G. Patil supported the demands. He complained that the Centre was taking too much time for sanctioning the State projects. If the Jaikwadi Project was completed quickly it would immensely help increase the food production. He also stress d the need for making power available to Marathwada for its industrial development.

Minor Irrigation Projects Needed

Shri S. P. Kapagate said that minor irrigation projects produced immediate results and therefore, the Government should take up maximum number of small irrigation projects. He demanded that the work of rehabilitating the displaced persons and construction of dams should be simultaneously taken in hand.

Shri Mukundrao Alone supported the demands. He said that Chanda district produced lot of paddy and the Government should conduct a survey for providing maximum irrigation facilities to that district.

Shri G. T. Kalikate expressed dissatisfaction for not completing the Radhanagari Water Supply Scheme even to this date.

Shri S. A. Pathan supported the demands.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that the work on other projects in the State had not been completed for the last 10 or 11 years, but the work on such projects from which the Nanded district was going to get water supply were being done vigorously. He called upon the Government to decide promptly the question of seniority between the promoted employees and direct recruits.

Centre Neglecting State Projects

Shri S. B. Sawant said that the Government of India was neglecting the irrigation projects of Maharashtra State. The provision of crore for rural electrification was adequate. He said that construction of dams and bridges in Konkan would be advantageous to the people.

Old Tanks for Lift Irrigation

Shri R. J. Deotale said that old tanks should be made use of for lift irrigation schemes. He said that Vidarbha was lagging behind in the matter of lift irrigation schemes. He called upon the Government to withdraw the orders which necessitated formation of co-operative societies for implementing

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...tion schemes as far as Vidarbha ...concerned.

...ashri S. S. Sawant, K. B. ...ke, S. N. Deshmukh, R. B. ...and Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan ...participated in the debate.

...,000 Crores Needed

...ing to the discussion, Shri ...Chavan, Minister for Irrigation ...Power, said that according to ...tion Committee's Report, an ...nt of Rs. 2,000 crores would be ...ed to bring all the land in the ...under irrigation and the work ...d be completed by 1980. But ...added that he was doubtful ...her such a big provision could ...made and whether the projects ...d be implemented within the ...ated time.

...ress During Plan Periods

...ing information about the ma- ...and medium irrigation projects, ...Chavan said that during the ...Plan an area of 52,000 acres ...brought under irrigation and ...the Third Plan 3·17 lakh ...of land were brought under ...tion. It was expected that an ...up to 13·63 lakh acres would ...gated by the end of the Fourth ...and provision of Rs. 170 to ...ould be possibly made for the ...ts, Shri Chavan added. He ...the House that work on irriga- ...projects was not carried out ...but it would be seen from the ...ics that it was being done ...ble or two and a half times ...er.

...eaking on the progress of minor ...tion schemes, the Irrigation ...ister said that whereas in the First ...only 47,000 acres were irrigated ...minor irrigation schemes, the ...had gone up to 1·8 lakh acres in ...Third Plan. It was expected that ...Fourth Plan a provision of ...0 crores would be made for minor irrigation to cover about 1·70 lakh acres.

Power Supply Position Not Satisfactory

Shri Chavan said that the position regarding power supply was not satisfactory. Day by day the demand for electricity was increasing but the capacity of power generation was not commensurate with the demand. He pointed out that water and power were the basic needs for implementing development programmes and unless and until the Centre came to the aid of the State the problems in this regard would not be solved.

Immediate Central Clearance Essential

The Government of India should immediately give clearance to Maharashtra's hydro and thermal projects and sanction should be given to install four generating sets instead of two at the Koradi project. The Government had pleaded strongly for this with the Centre, Shri Chavan said.

If the Centre approved of these projects it would be possible to meet the demand for power in the State.

34 Projects Pending with the Centre

The Minister denied that the State Government did not pursue the matter after sending the plans of projects to the Centre for clearance and added that the State Government was always pressing the Centre to approve the projects. But, he said, the Central Government was not giving clearance to as many projects as we wanted them to give. He said that 34 projects of Maharashtra estimated to cost Rs. 351 crores were pending with the Centre for clearance. He demanded that the Union Government should empower the State Government to implement projects estimated to cost Rs. 5 to 7 crores. There was a need for decentralising the power in this regard especially as thousands of projects were sent to the Centre for approval. He also told the House that the Government had requested the Centre to extend the limit of cost of minor projects to Rs. 25 lakhs from Rs. 15 lakhs.

Emphasis on Irrigation Schemes in Scarcity Areas

Pointing out that the State Government had laid as much emphasis as possible on implementing irrigation schemes in the scarcity areas, Shri Chavan said that during the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 29·32 crores, out of the provision of Rs. 58 crores, was spent on the schemes in the scarcity areas. It was a question which concerned the life of about 70 lakh persons and if it was felt necessary that more amount should be allocated for the purpose, the Government would do the needful.

No Discrimination

The Irrigation Minister told the House that no discrimination was being made between different regions of State and said the allegation that more attention was being paid to Nanded district was not correct. Lands in Aurangabad and Parbhani districts would be irrigated by the Jaikwadi Project and an area of about 20,000 acres only in Nanded district would come under irrigation only when the II stage of the project would be completed.

Attention to Konkan

Referring to Konkan, Shri Chavan said that formerly it was thought that it would not be possible to take up irrigation projects there, but the State Government had now undertaken 17 schemes extimated to cost Rs. 2 crores even in Konkan. To step up the pace of construction works in Konkan, the Government

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had also strengthened the machinery. If the local people readily gave the lands for projects, the schemes proposed to be undertaken in Konkan would not lag behind. He said that Government had decided to take up the important scheme of blocking the mouths of creeks in Konkan.

Panshet First, then Varasgaon

Replying to a question as to why the Government was not starting work on the Varasgaon Project, Shri Chavan said that in that region there were two projects, namely Panshet Dam and the Varasgaon Dam. But the Government's policy was that the Panshet Dam which had burst should be repaired first and then the work on Varasgaon Project should be started. As soon as the Panshet Dam was repaired, the Varasgaon Project would be taken up in hand, Shri Chavan said.

Shri Chavan also told the House that the work on Kapari-Bhalawani Project would start in 1969-70.

The Government would definitely try to utilise the old tanks for lift irrigation. Referring to the question of seniority between promoted and selected employees, he said that it would not be possible for the Government to do anything now as both the disputing parties had gone to the Court. Even so, the Government wanted to have the benefit of the experience of both the parties to the dispute. He called upon the employees to act in a manner which would be mutually beneficial.

After the Minister's reply, the demands were voted by the House.

Discontent Among Agriculturists

On July 22, Shri R. K. Mhalgi and Shri L. B. Mankar moved a calling attention notice in connection with the discontent among the agriculturists of Sangli district arising out of stoppage of power supply by the State Electricity Board following the refusal to pay the bills for which the agriculturists had given reasons. The movers wanted to know the State Government's reaction.

Making a statement in response, Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Electricity, said that according to the regulations of the State Electricity Board the consumers receiving power for agricultural purposes had to pay a minimum rate for every H. P. of electricity. If the actual consumption of electricity was more than the prescribed minimum rate, the amount of the bill for actual consumption was realised. If the consumption was less than prescribed rate, the minimum charges were realised.

Shri Hiray said that the Board was authorised to disconnect power supply if the consumers did not clear the bills.

The village panchayat of Kundal had submitted a memorandum to the Government in which it had stated that as there were no rains in that part of the State for last 18 months, the wells had dried up completely and the electric motors installed on the wells were literally not put to use. But under the regulations of the State Electricity Board there was no provision to enable the Board not to charge the minimum rate if the electric motors were not used and therefore the Board had not been able to give any concession to the agriculturists in this regard.

Concessions Given

The Deputy Minister, however, pointed out that as it was noticed that the agriculturists could not afford to pay the minimum rate charged by the Board, the State Government had further reduced the rate considerably and the Gov ment was giving a grant-in-aid to Electricity Board to cover difference between the actual and the concessional rate. He that it would be seen from was stated above that the Gov ment had already taken steps to that the minimum rate charged the Board would be tolerable to agriculturists. The Board's ac to disconnect the power supply defaulters was legal, he added.

Workers' Strike

In response to another call attention notice moved by Sarva V. R. Kaldate and B. D. Killed in connection with the strike of workers of Messrs. Garware Nyl at Pimpri, from July 2 and the disc tent among the workers as Government had declared the ind try as a public utility servi Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister Labour, made a statement in House.

Minister's Statement

Shri Tidke, giving the backgrou of the strike, said that two mont back the Poona Labour Union sta ed enrolling the workers of Garware Nylon and on June 1 1969, the Union, on behalf of workers, in a letter written to Deputy Labour Commission Poona, made certain demands. T case was sent to the Assistant Labo Commissioner for amicable setti ment. As there was no favourab response from the management the workers' demands there was atmosphere of strike. On June 17, th Labour Union again wrote to th Deputy Labour Commissioner an informed him that the Manager o the Garware Nylon had transferred Shri Varhade to Bombay vindictively As the discussions held in this con nection could not succeed, the Union decided to go on an indefinite stri

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June 30, 1969. As soon as the Labour Commissioner came about the impending strike, a joint meeting of both the on June 27 but on behalf of management it was stated that were not prepared for a joint ssion and therefore no meeting be held. Again another unsuccessful effort was made to hold meeting on June 30. Even the Union postponed the sed strike from June 30 at the ce of the Assistant Labour ssioner. On July 1, 1969, rs the took a secret ballot and on strike from July 2.

ity Service

Tidke told the House that State Government declared, June 24, 1969, the industmanufacturing nylon and er filament as public utility es under the Industrial Disputes, 1947. On July 12, the entatives of the Union met Labour Commissioner and informhim that the strike would be drawn if they were taken back t a break in service and t taking any action against kers for going on strike. Later Labour Minister and the Labour ssioner held negotiations with e parties and made a suggestat no action should be taken the workers who had participin the strike and it was accepby the management on July 19. Labour Commissioner, accordinformed the representatives Union.

tiations in Progress

negotiations on other points g out of the strike were going ll. Efforts were being made ably settle the dispute.

Tidke explained why the rnment had to declare the and polyster filament industry as a public utility service. He pointed out that 60 per cent of the total nylon production in the country was made in Maharashtra and that as it was a continuous manufacturing process, the production would have suffered entailing a daily loss of Rs. 7·50 lakhs and which would have resulted in the consequent loss of excise duty, wages, etc.

Shri Tidke appealed to both the parties to arrive at an amicable settlement and end the strike.

Budget Discussion

Later, the House discussed the budget demands for Food and Civil Supplies.

Shri Ram Mahadik moved a cut motion of Re. 1. He said that Government had erred in entrusting the responsibility of foodgrains distribution to the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association. He said that some of the office-bearers of the Association had indulged in black marketting of sugar.

Replying, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, said that Government had prosecuted the blackmarketeers and also gone in appeal to the High Court to enhance the sentence awarded to them. The concerned office-bearers had been arrested and investigation was in progress. He said that Government was not neglecting the matter.

The Minister said that the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association was distributing foodgrains to 771 shops and if there was any suggestion that the work should be entrusted to some other organisation, the question would be considered. But it would not be possible to immediately withdraw the agency given to the Association.

As Shri Mahadik was not satisfied with the Minister's reply, the cut motion was put to voice vote and rejected by the House.

Shri R. B. Munj moved another cut motion to discuss the misappropriation of 1,000 bags of rice in January 1967. The bags were sent to Ratnagiri district from a centre in Kolaba district. Shri Munj said that although two years had passed the crime had not been detected. He expressed his suspicion that some officials of the Civil Supplies Department were involved in it.

Replying, Shri Vartak said that the crime was being investigated by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime Branch, Railway, Poona. In this connection a contractor and two persons had been arrested. If it was noticed that some officials were involved in it suitable action would be taken against them. The Government would not ignore such cases, he added. After the Minister's reply, Shri Munj withdrew his cut motion.

General Discussion

Initiating the general discussion, Shri L. B. Mankar said that on account of inexperience the Government was changing rules and policy regarding the monopoly purchase scheme every year.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that Government deserved compliments on lifting statutory rationing at Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur. The prices were falling on account of Government's policy. He requested that quota of rice given in the ration shops in Bombay should be increased.

Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya said the employees of the Civil Supplies Department connived at the malpractices which take place while distributing food grains to the ration shops. He demanded that the Government should hold enquiries

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against such employees. He expressed dissatisfaction as the Government was storing its food grains in private godowns. The public exchequer was put to great loss on account of the huge rent that the Government was paying for the private godowns.

Shri S. S. Bondre praised Shri H. G. Vartak for improving the conditions in the Civil Supplies Department. He asked the Government to permit the agriculturists to sell a certain portion of their jowar produce wherever they liked. Similarly, he requested the Government to fix a floor price of gur for giving protection to gur producers.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that as the monopoly purchase scheme had almost become a permanent scheme, the Government should construct warehouses for storing the food grains and the Government should also take sufficient care to see that food was not wasted. He also called upon the Government to take necessary steps to bring down the prices of groundnut oil.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri M. N. Gogate, L. R. Hatankar, S. A. Pathan, B. K. Deshmukh and K. T. Sangle.

On June 23, a calling attention motion was moved by several members of the House, regarding the incidence occurred in Chopdaj village in Baramati Taluka of Poona District when about 50 Harijan women and men were treated most unhumanly by the non-Harijan people in the village, because the Harijans took water from the public well and the reaction of the Government over this incidence.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home made a statement in the House in connection with the above motion.

Shri Patil stated that a well has been constructed at Chopdaj, by the Zilla Parishad, which is used by the non-Harijans of the village. There is another well in Harijan locality which is used by the Harijans. In summer it was difficult to get required water from well, as the well and canal were dried. From the inquiries it was learnt that on June 17, Shri Babu Somty Gaikwad fetched water from the public well, constructed by the Zilla Parishad. Next day, i.e., on June 18, when the Sarpanch of the Village called Shri Gaikwad, about 70-80 Harijans also gathered at that place. Later the Sarpanch asked Shri Gaikwad to state on the Stamp paper that he would not draw water from the public well hereafter. When Shri Gaikwad asked what was the necessity of such statement, he was beaten by some people in the mob. On June 18, some 6 Harijans of the village met the District Officer, Poona, when he was on tour at Wadgaon-Nimbalkar and they narrated the whole incidence to him. The District Officer ordered the local police and the Tahsildar to go to Chopdaj and to make such arrangements that hereafter there will not be any restriction for any Harijan for drawing water from the public well. They went to the village and gave instructions to the villagers and then the villagers granted permission to the Harijans. But recently it had been noticed that some unknown persons dropped some dirt in the well and the water became impure, even a dead dog was thrown near the well.

On July 17, a Superintendent of Police (Rural) personally went to Chopdaj and he inquired the Harijan men and women about the treatment they received from the villagers but nobody told him anything that they were harassed or troubled by the villagers. The Harijans told the Superintendent of Police that the allegations that the Harijan women received bad treatment. The reports that the Harijans were cruelly beaten by the non-Harijans, also were false. Thus the reports appeared in the newspapers regarding such bad treatment as false, the Minister stated.

From the above statement it will be seen that all the allegations are baseless, and the only fact is that Shri Gaikwad was beaten on June 18, and some unknown persons threw dirt in the public well.

Later Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing and the Chairman of the Joint Committee to which the 'Bombay House Repairs Bill' was sent, put a resolution asking the date of submitting the report of the said Committee, extended upto July 24, 1969.

Raising a point of order Shri Rambhau Mhalgi said that the Government should have approached the House for the extension of the time-limit earlier. He also asked whether it was in keeping with the rules to ask for such extension on the same day when the report is to be submitted to the House. Shri L. B. Mankar supported the views expressed by Shri Mhalgi.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Chairman of the House stated that such precedent had occurred in earlier cases and the House had granted the permission for the same. He also added that asking for extension of the time-limit is legal.

Shri Mhalgi said that the explanation should be given to the House why the Joint Committee could not finish its work in the fixed period.

Shri Uddhavrao Patil and Shri Shyamkant More criticised the incident.

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Mohite, Minister for Housing
that the situation was such
the end they could not get
that when the work will be
If the permission for the
of the time-limit would
been asked earlier and if we
not have been able to finish
work in the extension period,
we would have compelled
more extensions. So to avoid
the extension was asked on the
for the submission of the

a discussion on the demands
department of the Food and
Supplies was continued in the

K. T. Sapale demanded that
difference of the supply of sugar
urban and rural area should

Shyamkant More criticised
abolishing of the statutory
ing, and said that this decision
taken with a farsighted view.

T. S. Memjade complimented
Government for this decision.
Rambhau Mhalgi, V C.
P. A. Kinalekar, S. S. Sawant
pressed their views.

Datta Samant demanded that
tutory rationing in Bombay
not be abolished.

M. B. Sangvikar and Anna-
Gite complimented the
ment for the improved Food
in the State.

ing to the discussion, Shri
Vartak, Minister for Food
that the farmers and the
ers are benefitted due to the
ly Procurement Scheme.
purpose behind this scheme is
protection to the commodities
farmers, and the same is mostly
If this scheme would not
ted the Food situation in
tra would have become
He assured that the

Government will try to remove the drawbacks in this scheme but it will not be discontinued.

Refuting to the objection that the Government takes whole of the crop from the farmers, Shri Vartak said that the Government collects only 8 per cent jowar, and 13 per cent paddy of the whole produce, and the remaining is left with the farmers, so the allegations are false.

The scheme for fixing up the rates of the Gur will not be formed in a haste. This problem will be considered with the fixation of the rates of other commodities, he said.

The difficulties of kerosene supply are removed and now kerosene will be supplied from the Oil Refinery in the State. The 47,000 Megaton units of the State are increased upto 52,500 Megaton by the Centre.

Shri Vartak said that the Food situation in the State is satisfactory and there is a quota of food which will last for next four months.

On July 24, after the question hour, the report of the Non-official Bills and Resolutions Committee was presented before the House.

Later Sarvashri Gulabrao Ganacharya, S. P. Kapgate and Hashu Advani moved a calling attention motion regarding the incidence in the Saint George's Hospital, when a 12-year old girl was suddenly disappeared from the hospital and the reaction of the Government over it.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, made a statement in the House, in connection with the above motion.

Dr. Zakaria's Statement

Kumari Luiza Alwares aged about twelve, C/o Mariyan Alwares, Bhandup Shiwaji Nagar, Upadhya Chawl, R. No. 1, Agra Road, Bombay-78, first reported in the Out Patieuts' Department on 24th February 1969 under O.P.D., No. 03947 for chronic tonsilitis neck glands. She was advised tonsilectomy and was asked to come on 14th July 1969. She reported on that day in the Out Patients' Department and was admitted under Dr. J. M. Mehta, Honorary E. N. T. Surgeon in Ward VIII, Cot 8/11A at 10-10 a.m.

She was examined by the House Surgeon, her case papers were prepared and the consent of the parent was to be obtained for operation. She was, however, found missing from the ward at 3-00 p.m., on the same day wearing her own clothes. A report was sent to R.M.O the House Surgeon under Dr. Mehta by a nurse at 3-00 p.m. The House Surgeon informed the C.M.O. on duty. The R.M.O. instructed the Janitor to inform the Police ; but the Janitor failed to inform the Police on the same day. Action is being taken against the Janitor for her failure to inform the Police immediately.

Enquiries with the Lamington Police Station on 23rd July 1969, revealed that one Mrs. Gomes observed one girl about 8 to 9 years old on 14th July 1969 at 9-00 p.m. at Proctor Road with white printed frock and a spot on left cheek. Again on 15th July 1969 at about 9-00 a.m. she found the same girl in the compound. She did not talk even on repeated questioning by the said lady. She was brought to the Lamington Road Police Station at 9-50 a.m. and was registered under name of Mammua in the Police Station. As no whereabouts of her parents could be found, she was sent to the children's Home, Dongri, on the same day and admitted there. The girl is since handed over to the father Anthony Marian Alwares by the Presidency

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Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Bombay, under No. AU/854—15th July 1969, dated 21st July 1969 and she was taken by the father from the Children's Home, Dongri at 5-05 p.m.

Demands on Education & Social Welfare Department

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, presented the demands of their respective departments, in the House.

Shri B. D. Killedar asked permission for putting a cut motion regarding the decision of the Poona University to increase the fees. Shri Uddhavrao Patil and Rambhau Mhalgi supported it. However the permission was refused by Shri T. S. Bharde, Chairman of the House, on the ground that the question mentioned above did not come under the jurisdiction of the House.

Another cut motion was put by Shri Shyamkant More, on the alleged harrasement of Harijan women by the villagers of Chopadaj in Baramati Taluka, and on the lowerclass people and the failure of the Government in removing it.

Shri More said that it is essential that the Social Welfare Department should take initiative in getting the rules implemented properly. He also added that the situation in the Chopadaj village is tense and the Government should take serious action against it.

Supporting the cut motion, Shri Mhalgi said that the Department of Social Welfare is performing a role of an onlooker only. For the implementation this department depends upon the Revenue and Police department.

Shri Ganacharya also supported the cut motion, and said that such incidences do happen twice or thrice in the State. The down trodden people in a village being very few, a frightening atmosphere is created among them, so the Government should take some action in this connection he requested. Sarvashri Sharad Pawar, K. N. Ghatge, and T. Memjade also participated in the discussion.

Shri Bharaskar's Statement

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, replying to the above discussion, said that he had been to Poona and collected the detailed information about the incidence. The reports appeared in the newspapers were exaggerated, he said, in this connection two persons were arrested. He also stated that regional committees would be formed to make inquiry into such cases and a question of appointing a special police squad was also under consideration.

Shri More was not satisfied with the Minister's statement and expressed his astonishment over the fact that only two persons were arrested in this case.

The cut motion was put to vote by Shri Bharde, but was rejected by the House.

Budget Demands

Later a general discussion on the budget demands was held in the House.

Commencing the discussion, Shri Uddhavrao Patil said that it is not proper to make less provision in the budget for the department of education and to give 7th rank for the same. It will have adverse effects.

He suggested that the School-education should be made free upto the age 14.

Sarvashri S. G. Nakhate, Hashu Advani, Danis Emor, Dnyaneshvar Khaire also participated in the discussion.

Shri Athalye suggested that the limit of Rs. 1,200 per annum income of the guardians of the students for getting free education should be raised to Rs. 3,600 per annum.

Shri Homi Taleyarkhan suggested that the education on Pre-university level should be made free. He also requested the Government that the difference between the pay-scales of the professors in the University and that of the college-professors should be removed.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that the Government should pay attention to the primary schools in the Satpura Region. There are 24,00,000 Adivasis in the State he informed and said that Departments of Education and Social Welfare should make efforts for the welfare of the Adivasis.

Shri B. D. Killedar criticised the decision of the Poona University to increase the fees. He said that in the Primary Schools of the poor Cantonment area, fees are still accepted for the students. Sarvashri Prataprao Bhosle, R. P. Vaidya, G. T. Kalikate also participated in the discussion.

Shri B. S. Kore suggested that the series Training Institutes should be started at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur so that Maharashtrian students will not lag behind in the examinations like I.A.S., and I.P.S.

Shri Brahmadeo Mane expressed that as a result of the wrong decision of the Kher Committee, Maharashtrian students secured poor knowledge of English language during the period of last 20 years, and they had to remain satisfied with getting the services on the level of District Officers. This policy should be immediately changed and English should be made compulsory at least to 7th standard he said. Sarvashri

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Kaldate, T. J. Memjade, V. G. Kare and S. S. Sawant participa- in the discussion and made some sections.

After the proceedings were ad- ned for the day.

ucation Minister's Reply

July 25 Shri M. D. Chaudhari, ister for Education, while ing to the budgetary demands Education said that correct re regarding the matter of ation should be presented re the people.

Referring to the criticism by e of the members that the Go- ment had curtailed its financial in education the Minister said it was not true. In 1960-61 provision of Rs. 23 crores 22 s was made the percentage in budget being 19·5. In 1968-69 74 crores 74 lakhs were spent percentage being 20·8 in the get.

hough from the view point of le's aspirations and educational nsibilities of the Government e is a great need for more ce for education but this ion will have to be considered tional level and in accordance the priorities given by the ning Commission. He further ed that due to the lack of ce it is not possible to provide education till the age of 14. larly the responsibility in this er does not lie with the State ernment alone. The age of ssion to the primary schools ld be changed from 6 years to ers is under Government's con- ation and a provision of 13·5 crores will have to be made that.

penditure on Education

le replying to the criticism more expenditure is incurred on higher and secondary education than on the primary education, the Minister said that this was not true as the expenditure on primary and secondary education is increasing day by day. During 1960-61 the expenditure on primary education was Rs. 12 crores 71 lakhs which will come to Rs. 31 crores 65 lakhs in 1969-70. Similarly on secondary education an amount of over Rs. 5 crores was spent during 1960-61, which is expected to rise upto Rs. 23 crores 76 lakhs in 1969-70. From these figures it will be clear that the expenditure on education is on the increase.

Training Colleges

Regarding the teacher's training the Minister said that almost 100 per cent. S.S.C. passed teachers have undergone training and training colleges have been established in each and every district for the primary teachers.

The Education Minister further informed the House that the Government has made provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for the construction of primary school buildings in rural areas. With this amount the construction work of incompleted school buildings since 1965 will be completed.

Medium of Instruction

About the criticism regarding the medium of instruction in the Universities he said that the autonomy given to the Universities is not arbitrary one. As Government had accepted the principle of switching over to regional languages in the Universities, its implementation will be done steadily and gradually. He informed the House about the efforts made by the Government in adopting Marathi as medium of instruction in Nagpur, Poona and Marathwada Universities. He said that Bombay University was also thinking in that direction. Although Marathi medium can be accepted in certain fields yet in higher studies students from this State may have to face some difficulties. He urged the Universities to participate in the literacy drive. He also informed of the efforts of the Universities in the matter of mass education. He also said that the Government had undertaken a powerful programme of upgradation of secondary schools in Marathwada. He further said that among 14,787 primary schools in the State ; English subject is taught in 13,272 primary schools. Government is considering to make English compulsory from standard V onwards. He said that for improving the standard of physical education the Government has decided to give Shiv Chhatrapati Awards to students showing good performances in this field.

Purpose of Education

The Education Minister said in strong terms that the Government should not give guarantee to provide employment to all the educated persons. The educated people should enter the field of agriculture and other occupations. He said the purpose of education is not so narrow as to get job or attain knowledge only. But the real goal of education is to create new human values which can satisfy higher aspirations. This task of creating new values cannot be accomplished by budget estimates alone. For this, parents, social workers, teachers and educational institutions, etc., should co-operate, so that the future of the new generation will be brighter. Concluding his speech he exhorted the teachers and the students to remain aloof from politics.

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Social Welfare Minister's Reply

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, while replying to the debate on the demands of his Department said that Social Welfare Department's work should not be measured in economic terms. The progress made in this field is the real criterion for any measurement and the responsibility in this matter does not lie with the Government alone but every body should understand the rols in this field.

He further said that expenditure incurred on adivasis is less than that on backward classes for the number of the latter is greater than the adivasis. For the progress of adivasis 44 adivasi blocks have been formed in the State and grant is given to them for various development activities. The Government is also considering to increase the financial aid to them for constructing houses.

The Government will make effort to give representation to backward classes in co-operative movement. In order to probe into the grievances of the backward classes Divisional Committees will be appointed. Similarly for removal of untouchability and for investigation of their grievances a High Level Committee is considering to establish a special police squad under the Social Welfare Department. All the Departments have been advised to employ the backward class people according to the proportion of seats reserved for them. After both the Ministers' replies the demands of the Education and Social Welfare Departments were passed.

Demands on Rural Development

The Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri V. B. Hiray, placed before the house the budgetary demands of the Rural Development Department on July 28.

Initiating the discussion, Shri S. S. Sawant said that despite heavy expenditure incurred on the employees of the Panchayat Samitis, no considerable work is done by them. The Government should take over the task of education from the Zilla Parishad's working as the work is not satisfactory and the frequent transfers of the teachers are also a hinderance to the progress of education he added. Shri A. N. Phalke supported the demands.

Shri R. B. Munj said that out of 7,000 posts of gramsevaks, only about 4,000 were filled by the Government. The remaining vacancies should therefore be filled by the Government, he said.

Shri Bhiku Bhilare demanded that the Government should give more financial assistance to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis for the development programmes.

About untouchability Shri Shyamrao Kapgate said that the problem is becoming very serious since independance. The Government therefore should implement the Palemode Scheme at the places where the Harijans Adivasis and the down-trodden live, he added. He also expressed dissatisfaction at Bhandara Zilla Parishad saying that it paid no attention at the development of Primary Schools.

Shri Suleman Khan Pathan demanded that as far as possible more and more villages should be provided independent and autonomous kind of Panchayats in order to make their functioning smooth.

Shri R. M. Ghangare criticised the administration of Wardha Zilla Parishad and demanded that a committee should be appointed for improving the administration and working of Zilla Parishads.

Shri V. A. Darade said that during the Gandhi Centenary year, more villages should be provided village panchayats for the general conditions in the villages have not improved to a great extent.

Supporting these demands Shri Chandrakant Patil said that the M. L. As. should be appointed on the various committees of the Zilla Parishads in order to control their administration.

Drinking Water Supply in villages

The Deputy Minister Shri V. B. Hiray while replying to the discussion said that during the Gandhi Centenary year more and more villages will be supplied the drinking water. So far 15,290 wells have been sunk in the villages of the State and the work is in progress in another 1,807 villages, he further said.

The four districts which suffered a heavy loss due to the earthquake, were given a priority and they were given the grant of Rs. 80,88,000, the Deputy Minister informed the House.

Financial Aid to Zilla Parishads

Regarding the improvement of the administration of the Zilla Parishads the Deputy Minister said that the Government has extended financial aid to various Zilla Parishads. The Palemode Scheme has proved a success in Thana and Nasik districts, and it has been further implemented in the four districts of Yeotmal, Chanda, Bhandara and Amravati.

About the transfers of the teachers, the Deputy Minister clarified that Zilla Parishads were directed that such transfers of the teachers should be made only in the month of April and May, if transfers were made after these months, the Government would look into the matter.

(continued on page 50)

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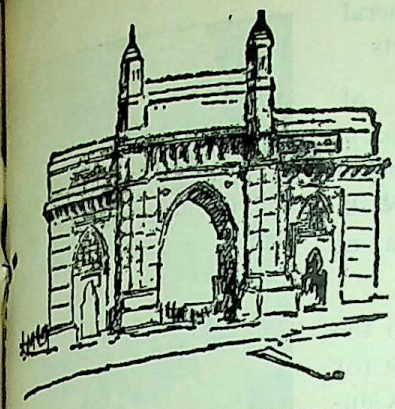


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

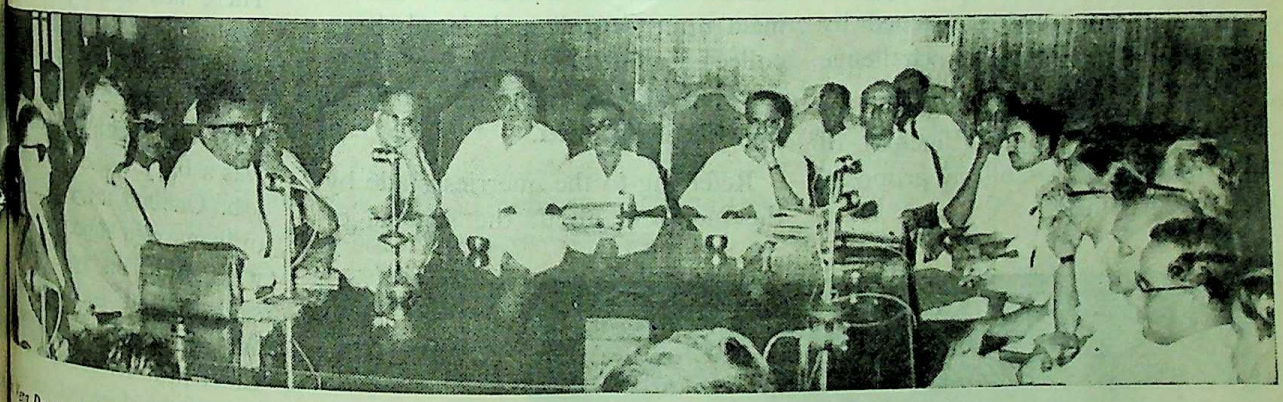
...nal Harmony Essential For ...thy Society

...EASURES to prevent the ...reach of communal harmony ...out of conventional practices ...al days of different commu... were generally discussed by the ...g Committee of the State ... Committee on National ...ion at its first meeting held ...ivalaya on August 5.

...e Chief Minister, Shri V. P. ... who presided over the meeting and mischiefmongers, he added, should be put down ruthlessly and a strong feeling created against such elements.

Members made a number of suggestions to achieve unity among the various sections of the society. One of the suggestions was that the work of national integration was so important that the committee should meet frequently for implementing the programme. It was also suggested that religious education should be imparted to students through schools and colleges and the basic unity of all religions should be inculcated in them. A member thought that on many occasions a group of persons plan disturbances and they try to find out excuses to carry out their plans. Another member suggested that the problem of national integration should be solved on the basis of secularism and modernism. It was also suggested by a member that festivals should be celebrated by different communities jointly in the villages.

A seven-member steering committee under the chairmanship of Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University was formed to prepare a working plan for achieving national integration, which will be discussed at the next meeting of the standing committee. The other members of the steering committee are Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri N. G. Goray ; Shri Bacharaj Vyas, M.L.C. Shri G. H. N. Banatwala, M.L.A. ;



...ra Dean, Professor of Inter-national Development of Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University, is ... here giving a talk on Problems and Priorities of Development at the Committee Room, Sachivalaya, on July 28. ...e Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Shri B. B. Paymaster and other officers are also seen in the picture.

...d the need for communal ...y in the society and said that ... small incident would disturb ...e of the society. Shri Naik ... national integration was the ... all progress and, therefore, ...ld give deep thought to this ... The anti-social elements

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Shri Hamid Dalwai and Prof. Ramanujan.

Gandhian Way of Life Would Alone Bridge Differences Between Man and Man

Acharya Dharmadhikari's Views

The Veteran sarvodaya leader Acharya Dada Dharmadhikari said recently that Gandhian way of life would alone bridge the differences in a society. Shri Dharmadhikari was delivering a lecture at the Government Law College organised by the University of Bombay on the occasion of the Gandhi centenary celebration.

Shri Dharmadhikari added that while the man had succeeded in reducing the distance between the earth and universe the petty differences of caste creed languages etc. were on the increase which had imperilled the real social revolution.

Shri Dharmadhikari appealed to the youth to critically study the revolutionery thought preached by Gandhiji and accept the challenge of changing time.

Shri T. K. Tope, Principal of Government Law College, proposed a vote of thanks.

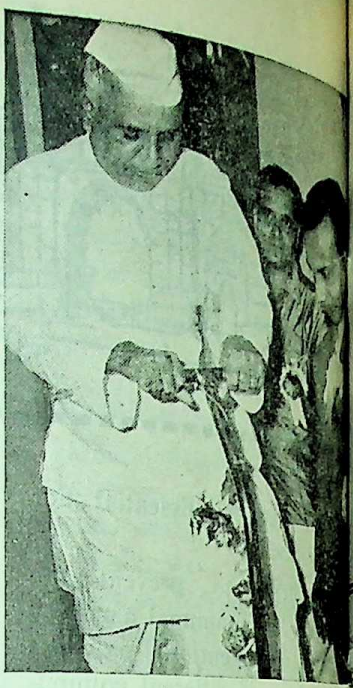
Consultative Committee of General Administration Department Meets

The Consultative Committee of the General Administration Department held its informal meeting under the chairmanship of Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at Sachivalaya, on July 30.

The Chief Minister agreed to the suggestion made at the meeting for distribution of the copies of Gandhian literature, books published by the Government, specially reference books, to the libraries in the State in the form of grants. He also agreed to the proposal made at the meeting that the grants given to the libraries at the fag end of the year should be given much earlier so that it would be possible for them to purchase good books.

Referring to the History of the Freedom Movement, the Chief Minister said that writing of the history of the movement up to the year 1930-31 had been completed and information about the movement up to 1947-48 had already been collected. Efforts were being made to complete the work as early as possible, he added.

Referring to the querries made by the members about the scheme of



Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Union Home Mi is seen trying 'Health walker' while a augurating the Slim-Well Gymnasi at Bombay on August 4.

encyclopaedia, the Chief Mi said that the scheme was expect be completed by the year 1 There was also a possibility th might take a little more time bu assured that the work would no left incomplete. He said that work of preparing the encyclop was a big job and a different typ job. One might not see any co outcome of it at present but th was going on systematically. said that he had himself go Wai twice and seen the work. Chief Minister added that the ing work of encyclopaedia w a special nature. At present Government Printing Presses as as the private printing presses shown their inability to take up work. With a view to printing books in a proper manner expeditiously the Governm had taken a decision to start a p ing press at Wai for that purp When the work of printing encyclopaedia would be over

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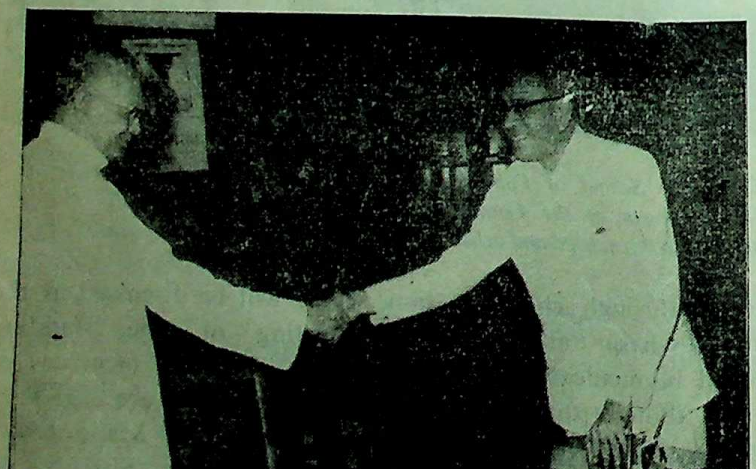

Shri Jayprakash Narayan, the veteran sarvodaya leader, called on Chief Minister V. P. Naik at Sachivalaya. on July 24.

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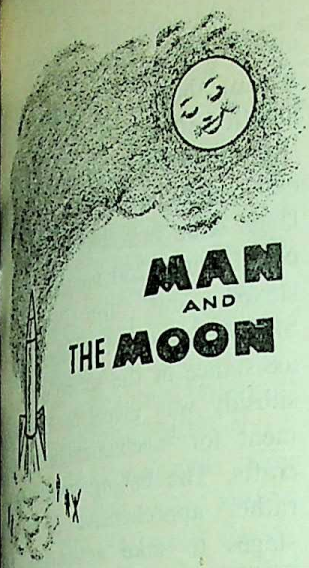

BY
M. A. DESHPANDE
Poona.

Man landed on the moon;
it is really too soon !
In the history of Science and mankind,
there is no incident of parallel kind.
The victory has shaken the unshaken,
It appears as if our beliefs are broken.
Let us wish all the best who venture
and as a result, they ultimately conquer !

---

s would be utilised for printing r books, he said.

bout the freedom fighters, the l Minister accepted the suggestion of honouring them at a specially nised functions. He said that District Collectors had been ly sounded in this connection. Naik said that so far under the me of providing financial assistance to the freedom fighters, the rnment had taken decision on cations of 12,500 persons and cations of 9,740 persons had ly been granted. From among nctioned applications in 8,390 lump sum financial assistance en given. In 1,350 cases life-monthly pensions had been ned.

Naik said that about Rs. 43 had been spent upto March 69 on the freedom fighters and ount of Rs. 12 lakhs had been rked for the year 1969-70. o said that in the case of applis on whom financial assistance not been granted the persons rned would be informed about son as to why their applicaad not been entertained.

ring to the work of LegislaShri Naik said that in order to an advance information about the business of the Houses a cell had been opened in the General Administration Department. He said that efforts were being made to streamline the work, of the cell. He urged the members to send their suggestions with a view to running the cell more efficiently.

Dr. Shaikh Sub-Committee's Recommendations

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Maharashtra State Social Education Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. U. Shaikh, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra in Rural Development Department, has recommended that students at different academic levels should during their educational period spent some part of their time in promotion of literacy and other types of social work. The recommendations have been made with a view to associating the youths particularly students, in promotion of literacy, its retention and all round village development work.

This information was given by Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, while addressing the 5th meeting of the Maharashtra State Social Education Committee at Sachivalaya on August 2. The meeting was called to discuss the report of the sub-committee submitted by Dr. A. U. Shaikh and the other on Vikas Shala submitted by Shri Sangram Makinkar.

According to the report of the sub-committee every student studying in the primary schools should put up minimum 120 hours, in the secondary schools 150 hours and those studying in the colleges 180 hours in the work. The work of the students will pertain to starting literacy classes, organising group circulation libraries for adults and running Vikas Shalas. The students will be required to put up at least 100 hours in either of these works and the rest for other social works. The sub-committee has suggested 40 different types of social works. The teachers working in the Vikas Shalas should be given honorarium of Rs. 15 per month, according to recommendation.

Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. A. U. Shaikn, Secretary to the Rural Development Department and Shri J. H. Patwardhan, Secretary, Education Department were those who attended the meeting.

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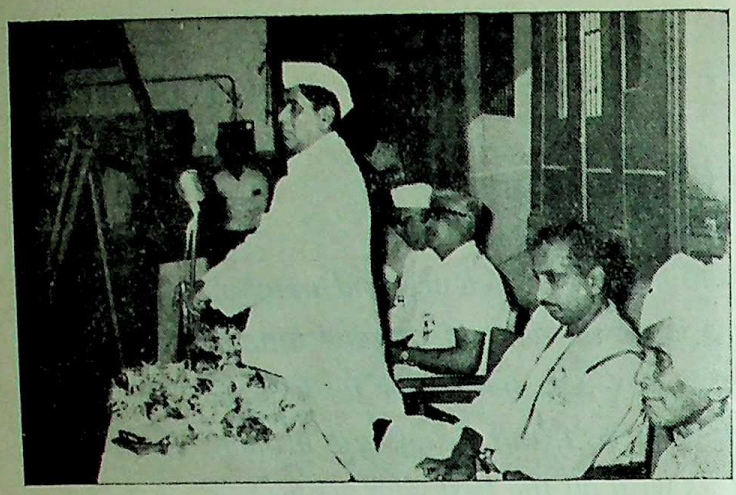

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, is seen delivering the presidential address at the function organised under the auspices of Akhil Bharatiya Maratha Shikshan Parishad and other educational institutes to celebrate the birth anniversary of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj at Shirodkar Hall, Bombay on July 27.

Five Centres selected for Tamasha Festival

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the ninth Maharashtra State Tamasha Festival Committee was held at the Sachivalaya on July 29 under the Chairmanship of Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare. It was decided in the meeting to organise from the current year competitions of 'Sangit Baris' and 'Dholaki Phads'. It was suggested to hold the competition at five centres at Osmanabad, Nandurbar, Ichalkaranji, Gondia and Bombay. If sufficient entries are not received for the competition, it was suggested to invite 'Sangit Baris' and 'Dholaki Phads' for celebration of the festival.

A sub-committee was formed to examine the entries and to allot them different centres. The sub-committee will also select the 'Sangit Baris' and 'Dholaki Phads'.

The members of the sub-committee are: Shri Rangrao Patil, Shri Balasaheb Gore, Shri Anandrao Mahajan, Shri Nagnath Jadhav, Shri Madhukar Nerale, Shri Shankararao Nikam, Shri Appasaheb Inamdar, Smt. Kamalabai Chandankar, Shri Babasaheb Pawar, Shri P. R. Ganorkar, Shri Moreshwar Jadhav, Shri Madhavrao Jagdhane and Shri Rajaram Humane (Secretary).

The Committee recommended to hold the folk art festival this year at Aurangabad. A sub-committee was also formed to assist the Government in holding such a festival. A number of suggestions to improve the art of Tamasha and also to improve the condition of Tamasha artistes were made by the members in the meeting.

New Fishing Trawler Launched

In the development of marine fisheries improvement in the efficiency of fishing vessels played a vital role in increasing the catch. This was stated by Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Fisheries, on July 31 on the occasion of launching a steel trawler at the dock of Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Mazgaon, under the auspices of the West Coast Consortium of Ship-builders.

The launching of "Sarangini", the first steel trawler for Maharashtra State was performed by Smt. Indirabai Vartak at the dock after the traditional breaking of a coconut.

The Minister said that the launching of this vessel of the intermediate size of about 17 metres (57 feet) in length had a special significance as the operation of such vessel was expected to lead us to new epoch of large scale industry wherein vessels could cruise 250 nautical miles and stayed out for seven days. Shri Vartak said that liberal financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy was given by the Government for mechanization of fishing crafts. The fishing community was rather apprehensive in the early stages to take advantage of this facility but later they realised its utility and the State could now claim to have more than 2,300 mechanized vessels, he added. With the financial help advanced to fishermen for establishing ice and cold storage plants, transport, etc. the fish production could be increased to 2,40,000 tonnes in 1968-69 which was 1,70,000 tonnes in 1961.

The Minister thanked the Alcock Ashdown and Company Limited who, he said had created a history in the fishing industry by building the steel trawlers in our country. He also congratulated the West Coast Consortium of Ship-builders who took up the challenge of building vessels.

Earlier, Dr. R. M. Agarwala, Alcock, Ashdown and Company, welcomed the guests. Rear Admiral B. A. Samson, Chairman, West Coast Consortium, also spoke.

Shri P. D. Damle, Works Manager of the Alcock, Ashdown and Company, proposed a vote of thanks.

Consultative Committee Meets

The consultative committee of the Buildings and Communications comprising some members of the State Legislature held an informal meeting under the chairmanship of Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, at Sachivalaya, on July 31.

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The Minister stated that efforts were being made to improve the standard of the different works of construction undertaken by the Department. Accordingly two executive engineers were appointed who would independently examine the quality of construction work. Shri Vairale informed the members that a Committee had been appointed to suggest economical types of buildings for schools, hostels etc.

Some members suggested that District roads which were looked after by the Zilla Parishads should be taken over by the State for maintenance, etc. The Minister assured the members that in case the Zilla Parishads had any difficulty in maintaining the roads this would sympathetically be considered on merits.

The Minister mentioned that the grants were sanctioned on the basis of existing road kilometreage. The Government had already prescribed a proforma return for submitting the road length under maintenance. The Zilla Parishads should make every effort to send the annual return in time so that there would be no difficulty in sanctioning their maintenance grants.

The Minister informed the Committee that the Buildings and Communications Department had appointed a Special Officer of the Superintending Engineer's rank for making a survey of all machinery in the Buildings and Communications Department and the Zilla Parishad of the State to propose adequate staff.

Policy for Population Control in Developing Countries

The need to accord first priority to population control in the developing countries was stressed by Mrs. Vera Dean, Professor of International Development at Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University, recently.

She was speaking on the subject 'Problems and Priorities of Development'. The talk was organised by the Maharashtra Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at the Committee Room, Sachivalaya.

Mrs. Dean said the assumption in developing nations that the pace of their development was very slow was not correct. No nation had been able to develop rapidly, she said. It took centuries in the developed countries to move from primitive agriculture to mechanised agriculture. It was not easy to find ways and means of jumping over in development as the process of development took its own time, she said.

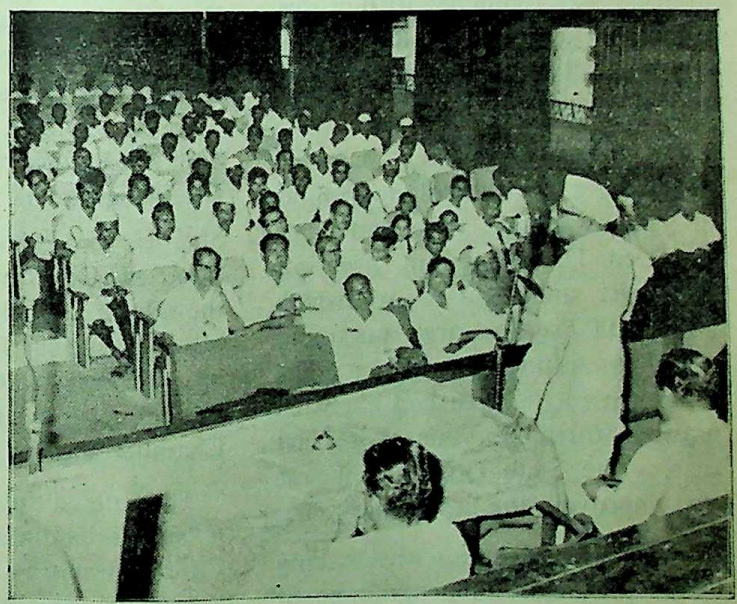
She said that natural and human resources were unevenly distributed among the countries in the world. The qualities and talents of the people also differed. The developing nations should therefore aim at making balanced use of the availabe human and natural resources, she added. Before starting on vast programme of development, the developing countries should set priorities, she said.

She said next to population control the developing countries should give priority to the provision of resources of adequate food to the population. She said that the developing countries should reduce to the minimum their reliance on the developed countries for agricultural development. She listed education to raise the general level of the masses as the next in the order of priorities. She said the developing countries should then choose the kind of economy-agrarian or industrial.

Earlier, Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, welcomed Mrs. Dean and Shri V. Subramanian, Honorary Secretary to the Institute, proposed a vote of thanks.

Mechanisation Revolutionises Fishing Industry

Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, Director of Fisheries, said recently that mechanisation and modernisation had revolutionised the fishing industry in the State.



Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, is seen addressing at a function organised by Satyashodhak Samaj to celebrate the birth anniversary of Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj on August 1.

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Broadcasting a talk over all India Radio, Bombay on August 3 Dr. Kulkarni said that in the last two decades, the fishermen had been given financial assistance of over Rs. 5 crores, of which Rs. 2·20 crores were grant-in-aid for mechanisation and modernisation of fisheries.

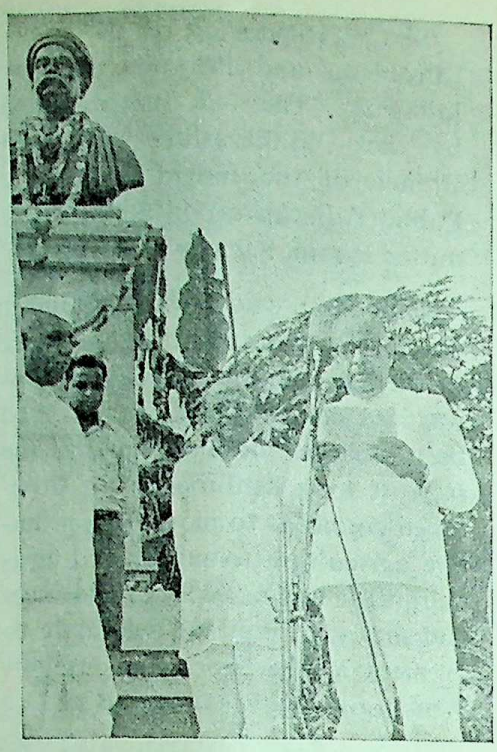
He said that there were 10,590 fishing crafts in the State, of which about 4,000 could be mechanised and 2,300 of them were actually fitted with engines. Four training centres had been started to educate young fishermen in the operation of mechanised and modern crafts.

Dr. Kulkarni said that the State was giving liberal aid for making available facilities such as preservation, transport and marketing of fish. There were 66 ice factories, including nine co-operative factories, with a total production of 1,000 tons per day. Twenty boats and 60 trucks were employed for transporting the fish. In Greater Bombay, there were two wholesale fish markets and 60 retail markets.

The capital invested in this industry was about Rs. 10·6 crores while the annual production was worth Rs. 9·3 crores, Dr. Kulkarni added.

He further said that the fishermen were taking to a new fishing method of the trawling. The State had surveyed 11,000 sq. km. area off Ratnagiri and Kolaba of which about 6,000 sq. km. area was found useful for fishing by trawling. The fishermen in the area had exported prawns worth Rs. one crore last year. The State Government was also improving the fishing harbours.

The in-land fisheries was making steady progress. A programme of fish farming had been undertaken with the help of local bodies, Dr. Kulkarni added.



Shri M. Hidayatullah, the Acting Presiaent of India, is seen paying tribute to the statue of Lokmanya Tilak at New Delhi, at the function organised there by Maharashtra Samiti on August 1, 1969.

Dr. Kulkarni said that co-operative societies were being given preference in fishing industry. There were 300 co-operative societies catering to the needs of fishermen. He hoped that co-operative movement would further improve the economy of the fishing industry.

Sale of Refined Soyabean Cooking Oil Inaugurated

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, inaugurated the sale of refined soyabean cooking oil at a special function organised by the Vegetable Oils Association of India at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall on August 4.

The refined soyabean cooking oil is being introduced for consumption for the first time in the State with a view to meeting the shortage of edible oil. The soyabean oil will be sold through co-operative agencies in four major cities of the State, namely, Bombay, Poona Nagpur and Sholapur.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister expressed the hope that the sale of the soyabean cooking oil would help to hold the price line of edible oils. He said that the soyabean oil, which was rich in protein content was very popular with the people in the Western countries. He said that in view of the shortage of edible oils in the country it would be advisable to start growing soyabean in India also.

Shri Vartak said that he had personally consumed the dishes prepared in the refined soyabean oil and they had tasted excellent to him. He had every hope that the soyabean oil with its reasonable price would become popular with consumers.

Shri C. V. Mariwala, President of Vegetable Oils Association of India, welcoming the Minister, said that groundnut oil was currently available in retail at about Rs. 5 per kg. loose, while fully refined soyabean oil would be available to the consumers at Rs. 3·20 per kg. loose. He said that the project undertaken by the State Government and implemented by the Vegetable Oils Association of India in co-operation with the distributive agency of the Maharashtra Rajya Wholesale Co-operative Societies Federation Limited, aimed at serving the hard-pressed household consumers who would welcome this experimental relief measure.

Help Organise Small Industries in Rural Areas

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, inaugurated the seminar 'Maharashtra's Industries-in-retrospect and prospect' organised by the Forum of Indian Industries at the hotel Blue Nile on July 30.

Shri Ratanchand Hirachand, President of the Forum, presided.

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...king on the occasion, ...Patil said that the Government ...determined to create conditions ...ive to the growth and dis... ...of industries in the under... ...oped regions of Maharashtra. ...detailed the various concessions ...centives offered by the Govern... ...to the industries to set up their ...in the underdeveloped regions. ...Patil said that the Govern... ...was paying equal attention to ...improvement of agriculture. The ...in industries about a cou... ...years back was largely attribu... ...the scarcity conditions, he ...

...mplimenting the organisers of ...orum, the Minister expressed ...ope that the Forum would ...among the rural people with ...nt means to start new small ...industries in the villages.

...er, Shri C. R. Nerurkar, ...man of the Forum welcomed ...Minister and Shri Ramesh ...t, General Secretary, propo... ...vote of thanks.

...mentary Course for University ...ts

...rights and privileges enjoyed ...presiding authority and mem... ...of parliament and legislature ...e conventions followed by ...were explained by Shri S.B. ...Minister for Irrigation and ...on July 28.

...ssing the university students ...eight-day parliamentary course ...was held at the Council Hall, ...Minister emphasised that parlia... ...conventions should be ...ed in democracy. He explain... ...right of presiding officers in ...ing the smooth proceedings ...ouse, in the event of use of ...mentary expressions, dis... ...behaviour and bringing ...in the proceedings.

...ourse which commenced on ...concluded on August 1, 1969

...r 16, 1969

with the programme of Brains Trust in which Shri R. S. Gavai, Deputy Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Council and Shri S.R. Kharabe, Deputy Secretary of Maharashtra Legislature, participated.

Maximum Fertiliser Benefits

The private channel of trade in fertilisers should avoid the tendency to concentrate sale in areas growing cash crops but should cover up all areas equitably so as to reach the maximum benefits to cultivators, observed Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurating a seminar on ' Fertiliser Marketing in Maharashtra and Goa ' organised by the Western Regional Committee of the Fertiliser Association of India at the Grand Hotel on August 5.

Shri Sawant said that the use of adequate fertilisers had assured increased agricultural production. Fertilisers had played as important role as newly doveloped hybrid and high yielding seeds and pesticides in bringing the green revolution in the country in the last one or two years. In Maharashtra, the consumption level of nitrogenous fertilisers had increased from 10,200 tonnes of nitrogen in 1955-56 to 84,715 tonnes of nitrogen in 1967-68. There had been increase in the consumption level of phosphatic and pottassic fertilisers in the last two years.

The Minister said that the fertiliser experiments conducted by the Government had proved that the application of chemical fertilisers resulted in significant increase in the crop yield, not only in the irrigated and assured rainfall areas,but also in the scanty rainfall areas where relatively smaller doses of fertilisers were found to be beneficial. It had now been acknowledged that not only the cash crops but the food crops as well as pulses cold also give appreciable increase in production with the application of fertilisers.

The Minister said considering growing need for fertilisers, the Government had recently adopted a liberal policy in respect of licensing manure mixture firms which had been coming up in large numbers. Also from January 1, this year, all indigenous production of chemical fertilisers had been allowed to be distributed in the open market. The Government was also distributing the imported fertilisers through the agencies of district level sale and purchase societies which had been appointed as wholesalers. Apart from Government channel of distribution, they had to ensure a private flow of fertilisers also which resulted in a healthy market situation.

The Minister said that Government fertilisers were being given to wholesalers on consignment basis and they in turn distributed them mostly on loan basis to the cultivators who were provided with credit by the central co-opertive banks. The private channel of trade should also extend credit to farmers by making arrangements with the co-opertive and commercial banks who were coming into the field of agricultural financing in an increassing measure. He also desired the producers and distributors to assist in the efforts of the Government to build up sufficient storage facilities.

Shri Sawant said that he was glad that fertilser manufacturers in India had started taking up healthy sales promotion activities and had trained a large number of personnel for rendering technical advice to the farmers for the proper use of different fertilisers for different crops He also referred to the soil testing laboratory set up by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Such facilities for soil testing and technical advice aided by adequate propaganda would help develop the confidence of the agriculturists.

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Subsidiary Farm Industries

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The subsidiary farm industries such as poultry-keeping, piggery and dairying besides supplementing the income of the farmer, provide nutritious food to the people. In recent years, much emphasis has been put on the development of these farm industries by Animal Husbandry Department and the results of the efforts in this field are encouraging.

★

THE Government has sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 51·60 lakhs and Rs. 33·55 lakhs to encourage the development of piggery and poultry respectively, to co-operative poultry and piggery societies of farmers.

Intensive Poultry Development Blocks aimed at all round development of the poultry industry have been established in 14 districts. To help the agriculturists to take to poultry-keeping, the Government started giving financial assistance to poultry farmers and training classes for imparting training in poultry-keeping to prospective poultry farmers.

A scheme for collection and marketing of eggs was taken up in February 1962. The scheme has become very popular with the poultry farmers and consumers also. The scheme has recently been reviewed with a view to putting its functioning on a more efficient and economic basis and necessary steps are being taken on the basis of findings of the review.

Bacon Factory

Along with these promotional activities in the field of poultry-keeping, Government was also pushing ahead the projects for a bacon factory at Bombay and a poultry dressing plant at Poona. The commissioning of these two plants in 1968-69 is an important land-mark in the development of poultry and piggery. To ensure full utilisation of the capacities of these plants, viz., 100 pigs and 8,000 birds a day in one shift, Government is considering the question of providing additional finance to prospective poultry and pig farming societies by obtaining Agricultural Refinance Corporations funds against Government guarantee. These plants serve the interests of producers by assuring a steady and a regular market and of the consumers as well by making available the poultry and pig products at reasonable prices. It is hoped that the two plants will be able to utilise their full capacities in a couple of years.

Cattle Development Programme

While the Department is [illegible] making a bold effort in the fields of poultry and piggery development, the work of the Department in the field of cattle development is also making satisfactory progress. The premium bulls scheme and the cattle breeding centres are two important schemes of the Department which are instrumental in producing cattle of good breeds. The subsidies given under the schemes were increased during the Third Five-Year Plan period to compensate the farmers for the increased prices of cattle feed etc. Three intensive cattle development blocks were established in the Third Plan period at Miraj, Dhulia and Poona. One more such block was opened at Chiplun in 1966-67. Under this scheme, special attention is paid to controlled breeding, veterinary and milk recording, fodder development etc. This is thus a comprehensive programme for cattle development and increased milk production in the milk sheds at Poona, Miraj and Dhulia.

Dairy Development

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme and the mofussil milk schemes established at Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nasik, Dhulia, Miraj, Nagpur, Amravati, Akola, Aurangabad, Mahabaleshwar, Chalisgaon and in Konkan continue to make good progress in supplying wholesome milk to the consumers at reasonable rates and providing

(continued on page 47)

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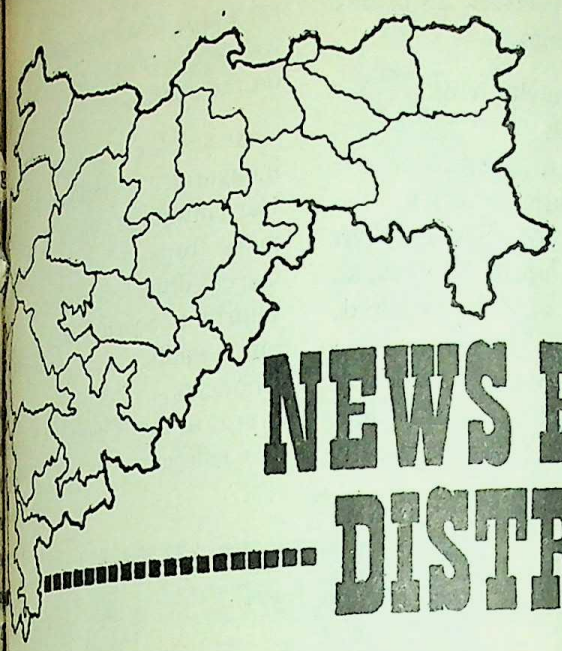

NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

...ing and Weaving Mill in ...erative Fold

...e Chief Minister, Shri V. P. ...ik, said at Pusad on July 27, ...the new co-operative processing ...ries coming up in the State ...create a sense of self-confi... among the producers. He was ...ing at the installation ceremony ...e machinery in a Co-operative ...ing and Weaving Mill.

The machinery for the co-operative mill has been imported from England at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The co-operative spinning and weaving mill with 1,2000 spindles when completed would cost about Rs. 1·25 crores. The mill is expected to go into production on the Republic Day next.

Explaining the importance of cotton crop in the economy of the State, the Chief Minister pointed out that inspite of the fact that the State produced cotton on a very large scale the cultivators could so far start only ginning and pressing factories under the co-operative fold which did not enable them to get the full return of their produce. The private traders who determined the prices of agricultural produce deprived the cultivators of the reasonable returns. He said that with the opening of the spinning and weaving mill under the co-operative fold the producers could be directly involved in the processing of their agricultural produce. This would ensure proper return to the producers and lead the State towards the cherished goal of establishing the agro-industrial revolution. The Chief Minister also exhorted the workers in the co-operative field to establish a net work of powerlooms in the areas where the co-operative spinning and weaving mills were being started so as to provide a source of employment to the labourers and the non-producers in these areas. This step would also go a long way in securing good prices for the yarn produced in these mills, he said.

...ief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is seen launching the installation ...inery in a Co-operative Spinning and Weaving Mill at Pusad on July 27.

Shri Shamrao Kadam, a veteran co-operator from Marathwada, presided.

Earlier, Shri Shriramappa Asegaonkar, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the mill, welcomed the Chief Minister and reviewed the progress of the project. Shri Govindrao Patil proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Sugar Factory in Yeotmal

The co-operative sugar factory, which will be set up in the Pusad taluka of Yeotmal district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·22 crores, is expected to go into production in the 1971 season. The factory will have a crushing capacity of 12,000

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metric tonnes per year. An area of 2,630 hectares will be brought under sugarcane in Pusad taluka.

This is one of the 12 co-operative sugar plants sanctioned by the Central Government for Maharashtra during the current year. Of the total investment of Rs. 2·22 crores for this plant, an amount of Rs. 65 lakhs will be collected by the members of the co-operative sugar factory while Rs. 35 lakhs would be contributed by the State Government as share capital. An amount of Rs.1·20 crores will be obtained as capital loan from the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank.

The co-operative sugar factory has already been registered. When this co-operative factory comes up, it will be the third major co-operative industrial unit in the district. The other two major industrial units are spinning and weaving mills, one each at Kelapur and Pusad. The construction of the spinning and weaving mills costing about Rs. 1·25 crores each is also in progress.

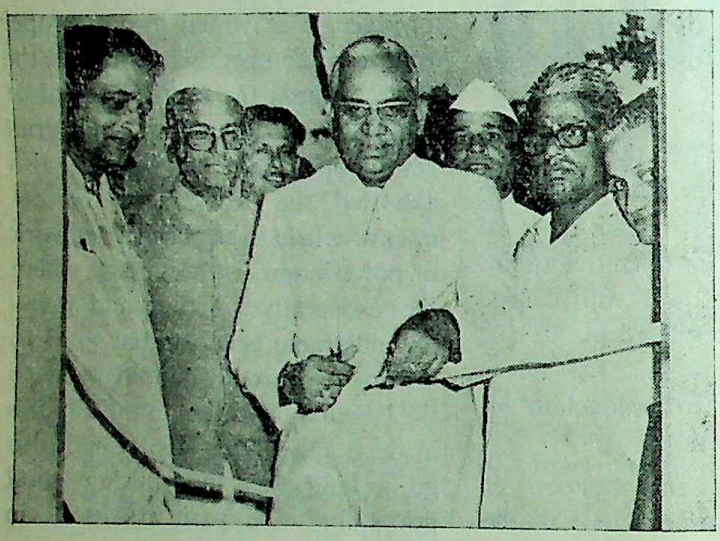
Chalisgaon Government Milk Scheme Inaugurated

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, declared open the Government Milk Scheme at Chalisgaon on August 3. Shri K. M. Patil, President of Zilla Parishad, was in the chair.

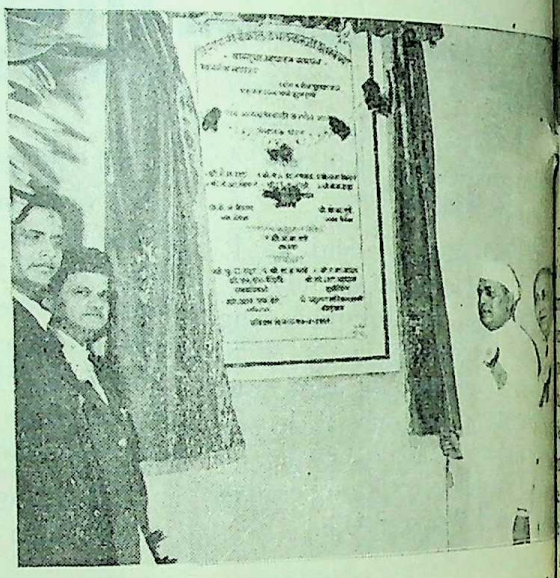
Speaking, the Minister said that Government Milk Scheme had proved a boon to economically backward and scarcity region. He urged the farmers to take to dairy as subsidiary profession. It was the effort of the Government to derive maximum benefits to the producers and consumers and reduce establishment cost. Under the scheme, 4,000 litres of milk would be supplied to Bombay daily from Chalisgaon area.

Shri Shivramkrishnan, Dairy Development Commissioner, Dr. V. M. Patil, Deputy Dairy Development Commissioner and Shri Hansraj Patil, Chairman of Dhulia District Milk Producers' Sangh, spo on the occasion.

At another function, the Mini inaugurated a drinking water well Harijanwadi at village Wagali, eig miles from Chalisgaon. Later inspected the working of the App Nutrition Scheme and inaugura an exhibition on 'Gandh Thoughts'. The Minister also p a visit to the Chaganlal Textile at Chalisgaon.



Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance recently inaugurated a high school building at Vajreshwari in Thana district. The school building constructed at the cost of Rs. one lakh has been donated by Shri Muktanand Swami of Ganeshpuri. Also seen in the picture are Shri P. S. Deshmukh, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Thana, Shri S. G. Raut, etc.



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, inaugurated building of the branch of the Sangli Bank Ltd., at Ichalkaranji on July 27.

Pilot Sports Projects at Wardha

A pilot sports project will started at Wardha from October Gandhiji's birth day. Site for project has already been selec and the Wardha Zilla Parishad agreed to give full co-operation for work. This was stated by Shri M. Chaudhari, Minister for Educ tion, at a meeting of the Mahar shtra State Sports Council held Sachivalaya, Bombay on August

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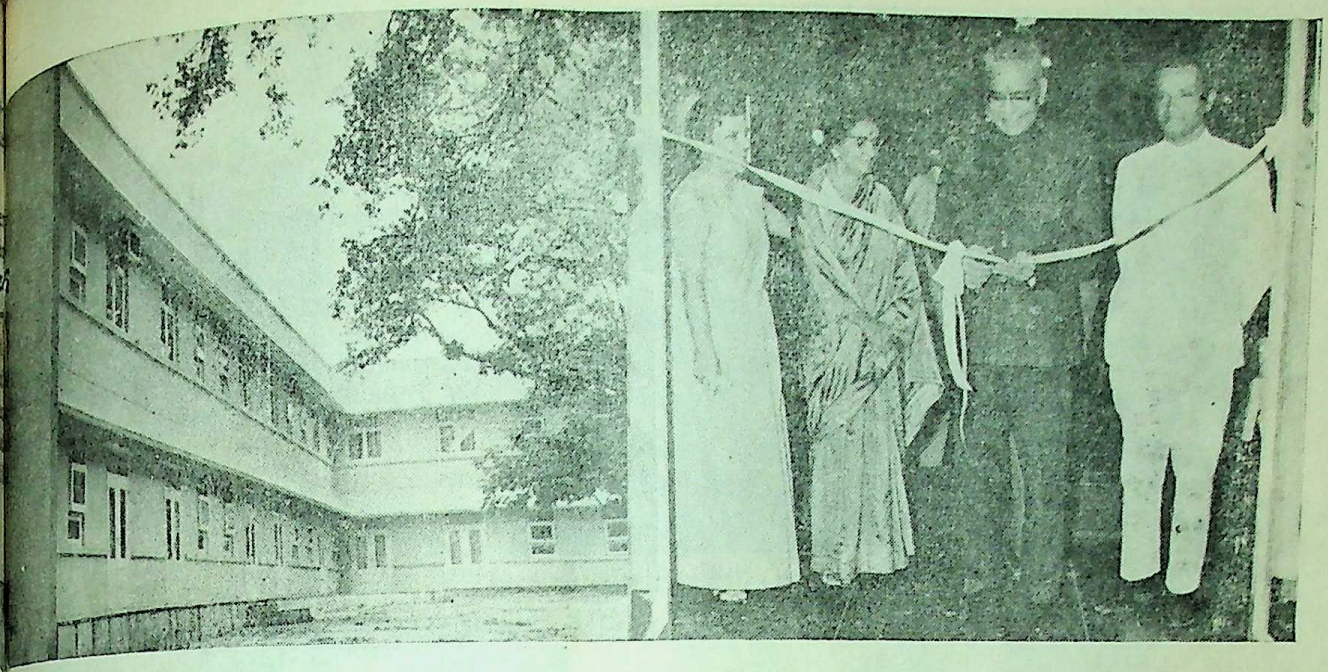

Chief Minister V. P. Naik is seen inaugurating a new building of K.E.M. Nursing Home at Poona recently.

The project has been mooted out the policy to have one or two camps/shibirs and a stadium in every district for the benefit of especially primary and secondary school students where they would be able to stay together and play different games. In the camps/shibirs, the students could be enthused for the nation building activities and sense of service and dedication instilled in them.

The Wardha Zilla Parishad has given Rs. 25,000 for the project. The State Government has also sanctioned similar amount for the project.

Shri Chaudhari said that other districts had also shown commendable response to this scheme and the Zilla Parishads had made even special provision for it.

Besides various games, lectures and entertainment programmes will be organised at the shibir. The Minister said that efforts were being made to get voluntary co-operation of students of various Technical Institutes in the State for the construction of stadiums. Such a co-operation was given by these students at the time of rehabilitation of Koyna Quake-hit area.

The sports schemes of Maharashtra State were lauded at a meeting of the All India Sports Council held at Bangalore recently, Shri Chaudhari added.

Soil Conservation Work in Wardha

There is nearly 1,48,000 hectares (3,70,000 acres) of bundable land in Wardha district. Out of this, bunding work has been completed on about 62,400 hectares (1,56,000 acres). For the current year a target of 10,704 hectares (26,760 acres) for bunding purposes has been set for this district.

During the first three months of the current year, bunding has been done on 2,774 hectares (6,935 acres). There are four sub-divisions in this district out of which one each is in Wardha and Hinganghat taluka and two are in Arvi taluka. There are about 250 sub-centres for soil conservation work.

Blasting and boring of wells is also undertaken by the Government. There are 10 blasting units with this division. During the first quarter of the current year about 62 metres (204 feet) deep boring has been done in the wells.

There are eleven development schemes which are being implemented in this district. There are 6 taluka seed farms which produce improved varieties of seeds. Vegetables development programme is also undertaken on these farms and vegetable seeds and seedlings are supplied free of cost to the cultivators at the agricultural research station at Kutki. Field trials of various crops are undertaken and foundation seed required for the taluka seed farms is also produced.

Subsidy is given to those Municipal Councils which produce more town compost than the allotted target. A running trophy is also awarded to one Municipal Council in the Vidarbha which produces best quality of compost.

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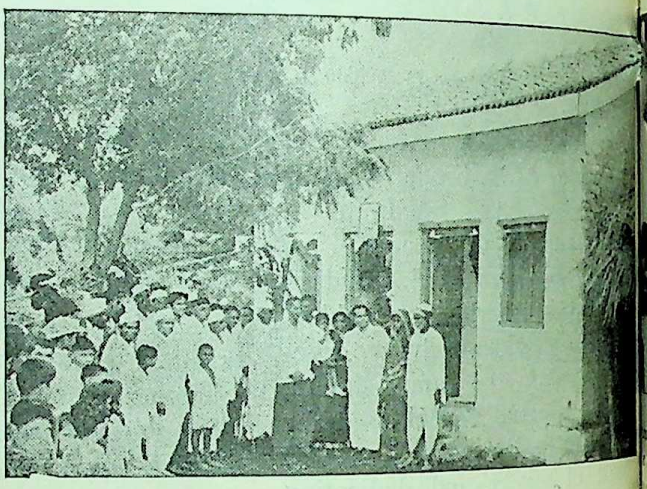
Smt. Sundarabai, mother of the late Shri Krishnarao Parshuram Dambhare of Elabara in Yeotmal district, a Jawan who laid down his life in the Indo-Pak war, is receiving a posthumous award of Rs. 500 for gallantry, given by the Government of Rajasthan. The award was recently handed over to Smt. Sundarabai by Shri A. M. Devsthale, Collector of Yeotmal.



The Government constructed this house for the family of the late Jawan Tukaram Gokhale, at Malpur in Sakri Taluka of Dhulia district, at a cost of Rs. 5,000. This picture was taken on the occasion of the handing over of the house to the family members of the late Shri Tukaram.

Maharashtra's Revenue Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, visited a food centre organised by the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation, at Pandharpur, on the occasion of Ashadhi Ekadashi, to sell zunka bhakar at a nominal charge of 50 Paise only to the pilgrims. The Corporation had also provided many other facilities to the pilgrims.

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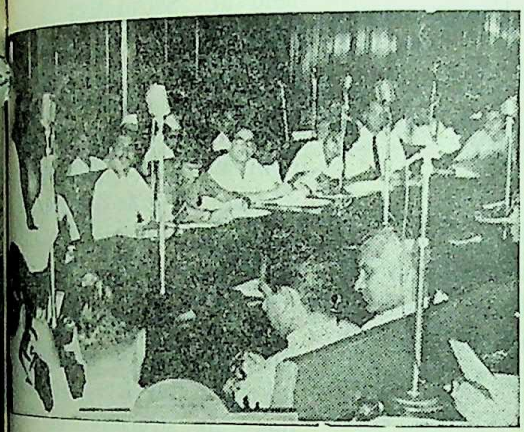
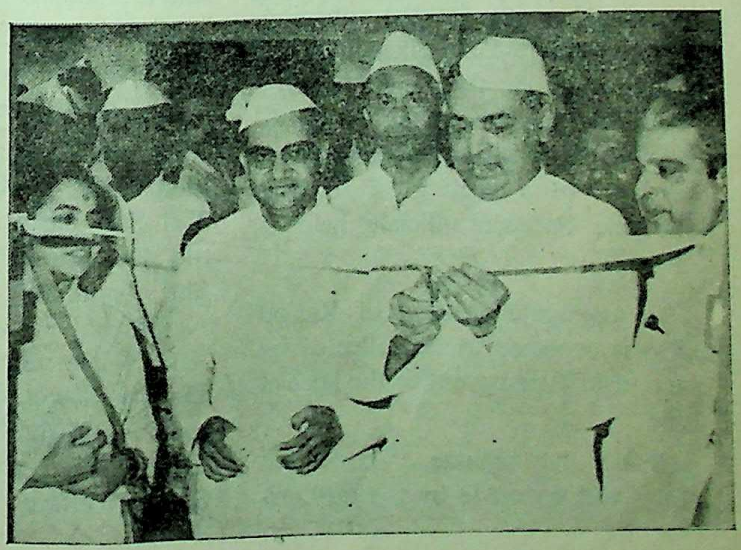
Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education who recently inaugurated the Dnyaneshvar Sahitya Samshodhan Mandal in the Museum of the Ahmednagar Municipality, is seen lighting a sacred lamp.



...of Brain Trust was organised at the Council Hall in ...August 1. Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation is ...plying to the questions asked by the students and the professors of the Poona University.

Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health inaugurated a building of the surgical ward, having accommodation of 36 beds, in the General Hospital at Jalgaon. Also seen in the picture are district surgeon Dr. Chapalgaokar and Shri Bapusaheb Patil, Chairman, Zilla Parishad.



...A. Patil, Minister for Industries is seen cutting a tape to ...the Jalgaon District Industrial Exhibition held at Jalgaon. ...on industrial problems was also inaugurated by Shri Patil. ...D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, Deputy Minister for ...Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Shri Tipnis, Deputy Director of Industries ...Division, Municipal President Shri Marathe and ...Bapusaheb Patil, Chairman, Zilla Parishad are also seen in the picture.

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Deoli and Arvi Municipal Councils in this district have bagged this trophy for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively.

U. N. Scheme for Scarcity Affected Labourers

Mr. Trivor Page, an Officer of the World Food Aid Programme of the United Nations stationed at New Delhi, visited the village Dongarkhardala, near Buldana on July 23, to inspect the working of the U.N. sponsored soil conservation scheme introduced there for the benefit of the labourers in the scarcity area.

Under this scheme, foodgrains and other materials of the value of Rs. 24 lakhs will be distributed to the labourers on special cards through the Civil Supplies Department. The labourers will be paid half of their daily wages in cash and the remaining half in the form of foodgrains and other materials.

Buldana District is the first district in the State where the scheme has been introduced.

Mr. Page discussed the working of the scheme with the District Collector and other local officials. He also talked to labourers to get their reaction to the scheme.

Novel Small Savings Scheme for Poona Students

A special drive for the opening of 20,000 Five-Year Fixed Deposit Accounts under the Small Savings Scheme is being launched in Poona district. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of revenue and Zilla Parishad officials, held at Poona.

An aggregate amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is expected to be collected by the end of August under the special drive.

Under the scheme, concerted efforts will be made by the authorities of the educational institutions and local small savings officers to enlist the teachers and at least 25 per cent students for investment under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme or the Post Office Savings Bank Scheme.

A novel feature of this drive is that the students who will open their accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank will be entitled to concessional tickets for the Irani Cup Cricket Tournaments to be played in Poona between the Bombay and the Rest of India by the end of August.

The President of the Headmasters' Association, Shri D. V. Puranik, who presided, assured the meeting of complete co-operation in making the new campaign a success.

Music Festival at Nagpur

The Ninth Maharashtra State Sangeet Nritya Mahotsava Advisory Committee which met under the chairmanship of Shri J. H. Patwardhan, Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, suggested that this year's State Music and Dance Festival be held at Nagpur.

The Committee appointed an Organising Committee to decide the other places where one-day programmes of music and dance are to be held and also to assist Government in the organisation of the State Festival.

The members of the Organising Committee are : Shri Jamshed Bhaba ; Dr. V. K. Narayan Menon ; Shri Soli Batliwala ; Shri Wamanrao Deshpande ; Shri G. N. Joshi, Shri Sadanand Danait ; Shri Brij Narain Shivnarain ; Shri Chandrakant Godse ; Shri N. Raghunathan, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department ; Shri V. G. Rananavare, Deputy Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department ; Shri Babasaheb Uttarwar ; Smt. Subhasini Mulgaonkar and Shri Rajaram Humane, Secretary.

Consultative Committee for Rural Development Department Meets

The difficulties and delays in the completion of various development works undertaken by the village panchayats and the steps being taken by the Government as well as the Zilla Parishads to get them completed early were discussed at a meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee for the Rural Development Department held at Sachivalaya, on July 24. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister presided.

The members stressed the need of completion and tightening up of the audit of the Zilla Parishads and other panchayat institutions and their statements of expenditure.

It was pointed out in the meeting that the Government had recently taken several steps to strengthen the financial structure of the Zilla Parishads and to improve their staffing pattern as well as to ensure the provident fund, gratuity and pension benefits for their staff. The Committee appointed for the purpose under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Shaikh, Secretary, Rural Development Department, would be submitting its report in this regard shortly.

Rest Houses at Vajreshwari available for Occupation

The two rest houses at the National Park, Vajreshwari, which are under the control of the Forests Department, are available for occupation by the visitors. These two rest houses which are well furnished the first being of one and the second of two rooms are available at the rate of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively.

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embers of the public, interested
these rest houses are
to contact the Divisional
Officer, Thana, at Thana,
also be contacted on phone
1573 (office) and 593020
ence).

tion Lessons through Games

and Mrs. Herney, members
American Peace Corps, who
working at the Nasik Applied
tion Block, have formulated
tractive game to popularise the
nutrition programme among
ral people. The game is similar to " Snake and Ladder ", a popular game played in the villages of Maharashtra. It is played on a colourfully painted board as is done in the case of the " Snake and Ladder " game.

It is a great task to impress upon the rural people about the importance of fruits, vegetables, eggs, cereals and eatables containing proteins in a balanced diet. The mass education has got, therefore, to play an important role in promotion of the applied nutrition programme. The attractive game, formulated in co-operation with the local gramsevikas by Mr. and Mrs. Herney, will no doubt be of great help in making the programme popular among the people.

The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in villages in different parts of the State through the development blocks. There are 78 development blocks in the State under the applied nutrition programme.

The scheme of the new game is being printed in large numbers and will be circulated among the rural people with the necessary information.

Subsidiary Farm Industries

(continued from page 40)

ternative subsidiary industry to
churists in rural areas.
schemes, together, handle on
erage 5·47 lakh litres of milk
day. This is expected to go
6·12 lakh litres in the current
Rs. 11·50 lakhs have been
cked in the next year's develop-
programme for completion of
construction works at Aarey
Borli dairies and for purchase
les and equipment. Similarly
ount of Rs. 56·75 lakhs has
earmarked for acquiring land,
ction of buildings and
ase of equipment and vehicles
e mofussil milk schemes.

Creamery at Udgir

The cream-*cum*-ghee collection centre started in 1964-65 at Udgir is also making good progress. Under the scheme, cream is collected from areas round about Udgir and converted into ghee at the pilot refinery at Udgir. The cream handled by the creamery on an average per day is 90 kilograms.

Dapchari Project

The Dairy Farm project at Dapachari is another important project which is progressing steadily. Out of the 2,450 hectares (5,900 acres) of land to be acquired for the project 1,650 hectares has already been acquired and acquisition proceedings are in progress for the remaining land. An allocation of Rs. 31 lakhs has been made for this project in the next year's devleopment programme for various construction works and land cost under the project.

Milk Products Factory

A milk products factory is being established at Dhulia. The New Zealand Government has assured an assistance to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs towards machinery required for this project. The machinery worth Rs. 18 lakhs will be installed during this year.

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MARCH OF CO-OPERATIVE AGRO-INDUSTRIES

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The role of agriculture in industrial development cannot be overstressed. The economy planners in Maharashtra have, therefore, laid special stress on industries utilising farm products. As a result, the value of the contribution of agriculture to the economy of the State is increasing every year and is expected to become sizeable in the coming years.

Among the numerous agro-industries started in the State in the recent years in the co-operative sector, the sugar factories and the spinning mills are important.

AT present, there are 29 co-operative sugar factories in the State; 22 of them are in production. One factory is expected to go in production during this year. Two more factories have been given licences recently. There would thus be 31 sugar factories in the State by the end of 1969-70 and 23 of them would be in production by the end of the year.

The State Government has already recommended 14 proposals to the Government of India for granting industrial licences. These proposals are being pursued.

The State Government has contributed to the share capital of most of the co-operative sugar factories so far registered and would continue to provide financial assistance to the factories that will be licenced hereafter. The State Government's contribution to share capital varies between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 15 lakh per factory. The remaining share capital is paid by the members.

Whatever sugar is produced in the country, 30 per cent. of the produce comes from co-operative sugar factories. From October 1968 to June 1969, the co-operative sugar factories produced 11,65,101 M. Tons, of which Maharashtra alone produced 6,95,094 M. Tons of sugar. These figures will give an idea of the share of co-operative sugar factories in the State in the total production of sugar.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

Of the 18 co-operative spinning mills in the State, nine mills have already gone into production and three or four more are expected to go in production shortly. A total assistance of Rs. 3·38 crores has been given to these mills. Additional assistance of about Rs. 1·40 crores is likely to be given to enable them to complete construction work. The emphasis during 1969-70 would be on expediting the completion of the existing spinning mills which have not been commissioned so far and for that, adequate financial assistance may also be given during the year.

The co-operative lift irrigation schemes, which supply the much needed water to agricultural lands are also making steady progress with the help of the Government.

Out of the 250 co-operative lift irrigation schemes, 117 have been completed and they have a potential of 48,000 hectares of irrigable area. During 1968-69, it is expected that 20 more schemes would be completed with an addition of 12,000 hectares in the potential for irrigable area. During 1969-70, it is proposed to get the existing schemes completed.

The Government has taken a policy decision to avail of refinance facility from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation for the new schemes which are expected to come up hereafter. In pursuance of this policy, 40 co-operative lift irrigation schemes involving a total of Rs. 182 lakh have already been submitted to the Agriculture Refinance Corporation and 13 out of them, with a capital cost of Rs. 8 lakh, have been cleared by the Corporation. More such schemes will be recommended to the Corporation for being refinanced from 1969-70 onwards. The State Government is thus trying to secure resources from the institutional sources for implementation of the development programmes to supplement its own efforts of raising resources.

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OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

...shtha' Awards—Investiture on ...dhi Jayanti

...Government of Maharashtra has conferred the distinction ...ishtha' on 25 progressive ...ists, one from each district ...State, except Greater Bombay.

...investiture ceremony will be ...Gandhi Jayanti, October 2, ...Raj Bhavan, Bombay.

...recipients of 'Shetinishtha' are:—

Poona Division

...Shri Haribhau Ramaji Shitre, ...on (Ahmednagar district); ...Wamanrao Sakharam Ghare, ...ol (Poona district), (3) Shri ...Vishnu Patil, Rethare Bk., ...district); (4) Shri Babanrao ...Yadao, Kadepur (Sangli ...); (5) Shri Shreeram Anand-...l, Jhare (Sholapur district): ...Ramji Dhondi Patil, Mhalas-...Kolhapur district).

Bombay Division

...Harishchandra Gopal Shelar, ...i (Thana district); (8) Shri ...Balu Dabake, Pali ...district); (9) Shri Yashwant ...Alwe, Banda (Ratnagiri ...); (10) Shri Dayaram Dalpat ...Mandal (Dhulia district); ...Anandrao Tukaram Patil, ...ale Bk. (Jalgaon district); ...Shreeram Punjaji Thokare, ...on (Nasik district).

Aurangabad Division

(13) Shri Kisanrao Tukaramji Wankhede, Ohar (Aurangabad district); (14) Shri Parshuram Sambhaji Jadhao, Kadati (Parbhani district); (15) Shri Shankarappa Narsingappa Mukkanwar, Kalambar Bk. (Nanded district); (16) Shri Bhanudas Balwant Kute, Songiri (Osmanabad district); (17) Shri Abasaheb Dhondiram Thorat, Pangari Tharur (Bhir district).

Nagpur Division

(18) Shri Ninu Tukaram Patil, Datala (Buldana district); (19) Shri Manikrao Venkatrao Kaware, Durgwada (Akola district); (20) Shri Purushottam Manikrao Deshmukh, Rajurwadi (Amraoti district); (21) Shri Shivajirao Laxmanrao Tetar, Warud (Yeotmal district); (22) Shri Moreshwar Panjabrao Wankhede, Surgaon (Wardha district); (23) Shri Bhaurao Chandrabhan Shahane, Garla (Nagpur district); (24) Shri Rajaram Harbaji Vaidya, Bhandara (Bhandara district) and (25) Shri S. M. Wankhede, Chimur (Chanda district).

Photographs of the Late Dr. Zakir Hussain

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the photographs of the late Dr. Zakir Hussain, former President of India, should be displayed in all Government offices and educational institutions run by Government. The photographs of Dr. Radhakrishnan, ex-President of India, will continue to be displayed.

The Government has approved the photographs of Dr. Zakir Hussain in two sizes: 51 cm. × 66 cm. and 38 cm. × 51 cm.

The Government offices and Government educational institutes will be supplied the photographs, free of charge. Private organisations and institutions will be charged Rs. 3·50 per copy of a large size and Rs. 1·75 per copy of a smaller size without frame.

The photographs are available with the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay-4; the Manager, Government Photozinco Press, Poona; the Manager, Government Press, Nagpur and the Assistant Director, Government Book Depot, Aurangabad.

Maharashtra State Drama Competitions

As part of the Ninth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava, the regional competitions of Marathi dramas will commence in the second fortnight of November next. The final competitions will be held in January 1970.

In addition to the competitions of Marathi dramas, there will be competitions of Gujarati, Hindi and Sanskrit dramas, if at least five entries are received for each language.

The last date for receiving entries for all the competitions is September 1.

Only the Marathi Competition is open to the institutions from outside Maharashtra State also.

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Institutions desirous of participating in the competitions are advised to send their entries, in the prescribed forms, to the Chief Officer for Cultural Activities and Secretary, Recreation Committee, S. T. College Hostel Compound, Gymnasium Road, near Rang Bhavan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay-2, by September 1, 1969. The forms of application are available with the same officer.

Fifteenth Autumn Games in Poona from November 2 to 6

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to organise the Fifteenth Autumn Games (1969) in Poona for five days from November 2 to 6.

About 1,200 boys and girls competitors from various States and 200 officials will be participating in the games, which will include basketball, table-tennis and swimming for boys and girls, foot-ball and kabaddi for boys and khokho for girls.

The School Games Federation of India, conducts every year the National School Games in two parts, namely, Autumn games and Winter games. The State Government deputes teams from various schools in Maharashtra for these games regularly. For the fifteenth autumn games (1969), the Maharashtra State acccepted the Federation's request to play host to the 23 affiliated States who will be sending competitors to participate in the games.

A committee drawn from all concerned sections of sport and some public departments is being formed under the chairmanship of Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, for the purpose. Besides, various sub-committees will take charge of the boarding and lodging of teams, their transport, ground preparation and equipment, medical aid and other needs.

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned Rs. 40,000 as grant-in-aid for the arrangements and conduct of the games.

Board to Fix Fair Prices of Sugarcane

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a three-member Board under the chairmanship of Shri V. A. Naik, a former judge of the Bombay High Court, to fix fair prices of the sugarcane grown on the surplus lands (sugarcane farms) entrusted to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation under the provisions of the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961. The sugarcane is to be supplied to the sugar factories during 1968-69 season at the rates fixed by the Board.

The other members of the Board are Shri V. N. Palekar and Shri G. A. Desai.

Usha Deshmukh Gold Medal Winner

Shri Dhananjay Varma, who stood first class first in the Government Diploma Art Examination, conducted by the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in 1968 has been awarded the Usha Deshmukh Gold Medal.

Government Open Scholarships in Schools

The middle and high school students in Maharashtra State desirous of applying for the Open Government Scholarships examinations scheduled to be held in February 1970 are advised to send their applications to the Education Officer of the concerned district through the heads of their institutions by November 15, 1969.

The last date for submission of applications, which hitherto used to be December 15 every year, has been advanced by a month following the recent change in the procedure of finalising the results of this examination.

Vacancies of 'Navy Boys' in Indian Navy

The selection of Navy Boys f the batch to be enrolled in th third week of September, 1969 ha begun. Young boys desirous joining the course are advised report to the nearest Navy Recru ing Office with a school certific showing the date of birth and qu fication. The last date for selecti is September 9.

The prescribed qualifications a age between 15½ to 16½ years September 22, 1969; pass in standard; 152 cms. height and 74 cms. chest. The candidates must medically fit as per the prescrib standard.

The candidates will have to app for a written test in Arithmetic language, either English or Hindi.

The successful candidates will paid Rs. 25 per month as stipe with free food, clothing, board and lodging during the train period of one year.

Subsidy for Oil Engines and Pumps

The scheme for loans and subsi for purchase of oil engines and el tric motors has been continued the Government of Maharashtra to March 31, 1970. The Government has earmarked Rs lakhs for the scheme.

The subsidy is available to sm landholders only. However, the cu vators other than small holders w have installed oil engines and ele motors before July 1, 1967 a whose applications were sanctio before that date will be given subsidy.

The State Government has a continued the scheme for the gr of medium term loans through District Central Co-operative Ban for repairs to old wells and purcha of oil engines up to March 31, 19

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Free Studentship to Earning Sons and Daughters of Primary Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has revised its earlier decision in respect of the grant of free studentship to the earning sons and daughters of full time primary teachers.

From June 1969 onwards, they will be extended the concession of free education only till they attain the age of 21 years and not thereafter provided they are otherwise eligible for the concession in accordance with the rules in force and provided further that they are actually dependent on their father or mother as the case may be.

Rs. 1,500 Sanctioned to Shri Dhananjay Keer

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,500 to the noted author Shri Dhananjay Keer, for the year 1968-69 during the current year.

The amount is sanctioned under the integrated scheme of the Central and State Governments of providing financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts etc.

(Continued from page 21)

Yuccas-A Rare Flower

are not highly coloured. They are generally white; or shaded with delicate creamish, greenish or violet hues; usually of waxy texture, cup or saucer shaped. They open at night, with slight sickishly fragrance. There are 6 segments (perianth) distinct or joined at the base, stamens 6, below the ovary which is three-celled; style thick and three lobed at top.

Fruit of Yucca is formed in the principle groups of wild species and not in cultivated forms. It is capsular and somewhat fleshy. In wild species the pollination rarely occurs except through the aid of a small white moth, Pronuba Yuccasella, found wherever yuccas occur in nativity on the American continent. The moth deliberately gathers the pollen and thrusts it into the stigmatic chamber, its larvae feeding exclusively on the maturing seeds of these plants.

Propagation

Propogation is done commonly by using offsets, stemcuttings or rhizome-cuttings. It could also be done from seed if available. The propagating material is planted in well drained sandy loam which suits the yuccas best; however, with good drainage they are tolerant of a large range of soil and exposure.

There is a great number of species listed by various authors but there are probably 30 or a little over, which are popular, besides the hybrids of garden origin. The differentiation of the species is not easy. Yuccas commonly used in flower-gardens and lawns are listed below:

(1) Yucca aloifolia, (2) australis, (3) baccata, (4) De Smetiana, (5) elephantipes, (6) filamentosa, (7) flaccida, (8) flexilis, (9) glauca, (10) gloriosa, (11) radiosa, (12) recurvifolia, (13) treculiana.

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Assembly Proceedings

(continued from page 32)

Rural Man Power Scheme

The Deputy Minister said that the Rural man power scheme was started in accordance with the principle of the Central Government and it was later discontinued as directed by the Central Government, although the State Government wanted to continue the scheme further for the scheme was a very beneficial one.

The principle of decentralisation through the Zilla Parishads has proved a success, the Deputy Minister said. He assured the House that the rural atmosphere was assuming a new shape under the Zilla Parishads.

After the Deputy Minister's reply, the demands were passed by the House.

After that as it was the last day for the discussion on the demands all the remaining damands were passed by the House.

On July 29 the calling attention motion was tabled in the House by Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, S. B. Potinde, A. P. Salve, Sharad Pawar, B. S. Patil, B. R. Killedar and Namdevrao Gunjal. It was about the theft of M. P. Dadasaheb Gaikwad's bust at Nasik.

Bust of Dadasaheb Gaikwad

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, made a statement saying that the bust of Dadasaheb Gaikwad was unveiled at Nasik on October 13, 1968 at the hands of the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan. It was noticed that some unknown person had stolen the bust, between 11-00 p.m. of July 20 and 5-30 a.m. of July 21. In the early morning of July 21 girls residing in Ramabai Ambedkar Hostel found that the bust was missing. They immediately reported the matter to the police. Immediately the police authorities visited the place and inquiry began. At Nasik strong Police bandobust was made. All police stations at Nagpur, Poona, Bombay and other places were instructed to keep a constant vigilance in order to trace out the culprit. Due to the heavy rains the marks of motor tyres disappeared, which was the only clue to find out the culprit. Meanwhile the public was advised not to spread rumours. On July 23, Maharashtra Republican Party launched the morcha at Nasik Police Station and submitted a written statement requesting police authorities to speed up the investigation. The morcha however expressed satisfaction at the working of the police in this matter.

On July 24, on the basis of an unanimous letter the police succeeded in finding out the bust from a well which was at a distance of 200 metres from its original place. The bust was in original condition. The police inquiry about finding out the culprit is apace.

Pest on Oranges

Making a statement on the calling attention motion tabled by Sarvashri L. B. Mankar and S. P. Kapgate regarding Government's remedial measures for butterflies' attack on orange orchards in Wardha, Yeotmal, Amravati and Nagpur districts bringing about a heavy loss, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that lemon butterflies did not damage the orange trees but it was rather their pest which ate up small leaves of the trees. In this season butterflies were seen for the first time in orange orchards in Yeotmal district on July 14. Immediately Agricultural authorities at Nagpur informed the agriculturists to be cautious. Afterwards in some villages of Nagpur also eggs of these butterflies were seen in large numbers. In order to prevent this menace and to guide the farmers a broadcast was made from All India Radio, Nagpur Station. Similarly Press communiques were issued by the Zilla Parishads and Agriculture authorities.

He further said that in Wardha and Yeotmal the attack was of mild nature. He however informed the House that only leaves of trees had been eaten up. The correct figures to estimate the loss would be available when the Committee which had been appointed for this purpose would submit its report he said.

In order to prevent his menace 11 crop protection squads had been formed and the work of spraying pesticides was apace. Moreover nearly 3,000 horticulturists were themselves carrying on the work of spraying pesticides with hand pumps. The sprayings expenses are estimated Rs. 8 to 12 per acre. In Nagpur the work has been taken up expeditiously.

The Minister further informed that in the four aforesaid districts the spraying has been done on 20,000 acres of land since July 27 and in remaining areas the work is in progress.

Moving a resolution about an amendment to the clause 368 of the Constitution the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik explained to the House that this amendment was passed by both the Houses of the Parliament for the creation of separate hilly State in Assam but it was essential to get the support of more than half the Constituent Assemblies of the States in India to make the amendment effective.

Shri V. R. Kaldate supported the resolution saying that the problem of unity was not peculiar to India alone. He said that although national

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...ity was very essential it could not be achieved by force.

Sarvashri S. N. Deshmukh, Homi Jayarkhan, Shri F. M. Pinto and L. B. Sangvikar also supported the resolution saying that the amendment did not pose a threat to national unity but it purported to ensure a smooth administration.

Among those who felt that the amendment was detrimental to national unity were Sarvashri Rambhau Mhalgi, Hashu Advani, S. K. Dhalye and L. B. Mankar.

Replying to the debate, Chief Minister V. P. Naik said that the problem of erecting a separate State in Assam was a very complicated one. It could not be avoided by merely opposing it on the ground of defence of the Country. Besides it was backed by the majority of people in Assam. It was therefore necessary to extend our support to the resolution, the Chief Minister finally said. After that the resolution was passed by the House.

Thereafter the Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede moved before the House the Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 1969.

Shri F. M. Pinto raised a point whether the nationalisation of banks would affect financial policy of the State. The Minister however denied saying that in his opinion the financial policy and the State budget would not be affected by the measure.

In response to the question raised by Shri Rambhau Mhalgi asking whether Government was taking steps to appoint Ministers for Rural Development and Co-operation Departments Shri S. K. Wankhede said that the question of appointment of new Ministers was the task of the Cabinet and the Party leaders. The Departments, however were functioning smoothly he said. The House then passed the Bill.

Provide Accommodation to N. S. I. C.

On July 30, Shri S. D. More and Shri Navnit Shah moved a calling attention motion in respect of the apathy shown to the demand for accommodation by the National Small Industries Corporation which is under the Central Government and the consequent possibility of shifting the regional office of the Corporation to Gujarat and adverse effects on the extensive work done by it in Maharashtra.

Industries Minister's Statement

In response, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made a statement in which he said that the regional manager of the Corporation had written to the Government that it had done very valuable work in Maharashtra State in the course of last 10 years in the industrial field. The Corporation had invested over Rs. 9 crores in small scale industries in the State. Besides, the Corporation had accepted applications from 291 industrialists in a campaign launched at Nasik. This was an indication of the valuable work that the Corporation was doing for the industrial development of Maharashtra and, therefore, it was necessary to look to the interests of the employees of the Corporation and provide accommodation to them. The letter also referred to, Shri Patil said, the difficulty about the office accommodation. In the end, it was stated in the letter that the Corporation would have to shift to some other State, unavoidably, if arrangements about accommodation were not made.

Pride of Place

The Minister told the House that taking into consideration all these things, a recommendation had been made to the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department and the matter was under Government's consideration. The Government was aware that the Corporation had a pride of place in the State and the Government was making efforts to see that it should not be necessary for the Corporation to shift for want of accommodation

Closure of Textile Mill

In response to another calling attention notice by Shri K. B. Shrungare, in connection with the delay in starting the Shri Vijay Manufacturing Company (P) Ltd. at Badnera which was closed from February 13, 1969, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, told the House that the management had given following reasons for closing the textile mill: (1) financial difficulties, (2) consistent increase in losses, (3) outmoded machinery and (4) recession in the textile industry.

Shri Tidke said that the management, while requesting permission to liquidate the mill, had submitted a scheme for re-opening the mill. It had also requested the Government to advance loans.

Shri Tidke said that the Government had asked the management to submit a revised renovation scheme for the mill and further action would be taken after the revised scheme was received.

Later, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, presented to the House supplementary demands for the year 1969-70.

Privileges Committee's Reports

Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Privileges Committee, moved that the report of the Committee on the so called breach of privilege arising out of an attempt to attack made by the students of Nag-

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pur Medical College on Shri Y. R. Deogade, M.L.A., on July 13, under the leadership of Shri A. M. Salpekar, be taken into consideration. The Committee, in its report, has recommended that there was no need for taking any action against Shri Salpekar. The Chief Minister moved that the report be approved by the House and the motion was carried. Another motion that the privileges committee's report about the breach of privilege committed by Shri J. B. Dhote, M.L.A. at the time of the Governor's Address to the joint session of both the Houses on February 7, 1968 be taken into consideration was moved by Shri Namjoshi.

Shri J. B. Dhote and Shri N. V. Ugale raised points of order but the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde overruled them.

The Motion

Later, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, moved a motion that the House should accept the Committee's recommendations. The Committee had recommended that Shri Dhote's membership should be suspended for the remaining period of the session or if Shri Dhote apologised unconditionally within a week he should be pardoned.

Shri Dhote, Shri R. B. Chaudhari and Shri Krishna Desai raised points of order but the Speaker overruled them.

Shri J. B. Dhote's Plea

Initiating the discussion, Shri Dhote said that he was only pressing the Governor to deliver his Address in Marathi and his intention was not to insult the House. His action in urging the Governor to deliver the Address in Marathi was in consonance with his (Shri Dhote's) special privilege to voice the feelings of the people. He said that the Privileges Committee had done injustice to him by refusing to call his witnesses. He expressed surprise that those who were present in the House on that day, like M.L.As. and journalists were not called by the Committee as witnesses. The real breach of privilege was that the police enter the lobby of the House with a revolver in hand and pushed about the M.L.As. and the Committee had not given its consideration to it. The punishment awarded to him had been given with a revengeful spirit, Shri Dhote said and requested that the motion should be withdrawn.

No Prejudice

Dr. A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Committee had no prejudice while considering this question. Maximum opportunities were given to Shri Dhote for his defence. The Committee had taken the decision after a careful consideration of the case, Dr. Namjoshi said.

Shri R. B. Chaudhari said that the Committee's report was prejudicial and, therefore, it should not be approved in haste.

Shri Datta Samant said that people's feelings about the State language were intense and, therefore, such incidents were likely to take place in future also. The Governor of Maharashtra should know Marathi language, he said

Shri Krishna Desai said that it was not a crime if the Governor was urged to address the House in Marathi, Hindi or any other Indian language. Sarvashri D. B. Patil, D. N. Patil and S. K. Athalye opposed the motion.

An Amendment

Later, Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, Navnit Shah and R. K. Mhalgi moved an amendment to the motion to the effect that Shri Dhote should be merely reprimanded for his behaviour.

Shri Dhote Reprimanded

Chief Minister Naik accepted the amendment to the motion and it was carried by the House. The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, then reprimanded Shri Dhote.

On July 31, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, placed before the House the report of the Committee appointed by the Central Irrigation and Power Department for the inspection and the research of the earthquake affected area of Koyna.

Later Shri M. A. Vairale made a statement in the House on the calling attention motion moved by Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Hashu Adwani, D. N. Patil, P. R. Sanap, P. A. Kinalekar and S. S. Sawant, regarding the inconvenience caused to the passengers from Konkan due to situation arising out of discontinuation of the launches.

Minister's Statement on Launch Service between Bombay-Uran

The launch services between Bombay-Uran, Revas and Dharamtar carries about 10 lakhs of passengers in a year. Some years ago the service was very irregular and unsatisfactory. Since it was brought under the Government control there is much improvement in this service. I had made a statement in the House on 22nd February 1968 with reference to the increase in the ticket-fare. The launch owners are running the service by forming the 'Pool' as mentioned in the above statement. The 'Pool' has demanded for the increase in fare, on the ground that the rates of the old machines and their spare parts, salaries of the khalashis and the repairing charges, have increased

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...ering their demand the Bandra ...Section sub-committee has re-...mended 10 per cent increase ...e to the Government. Chief ...Officer also recommended the ...The above problem was dis-...d in meeting of the State Port ...ry Committee, on 11th June ...The suggestions made by the ...ers will be considered and the ...ernment will take decision on ...ame, soon.

...memorandum on behalf of the ...' was presented saying that ...the rates of the fare are increa-...by 30 per cent it will not be ...ble to start the launch service ...1st September 1969.

...ould like to warn the launch ...ers that when the problem is ...consideration, it is not proper ...their part to bring pressure on ...Government, it will have adverse ...in future.

...ster's Assurance

...sure the House that the ...ernment thinks that launch ...e is most important from the ...t of view of passengers and the ...ernment will make all efforts to ...me the launch service in any ...mstances, the Minister said.

...Vehicles Tax Bill

...a discussion on the Bombay ...Vehicles Tax (Amendment) ...1969, was continued.

...i P. R. Sanap said that though ...principles of this Amendment ...e praiseworthy it is doubtful ...er its implementation will be ...properly. He demanded that ...penses of the construction of ...bridge should be collected not ...from the vehicles plying on the ...e but from the other vehicles ...There are number of vehicles ...ng without licence, so the ...ernment should be prepared to ...them licences.

Shri Homi Taleyarkhan welcomed the Bill, and expressed that now there will be improvement in the transport facilities. It is essential that the money collected as a tax should be spent for the development of the roads.

Shri F. M. Pinto also participated in the discussion.

Replying to the above discussion Shri K. P. Patil, Minister for Home, stated that about Rs. 2 lakhs are to be still collected from the Motor Vehicles in State, as a tax. The said Bill was brought forth as it was a duty of the Government to make some arrangements to collect this big amount.

The tax will be collected until the expenses incurred for the construction of the bridge are recovered. There is a provision in this Bill that a road-tax can be imposed on the vehicles plying on the bridges for the construction of which is more than Rs. 10 lakhs are spent. The Minister gave illustrations that the taxes of this sort are imposed in the States of Bengal and even in foreign countries.

Sectionwise Discussion

After the speech of the Minister, a sectionwise discussion on this Bill was started. Shri Hashu Adwani suggested some amendments but they were rejected. The amendments suggested by Shri V. A. Nayak were accepted.

The amendment suggested by Shri Shyamrao Peje was also accepted.

After the discussion, the Amendment Bill was passed.

Fruit Nurseries

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture placed before the House the Maharashtra Fruit Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 1969, for the consent. He said the businessman who run the fruit nurseries privately, grow the seedlings for selling it, and such seedlings are of inferior quality. As a result it has become difficult for the cultivators to get the superior quality of seedlings. This Bill has been issued in order to improve the quality of the seedlings, and to check the mismanagement. The State has received suggestion from the centre to form such Bill.

Shri Athalye opposed the Bill. He said that though the purpose of this Bill is good, it will not be implemented as per requirements from the Government servants. The Government officers have only theoritical knowledge and then do not know about the local conditions. In such situation, the purpose of this Bill will not be served.

The difficulties in getting licences will be increased and those people who run this business honestly will discontinue it. He emphasised that the varieties of pophal, cocoanut and especially mango should be excluded from this Bill. The Bill should be sent to the Select Committee he suggested.

Shri J. S. Chandak supported the views expressed by Shri Athalye. For the efficient implementation of this Bill, the Government should appoint experienced officers, he suggested.

Shri V. G. Shivdare supported the Bill.

Then the discussion was adjourned.

Later a discussion on the questions asked by Shri A. N. Namjoshi and Shyamkant More regarding the land allotted to the Gymkhanas and Social Institutions in Bombay for the encouragement for the sports, was started.

Initiating the discussion, Shri A. N. Namjoshi said that the purpose

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with which the land is allotted to the Gymkhanas and Social Institutions is not served as these places are being used for the marriage celebrations, or some other social functions, instead of using for sports. He demanded that the condition in the old agreement which allows this should be abolished by the ordinance.

Shri D. S. Desai, said that the Government fully agrees with the sentiments expressed by Shri Namjoshi. But the Government thinks it fit to follow the old agreement. The Government cannot restrict anybody from such activities as it is a part of a condition. He assured that the point raised by Shri Namjoshi will definitely be considered at the time of the renewal of the agreement.

East Pakistan Refugee Problem

On August 1, Sarvashri R. M. Ghangare, Navnit Shah, S. N. Deshmukh and W. A. Nayak moved a calling attention motion in respect of the statement made by the Minister for Revenue of West Bengal to the effect that the Maharashtra Government had neglected its duty in not informing the West Bengal Government about the movements of the refugees in Maharashtra which had resulted in a friction amongst the farmers of West Bengal. The members wanted to know the Maharashtra Government's reaction to it.

Minister's Statement

In response, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, made a detailed statement, in which he said that it appeared from the news item appearing in *The Times of India* of July 29, 1969, that Shri Harekrishna Konar, West Bengal's Minister for Revenue, while making a statement in connection with the riots arising out of the farmers' agitation for taking possession of Benami and Khas lands, referred to 2,500 East Pakistani refugees who left Maharashtra for West Bengal under the leadership of a Sadhu recently and tried to take possession of lands owned by a particular community at Ashinganj in Murshidabad district. It was learnt that Shri Konar said that it was a duty of Maharashtra Government to keep the West Bengal Government informed of the movements of the refugees. He also said that it was significant that the Sadhu went to Maharashtra which was under the strong influence of the Congress and Shiv Sena to make propaganda amongst the refugees. The Police in Maharashtra had tried to stop the refugees once but they escaped. He said that some interested persons were trying to give communal turn to the agitation of agriculturists and the parties in the United Front and the leaders of the agitation had to be cautious about the danger.

3,000 Refugees Rehabilitated

Shri Sawant said that uptill now the Maharashtra Government had rehabilitated 3,000 refugees of East Pakistan on forest lands in Chanda district. As a part of the rehabilitation programme, the refugee families after they took possession of the land allotted to them were given grant-in-aid for a period of six months for their livelihood, 5 acres of land for each family for cultivation, a pair of bullocks, agricultural implements, a hut, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and weeding loans. During the kharif seasons of 1965-66 and 1966-67, there was no rainfall and, therefore, several families left the villages as the food production was on a smaller scale and some of these families left for West Bangal. Even so, the food production was good in 1967-68 in some villages as the rains were satisfactory in the kharif season of that year. T[illegible] fore, the grant for livelihood [illegible] discontinued in the case of [illegible] families as per the orders of [illegible] Central Government. It, there[illegible] appeared that there was discon[illegible] amongst the refugees, Shri S[illegible] said.

Sadhu's Activities

With this background of [illegible] atmosphere of discontent, [illegible] Shri Bhaskaranand Goswami [illegible] Shoulmari Ashram in West Be[illegible] visited the villages of refugees [illegible] advised them that they would [illegible] given necessary subsistence a[illegible] ance in West Bengal and he adv[illegible] them to go there. As soon as it [illegible] learnt that there was a possib[illegible] of the East Pakistan refugees lea[illegible] the Chanda rehabilitation area, [illegible] police were informed about [illegible] Similarly, the Government of [illegible] was telegraphically informed by [illegible] Director of Rehabilitation, Cha[illegible] on June 26, about the activities [illegible] the Sadhu and the possibility of [illegible] displaced persons leaving the a[illegible] The information that the displ[illegible] persons had started shifting [illegible] received *vide* a telegram sent by th[illegible] Director of Rehabilitation. Im[illegible] diately the Collector of the [illegible] and District Magistrates of B[illegible] and Jagdalpur were alerted ab[illegible] the situation. On June 30, and[illegible] telegram from the Director of [illegible] habilitation, Chanda, was rece[illegible] in which the State Government [illegible] informed that the refugees had s[illegible] ed leaving and that all efforts [illegible] made to persuade them not to le[illegible] But they were determined and th[illegible] crossed the limits of the forest a[illegible] In the meanwhile, the State Gove[illegible] ment made certain recommendati[illegible] to the Centre to mitigate the h[illegible] ships of the displaced persons a[illegible] demanded that provision should [illegible] made for subsistence grants [illegible]

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The Central Government ...d the recommendations and ...ically informed the State ...ment and the Director of ...ation, Chanda. The tele-...as received on June 30, 1969.

...s visit Chanda

...y 2, 1969, the Secretary, ...al Administration Depart-...and other officials left for ...da to personally see the posi-...and to ensure that more refugees ...not leave the place. When they ...reached Chanda, they notic-...the Sadhu along with several ...s had already left Chanda. ...iately, messages were sent to ...administrators at Paralkot ...ndagaon in Madhya Pradesh. ...pector General of Police of ...a Pradesh had informed the ...or General of Police of West ...about the desertion of ...d persons according to the ...on received from Bhopal by ...G. P., Maharashtra.

...ces Solved

...y 3, the Secretary, General ...ration Department, along ...officials of different depart-...and two officials of the ...ent of India visited the ...to make counter-propa-...in order to avoid further ...n of the refugees. They were ...that the assurances given by ...were false and that if they ...grievances the State Govern-...would solve them. In accord-...the orders of the Govern-...of India, the officials had ...giving the subsistence grants ...dgrains at subsidised rates. ...overnment of India had ac-...the two recommendations ...were being implemented ...Director of Rehabilitation, ...in the Chanda Rehabilita-...

...16, 1969

Telegram from West Bengal Official

Later, on July 18, 1969 a telegram from Shri Mandal, Secretary of the Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal, was received in which it was stated that about 2,500 displaced refugees had arrived at Zargram in Midnapur district and that he was sending an official there to persuade the refugees to return to Chanda rehabilitation area. It was requested in the telegram that the refugees should be taken back. On July 19, another telegram was received from Shri Mandal in which the State Government was asked to put a stop to the movement of refugees and to take them back in the Chanda rehabilitation area. The State Government immediately telegraphically requested the Central Government to issue orders to receive the refugees and if, in the meanwhile, vacancies were filled by the refugee families sent by the Central Government from Mana and Tripura, some of them should be allowed to be looked after at the Chandrapur Camp. Similarly, Shri Mandal was informed in a demi-official letter written by the Secretary, General Administration Department, that 285 families consisting of about 1,425 persons had left the Chanda rehabilitation area and the Camp and that according to the up-to-date information, 63 new families from Mana Camp had already arrived and there was likelihood of 66 more families coming from Tripura. Therefore, 129 out of the 285 vacant places would be filled in by receiving the refugee families. Even then, all the vacated places in the villages would be given to the families which had shifted to West Bangal by the State Government and when the remaining families returned to Chanda, a drive to rehabilitate them in new villages would be launched at proper time and till then they would be kept at the Chandrapur Camp.

Necessary orders from the Central Government had been received to admit the 285 families again, Shri Sawant said and added that the West Bangal Government had been informed telegraphically about it.

Discussion on Fruit Nurseries Bill

The House resumed the discussion on the Bill to regulate fruit nurseries. Shri V. G. Shivdare concluded his speech.

Later, Shri L. R. Hatankar said that there were many drawbacks in the Bill and he criticised the various conditions put on the licence holders.

Shri B. S. Patil said that the seeds for growing chikoo saplings had to be brought from West Bengal. Therefore it was not known what provisions had been made in the Bill for the chikoo nurseries. The Bill should be made applicable to Government Fruit Nurseries also.

Shri D. N. Patil supported the objects of the Bill. The definition fruit nurseries had not been clearly stated in the Bill as regards the scope of nurseries. The conditions put on the owners of the nurseries would be unjust for illiterate owners and they would be possibly deprived of their subsidiary vocation.

Shri F. M. Pinto said small owners of nurseries would suffer on account of the Bill. He emphasised the need for giving encouragement to small nurseries and added that the Bill should also cover the Government Nurseries.

Deputy Minister's Reply

Replying to the discussion, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, thanked the members for welcoming the Bill. He said

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that essential improvements would be introduced in the light of experience gained at the time of implementation of the provisions of the Bill. While modifying the Bill, the Government would not make it a prestige issue. He said that the Government would also take into consideration the criticism and suggestions made by the members in regard to the records required to be maintained by the owners of the nurseries and endeavour to modify the conditions.

After the Deputy Minister's reply, the Bill was read clause by clause. The amendments moved by Shri Hashu Advani and Shri S. P. Kapagate were rejected by the House.

Later, the Bill was passed by the House.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, announced in the House that Government would take over the New Kaiser Mills with effect from August 15, 1969.

Non-official Business

Shri B. M. Gurpude moved a non-official resolution recommending to Government to take measures to protect the betel leaf gardens from disease and pests and financially help to growers who had incurred losses.

Supporting the resolution, Shri G. F. Mahajan said that a large number of betal leaf gardens had been completely destroyed on account of a peculiar disease and, therefore, the research centres of Government should find out some suitable measures to save them. He emphasised the need for giving financial assistance to the owners.

Sarvashri J. S. Chandak, Y. R. Deogade and S. P. Kapagate supported the resolution.

Government Efforts

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, said that the question of betel leaf gard ns was very important to Maharashtra as these gardens were there not only in Bhandara and Nagpur districts but they were spread all over the State and an area of 7,800 acres came under it.

The Government had made concerted efforts, through its research centres, to save the betel leaf gardens from this peculiar disease but unfortunately they have not yet succeeded in finding out suitable antidote for it. He said that some new pesticides had been prepared and it would be sprayed over some area to find out whether it would be effective. The Government was of the opinion that further research in this regard was necessary and efforts were being made in that direction. He said that this question would be entrusted to the Agriculture Universities for finding out a solution. The provision for giving financial assistance to those who were engaged in this profession was not there in the scheme but this question would be taken up for consideration at a proper level and at the appropriate time.

After the Deputy Minister's reply Shri Gurpude withdrew his resolution.

Plea for Sanskrit University

Later, Dr. V. K. Toraskar moved a resolution recommending to Government that a Sanskrit University should be established in Maharashtra State. He said that Sanskrit was the mother of all other languages and Sanskrit literature was rich and varied covering different sciences. In order to take advantage of the knowledge which would be available from the Sanskrit literature, it was necessary to give all encourag[illegible] to the learning of Sanskrit lang[illegible] It would also help in prom[illegible] the national integration and [illegible] encouraging the study of the Ve[illegible] he added.

Strong Support

Dr. A. N. Namjoshi str[illegible] supported the resolution. He s[illegible] that there was inalienable [illegible] between Sanskrit and the Indian [illegible] ture but even then sufficient ef[illegible] had not been made for its deve[illegible] ment. The work of develop[illegible] Sanskrit language could not be d[illegible] by the existing universities a[illegible] therefore, Shri Namjoshi said, [illegible] independent Sanskrit Univer[illegible] should be established and the serv[illegible] of the experienced Sanskrit Pa[illegible] of the old generation should [illegible] utilised for the purpose. He ca[illegible] upon the Government to rejuve[illegible] the Sanskrit Pathashalas in the S[illegible]

Shri Hashu Advani supported [illegible] resolution.

Study of Sanskrit Encouraged

Replying to the discussion on [illegible] resolution, Shri M. D. Chaudh[illegible] Minister for Education, said [illegible] Sanskrit was the mother of sev[illegible] languages and the source of all [illegible] manifestations of the Indian cu[illegible] And from that point of view, [illegible] Government and he himself felt [illegible] the language should be develope[illegible]

35 Pathshalas

Giving details about the steps [illegible] by the State Government for [illegible] moting study of Sanskrit lang[illegible] Shri Chaudhari said that there [illegible] 35 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the S[illegible] and all were being given grant-in-[illegible] Similarly, in every division there [illegible] a school for the study of the Ve[illegible] and financial arrangements had [illegible] made for it. He pointed out [illegible] grant-in-aid to the extent of [illegible]

(continued on page [illegible])

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Council Proceedings

Dispute

July 28, Shri G. P. Pradhan said that in spite of efforts Government, it has been ssful in solving the border He said that great dis- was prevailing in the of the people, after the carried on by them in with the issue. Time-limit be fixed for solving this he added. He further said the honourable Members of should support the Bill to the Prime Minister by rbhau Pataskar, Vice-Chan- Poona University. They also support the Bill, recently by Shri Nath Pai in with the issue, he added.

Uttamrao Patil reminded about the views expressed people at the time of the morcha, stating that the like that of Telangana our in Maharashtra and people might even sacrifice for the cause.

cause State Government explain clearly as to how be going ahead to solve he added.

S. L. Ogale said that State should present to the the report of the efforts on the every first day of sessions. Maharashtra should recommend that under dispute should be administered till the dispute solved, he added. He said that the Chief Minister confess his incapability for the problem.

Shri Narubhau Limaye, said that it was quite incorrect to charge the State Government for the slackness in the efforts and further added that it was necessary to show that the whole of Maharashtra was united for this cause. Creating constitutional dead-lock would not solve the problem, he said. Maharashtra Government has already girded its loins to solve the problem by constitutional means, he added. The honourable Members should observe some conventions and try to understand each other instead of losing confidence, he remarked.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said that after the riots which took place in February last, there were chances of disturbances but the parties in Opposition have tried their best to maintain peace. The opposition parties would also strive hard to avoid quarrels between people belonging to different languages in Maharashtra, he added.

Shri Maheshwar Thakur asked the members of the Opposition to explain what they have done to solve the problem. He further complemented the Chief Minister for his efforts and remarked that the dispute would not be solved by submitting resignations.

Shri Tushar Pawar said that the opposite parties have made it a political issue and that they have created a rift in the Belagaon Ekikaran Samiti. Congratulating the State Government for its efforts, he said that the border dispute would be solved only if we would be able to convince the different all India political parties in the country. No unanimity was there in their opinions about this subject, he told.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that the point under dispute was that the Central Government did not agree with the opinions expressed by the Maharashtra State. We should not be satisfied with the fact that Mahajan Report could not be implemented. This question has remained unsolved from the last thirteen years and if it still remained unsolved there would be every chance of the circumstances becoming averse.

Shri S. A. Shinde saying that the parties in Opposition have left co-operating with the State Government for solving the issue, expressed the hope that Central Government would also agree in the long run with the policy of the Maharashtra State regarding the issue just as it had agreed with some forward policies of the State.

Shri Damodar Rupawate expressed his doubt saying that the Central Government might not be convinced about the immediate necessity to solve the dispute. He further suggested that such inter-State problems under dispute should be solved according to section 3 of the Constitution.

Chief Minister's Reply

Chief Minister V. P. Naik said that the border dispute would have to be solved by all the political parties from the humanitarian point of view. He further said that the people in the border area have made

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all kinds of efforts to solve this problem. Nobody could find out the successful way to end this dispute, he added. He further said that it must be admitted that the efforts done were inadequate. Saying that creating constitutional dead-lock would not solve the dispute, he remarked that it was the responsibility of the leaders of the country to end the dispute and at last it would be solved by the Parliament.

Housing Board

Later, Shri Y. J. Mohite moved a resolution saying that the House should discuss the working of Maharashtra Housing Board.

Shri Narubhau Limaye criticised the working of the Board, saying that either it should be reorganised or it should be dissolved.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that bribery was rampant in the Board and it was shielded by officers of high rank. It was necessary to change the officers, he added.

Shri Vithalrao Hande, saying that the method of assessing the rent was faulty, suggested that this Board should not work with a view to get profit.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat said that the Board should make efforts to raise loans with less rate of interest.

Shri Maheshwar Thakur said that a commission should be appointed for the inspection of the working of the Board.

Shri Moinuddin Haris said that adequate efforts were not being made by the Board to get financial aid from the Government.

Replying, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, said that as the task of housing was not given its due importance in our Plan, and as the finance provided was inadequate, the people who criticised should think of the limitations which the Board had to face.

Referring to the allegations regarding bribery, he said that it was easy to criticise but without sufficient proofs it would not be possible to accuse the persons concerned.

He also gave the information that a factory would be started by the Board, for preparing the material for construction of houses and the production of this factory would start during 1970-71. Reserve Bank has permitted the Board to raise the debentures to the tune of Rs. two crores for the purpose, he added. A Bill to reorganise the Board has been already prepared but for some reasons it could not be moved in the House, he said. Government has taken over the rights of derequisition, he added.

On July 29, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, moved a resolution congratulating the Appolo-11 astronauts of America who recently landed on the Moon. In the resolution it was stated that all the three astronauts and Mr. Nixon, President of America, deserve very high praise and complements for the victory ever achieved in the history of the world.

After the discussion was over, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, expressed that he was one with the sentiments of the House.

Later, the resolution was passed by the House.

Report of the Public Service Commission

Afterwards, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, moved a resolution stating that the House should discuss the Report of the Public Service Commission for the year 1966-67.

Speaking on the resolution, Shri Moinuddin Haris said that the cut in expenditure on Public Service Commission should not have been exercised.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that though some seats were reserved for the candidates of the backward classes, Government should make active efforts to make them qualified for those posts.

Replying, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, said that if the cut in expenditure would have an adverse effect on the working of the Commission, the policy would be changed and the cut would be abolished.

With reference to the candidates of the backward classes, he further said that it was not only the Government which should shoulder the responsibility of making them more qualified but private institutions should also take initiative in that respect.

On July 30, Shri V. G. Deshpande moved a breach of privilege motion in connection with the action which was being taken against Shri Madhubuvantrao Dhote. Shri Uttamrao Patil also moved an adjournment motion in relation to the same point.

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, made a statement in that regard. He said that this motion would not be discussed in this House as it did not come under his jurisdiction. He explained that the honourable members were of the opinion that this question should be discussed in this House as the incident about the misbehaviour of Shri Dhote took place in the joint meeting of both the Houses. But it was a joint meeting for the Governor's address only. According to Constitution, there cannot be a joint session of both the Houses, he explained. That is why that incident at the time of the Governor's address

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...not be discussed in the House,

...orted.

... Shri Narubhau Limaye ...d a calling attention notice ...ing the movement of the dis- ...d persons from East Pakistan ...est Bengal, who were staying ...Maharashtra. The notice per- ...d to the allegations made by ... Minister for Revenue, West ...al, saying that Maharashtra had ...ted its duty.

... response, Shri N. M. Tidke, ...ster for Labour, made a state- ...t in the House. (Similar state- ...t was made by Shri P. K. ...nt, Minister for Agriculture, on ...st 1, in the Assembly Hall, ...h has been included in Assem- ...roceedings.)

...ication of School Text Books

...wards, Dr. Vasantkumar ...it and Shri Narubhau Limaye ...d a discussion in the House in ...ection with the delay caused ...e publication of school text- ...s.

... Pandit said that too much ... was caused for fixing the prices ...r publication of text-books. ... sort of delay was being caused ... the last two years, he added. ...rnment has not taken proper ...garding the matter and there- ...e policy relating to the fixa- ...of prices should be explained, ...d.

...i Narubhau Limaye said that ...rnment should have given ...e idea about the prices of the ...ooks to the publishers.

...i M. N. Anjikar said that if the ...d for increasing the prices of ...ooks was justified, then only ...should be allowed to do so.

... P. Y. Phalke and Shri ...kar Vaidya said that Govern- ...should strongly implement its ... regarding school text-books, keeping aside the dissatisfaction created by some people who were against that policy.

Shri S. L. Ogale said that the Text-book Bureau has worked out a formula for fixing the prices. Next year the Bureau would try its best to avoid this sort of delay, he said.

Replying, Shri M. D. Chaudhari said that Government was not responsible for the delay in the matter. State Secondary School Board was responsible for sanctioning as well as fixing the prices of text-books, he said. Delay to some extent was caused for the supply of text-books of the second and third standard but afterwards sufficient stock was sent in the market, he told. He denied the allegations made by Dr. Pandit saying that as Government had to exercise a check over the prices, it took some time for sending the books to the market. Government was not unsuccessful in exercising the check, he added. The prices fixed according to the formula of the Board were quite fair, he said. Saying that the policy adopted by the publishers was not proper he further said that the procedure for sanctioning these books was already chalked out and special orders have also been issued to bring out these school books in time in the next year.

I. A. S. Examination

Later, Shri J. G. Bhave raised a discussion in connection with the failure of the Maharashtrian candidates in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations and the like.

Speaking on the subject, Shri Bhave said that ignorance about English and Hindi language was the main reason for this failure. Grants should be given to the universities which would be educating such candidates on the lines required. Government should also give financial aid to persons or institutions which would bring out books or periodicals for educating such aspirants, he said.

Shri G.P. Pradhan said that English language was given more importance in these examinations and as a matter of fact that sort of importance to English should be lessened.

Shri Moinuddin Haris said that an all out study for getting the detailed information about these examinations was needed. Both the people and the Government should take initiative for educating these aspirants after they pass their S.S.C. examination.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that in this connection, apart from the employment point of view it was necessary to see as to how many Maharashtrian youths were bearing the burden of the administration of the country. Maharashtrian students did not lack in the knowledge of English, he added.

Shri Manikrao Mangudkar said that in other States there were more advanced curriculums than that of Maharashtra and therefore this State should make special, efforts for the same. Scholarships should be awarded and special training should be given to the students desiring to appear for these competitive examinations, he added.

Shri P. Y. Phalke said that students who could have the capacity of becoming one with the rural life should be given facilities of training for these examinations.

Shri S. L. Ogale said that planned efforts were quite essential before sending these students for these examinations.

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Shri Vithalrao Hande said that there was nothing wrong in asking for some percentage of seats in the services of the Public Service Commission, in proportion to the populaton of the State.

Replying to the discussion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education said that a meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in this State was called in order to know the reasons for the failure of the Maharashtrian students in these examinations. According to the decision taken in the meeting a committee was also appointed for the same. State Government has sanctioned grants to Bombay and Poona Universities for conducting classes for these aspirants. Information has been gathered regarding the measures adopted by other States and universities outside Maharashtra. He assured that the Committee would take into consideration the suggestions given by the honourable members of the House. He further said that the Committee would submit its report before September. Concluding, the Minister said that it was essential to change the very outlook towards the subject.

Breach of Privilege Motions

On July 31, Shri M. N. Anjikar moved a breach of privilege motion stating that the members were prevented to enter the Council Hall during the session period.

Replying, Shri R. S. Gavai assured that enquiry would be made into the matter.

Later, Shri Uttamrao Patil moved a breach of privilege motion in connection with a news report in which it was wrongly stated that Shri S. L. Ogale belonged to Peasants and Workers Party. Shri Ogale had remarked that the area under dispute (in relation to the border dispute) should be centrally administered and on that subject " Nawakal " had written an editorial stating that he belonged to P. W. P. according to the wrong report.

Shri R. S. Gavai, Vice-Chairman, said that the concerned newspaper would be requested to give the necessary information regarding the matter before sending the resolution to the Privileges Committee.

Hilly State in Assam

Later, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister, moved the resolution stating the necessity of the formation of a hilly State in Assam. It was a statutory resolution which would be an amendment to the Constitution. Shri Wankhede further said that this Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The resolution was moved in the House as the support of more than half of the Constituent Assemblies of the States in India was required to make the amendment effective.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that as the foreign missioneries have taken this initiative and as they were at the forefront of the movement, this State should not be formed.

Shri V. G. Deshpande and Shri Bachharaj Vyas said that the formation of this hilly State was detrimental to the unity, well-being and future of the country.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya in his speech pleaded for this separate State for the Adivasis.

Shri Manikrao Mangudkar supported the resolution stating that there was no harm in amending the Constitution.

Shri Vithalrao Hande supported the resolution saying that the desire of the local people was the strong basis and sufficient reason for amending the Constitution for the creation of the hilly State

Shri Moinuddin Haris supported the resolution and said that it was an effort to end the dispute which had troubled from the last few years.

Shri Damodar Rupawate also supported the resolution saying that special efforts should be made to solve the problems of the backward classes.

Shri Ramjeewan Chaudhari opposed the resolution and said that the foreign missioneries were at the root of the movement for the formation of this State.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that it would be a measure to increase the strength of the nation, by bringing into existence this hilly State.

Shri Tushar Pawar supported the resolution stating that it was quite essential from our defence point of view, to honour this demand of the people living in the border area.

Replying to the discussion, Chief Minister V. P. Naik explained that this issue could not be compared with that of Vidarbha or Telangana. He further said that only the executing powers of administration of the districts in the hilly area would be entrusted to this new State and else than this nothing more would be done.

This solution was accepted by all those who were interested in solving the problem and these efforts for amending the Constitution were being made in order to check the fissiperous tendencies in the country he concluded.

Later, the resolution was passed by the House.

Pratap Mills

Afterwards, Shri Uttamrao Patil raised a discussion in the House

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...ing as to why the Pratap ...of Dhulia, which was running ...was given for management ...er party. There were many ...ints against its management, ...ed.

...ying, Shri N. M. Tidke ...er for Labour said that ...principle behind it was to ...e employment for the labou- ...If the labourers were getting ...ay and allowances then only ...s proper to state that the ...rn was running in profit, he ...ed. There was definite ...vement in the working of ...Mill and the increase in dear- ...allowance was also given to ...bourers during its new manage- ...he added. If there were some ...ces against the new manage- ...they would be redressed, he ...ded.

...August 1, after the question ...the 26th Report of the ...nce Committee was presented ...e House.

...Deputy Speaker, Shri R. S. ...gave his consent to refer ...ilege motion to the Privileges ...mittee moved by Dr. V. R. ...ndit regarding a leaflet issued by ...Depressed Classes League So- ...Poona disputing the right of ...J. G. Bhave, member of the ...ative Council, to raise a ques- ...in the House about a school run ...e society.

...rnment Motion Disallowed

...Deputy Speaker, Shri Gavai ...owed an adjournment motion ...ed by Shri J. G. Bhave on the ...er strike undertaken by some ...bers of the State Legislature ...e the residence of Chief Minis- ...on Government's continued ...of Konkan. As the develop- ...of Konkan was a continuous ...ess, it could not form the subject of an adjournment motion, the Deputy Speaker, said.

Shri M. A Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications made a statement in the House in response to a calling attention motion tabled by Sarvashri V. R. Pandit, J. G. Bhave and Datta Tamhane on the hardships of Konkan passengers in view of the possibility of closing down Uran-Dharamtar-Rewas launch service.

Shri Vairale told the House that Government was aware that the launch service was essential for the passengers and as such would make all possible efforts for continuing the service.

Later, Dr. V. R. Pandit introduced the Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1969. Explaining the reasons Dr. Pandit said that motor vehicle licence should be given only after medical check-up of the persons concerned.

A non-official resolution moved by Shri Datta Tamhane which sought to establish an autonomous Road Development Corporation was withdrawn by him after the reply of Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications. Shri Tamhane said that such a Corporation was necessary for the construction and renovation of subways and roads in the State.

Shri Vairale opposing the resolution said that the road construction programme was being undertaken in a planned way. A study group had been appointed to take periodical review of the work. He said that there was no need to establish such a Corporation. The real difficulty was that there was paucity of funds. However, efforts were being made to speed up road construction programme, he added.

Another non-official resolution moved by Shri G. P. Pradhan which sought to establish a study group for revising the remunerations and working conditions of the doctors under the subsidised medical practitioners scheme was withdrawn by the mover after the reply of the Deputy Minister for Public Health, Smt. Pratibha Patil. The Deputy Minister said that the scheme was started on an experimental basis to attract medical practitioners to rural area. The doctors under the scheme were not Government employees and as such there was no question of issuing transfer orders.

She assured the House that Government would inquire into the matter if any instance of transfer was pointed out.

Government Takes Over New Kaiser-E-Hind Mill

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, placed a statement on the taking over of the New Kaisar-e-Hind Mills, Bombay on the tables of both Houses, on August 1.

The Minister said that the mill was closed on July 17, 1967 rendering four thousand workers unemployed. On April 26, 1968, the High Court gave orders for undertaking liquidation proceedings. Earlier, the Government had attempted to take mill on lease from the owners but because of the internal squabbles, the attempts proved futile. The Government then decided to take the mill on lease from the official liquidator.

Shri Tidke said that the High Court had given orders in the case and the mill would be given in the possession of the Government on August 15, 1969. The mill would be started as soon as possible, he added.

The Labour Minister said that because of legal difficulties, there

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was delay in taking over the mill and the workers had to face untold hardships. However, about 2,000 workers had given Rs. 27 lakhs on loan from their provident fund for running the mills. The Minister complimented the workers on their patience and constructive approach. He also thanked all those who had helped for restarting the mills.

Sports Development Corporation

Later, Shri Ramrao Avargaonkar moved a resolution pleading for taking necessary steps to constitute an autonomous Sports Development Corporation for providing greater momentum to the development of sports in the State.

Supporting the resolution, Shri Maheshwar Thakur said that mere constitution of a Corporation would not help the cause of sports, a young energetic Minister should also be appointed to look after the sports development programme.

Shri Baburao Jadhav, who also supported the resolution, said that the Government should keep watch on proper disbursal of money earmarked for the development of sports.

Shri Moinuddin Harris also supported the resolution. He said that there was paucity of playgrounds in the State. Proper steps should be taken to remove it.

Sardar Pratap Singh and Shri Dhanajirao Patil also supported the resolution. Shri Patil said that the number of akhadas and gymnasiums in the State was dwindling. The Government should pay proper attention towards their development.

Replying to the debate on the resolution, the Deputy Minister for Education, Shri Sunderrao Solunke, said that since 1955 Government had started paying proper attention towards the promotion of physical education and sports. As per advice of the State Sports Advisory Board various sports organisations in the State were being given financial assistance. The advice of the Board was being sought in regard to the development of indigenous sports also. It was the sincere wish of the State Government that every division should have a stadium and every district a playground. Any division or district coming forward with the proposal of building a stadium or a playground would be given adequate assistance by the State Government, stated Shri Solunke. The Deputy Minister said that for encouraging the sports activities in the State the Government had instituted awards known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Award in 18 games for the best players in the games. Shri Solunke said that it was not proper to say that the development of sports in the rural areas was being ignored. In every district a district Sports Development Board had been constituted. To award scholarships to the talented sportsmen in the schools and colleges was also under the consideration of the Government, he said.

Government was also considering the suggestion pertaining to appointment of a special inspector for sports. New department was also to be established to look after the development of sports and games, he said. Due to all these steps, it was, therefore, not necessary to constitute an autonomous Development Corporation, he added. The Deputy Minister appealed to Shri Avargaonkar to withdraw his resolution. Afterwards Shri Avargaonkar withdrew the resolution.

(*continued from page 58*)

per cent was given to the oriental research centres in the State by the Government.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith

The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith was doing commendable work for developing Sanskrit language, Shri Chaudhari said and added that the Maharashtra Government had sent a resolution to the Government of India to treat the Vidyapith as a "Deemed University". If necessary approval for the resolution was received from the Centre, the need for an independent Sanskrit University would be met.

The Minister said that the Vidyapith had started the post-graduate courses and the State Government had given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 to the institution for the purpose.

More students should learn Sanskrit

Shri Chaudhari pointed out that there were many institutions in Maharashtra State for the study of the Sanskrit language but compared to the number of these institutions the number of students who took up Sanskrit language for study was very small and therefore the teachers and professors should encourage the students to learn the language.

After the Education Minister's reply, Shri Toraskar withdrew his resolution.

* * *

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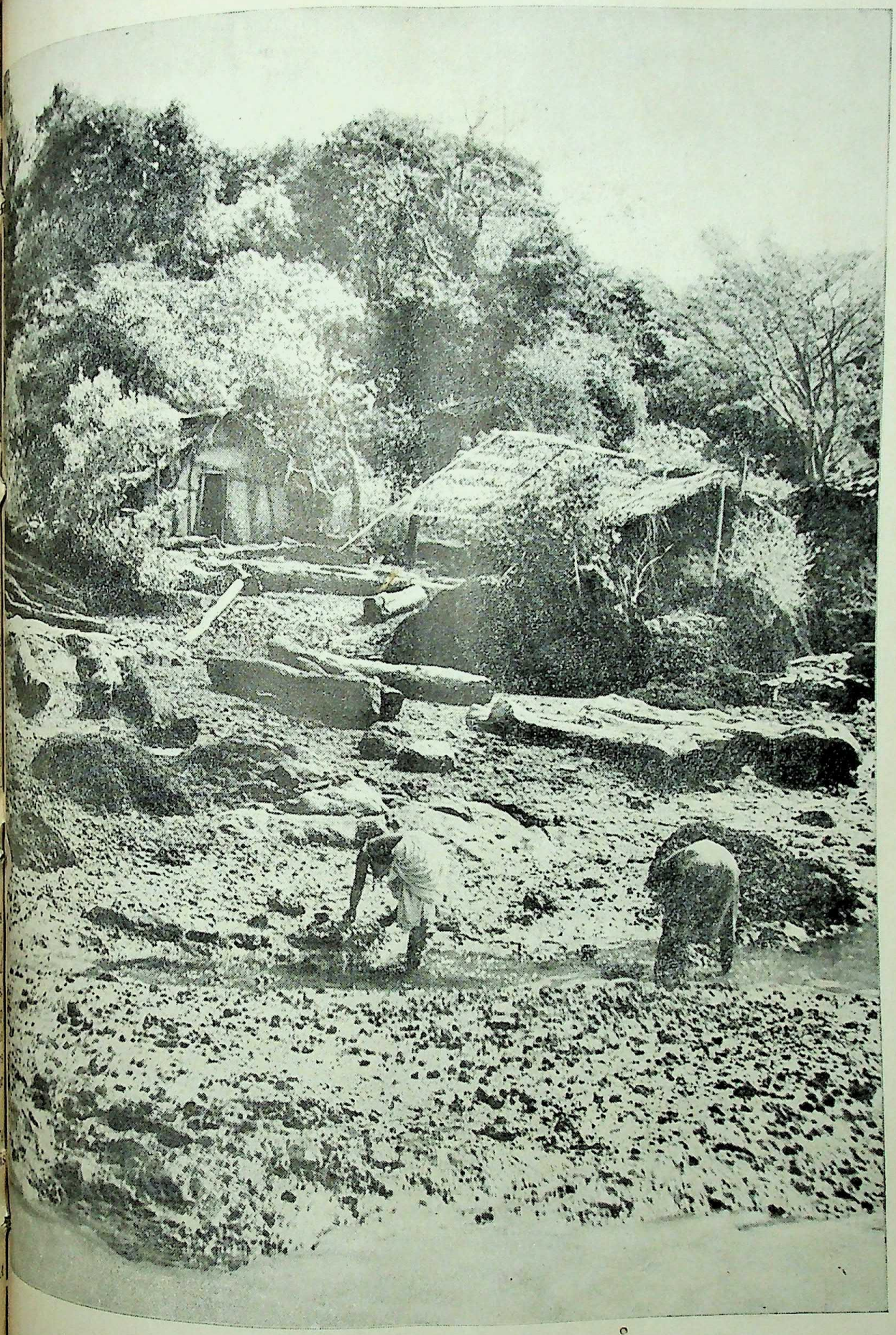

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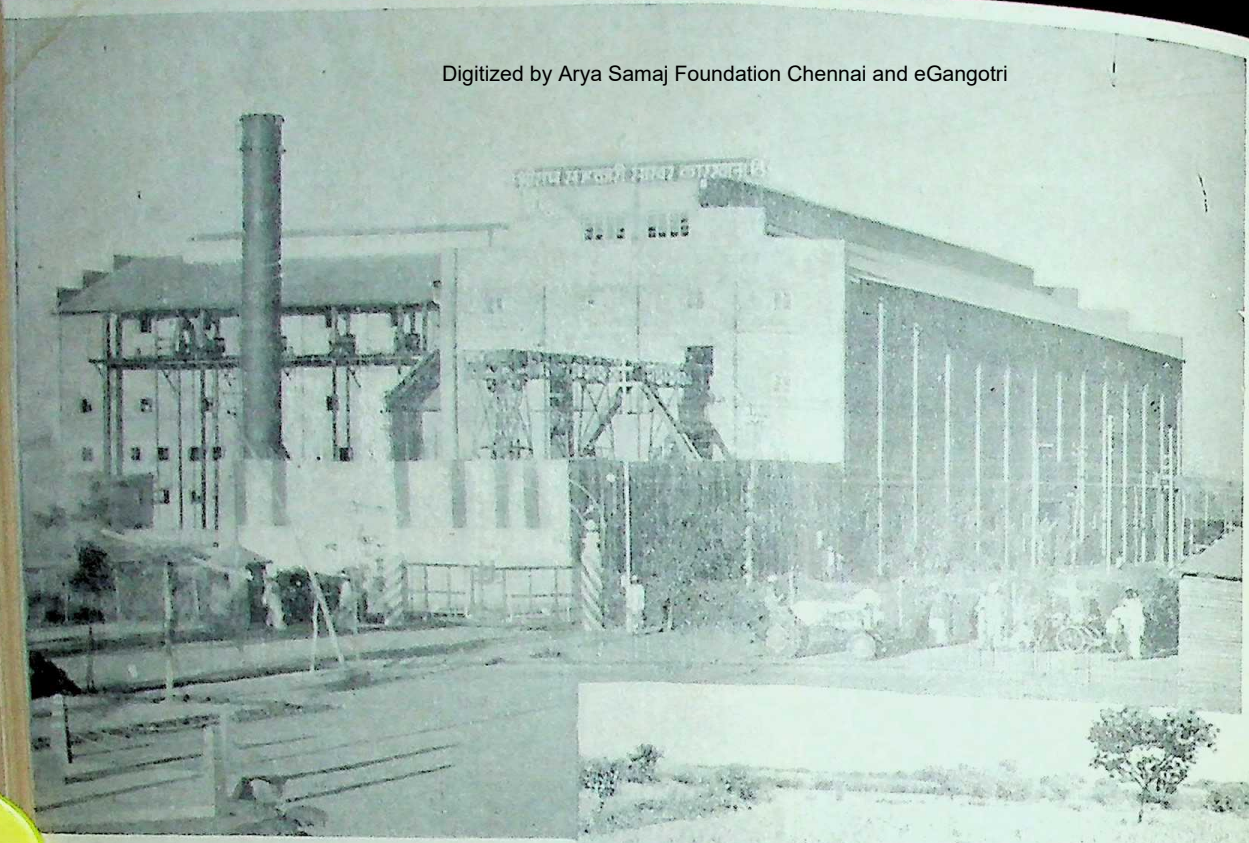
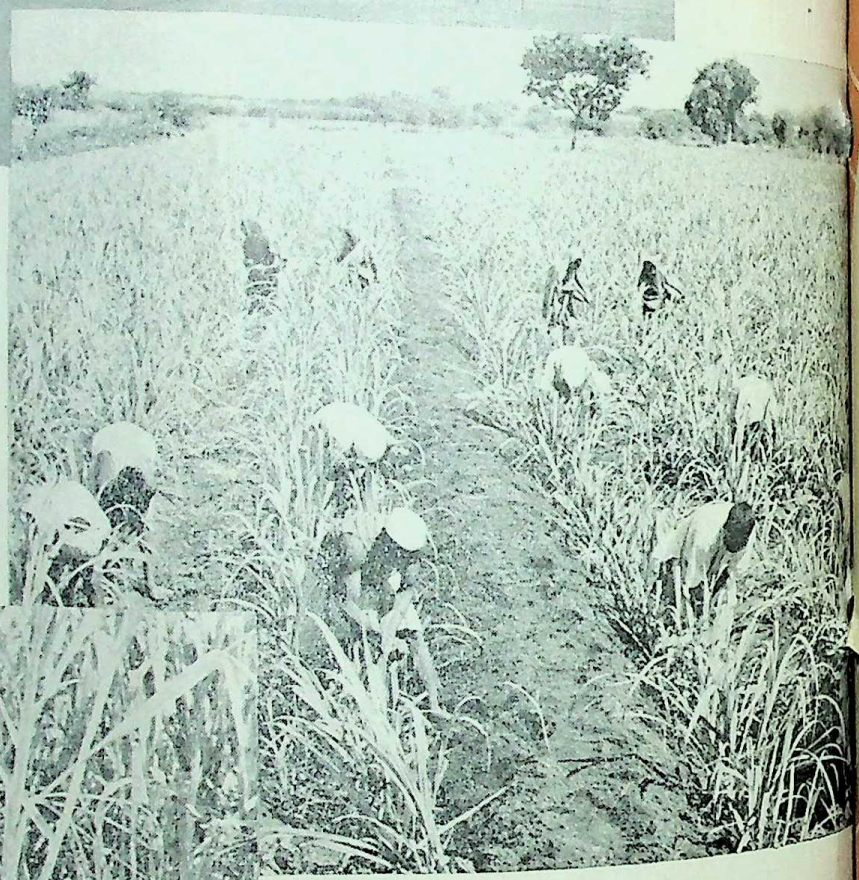


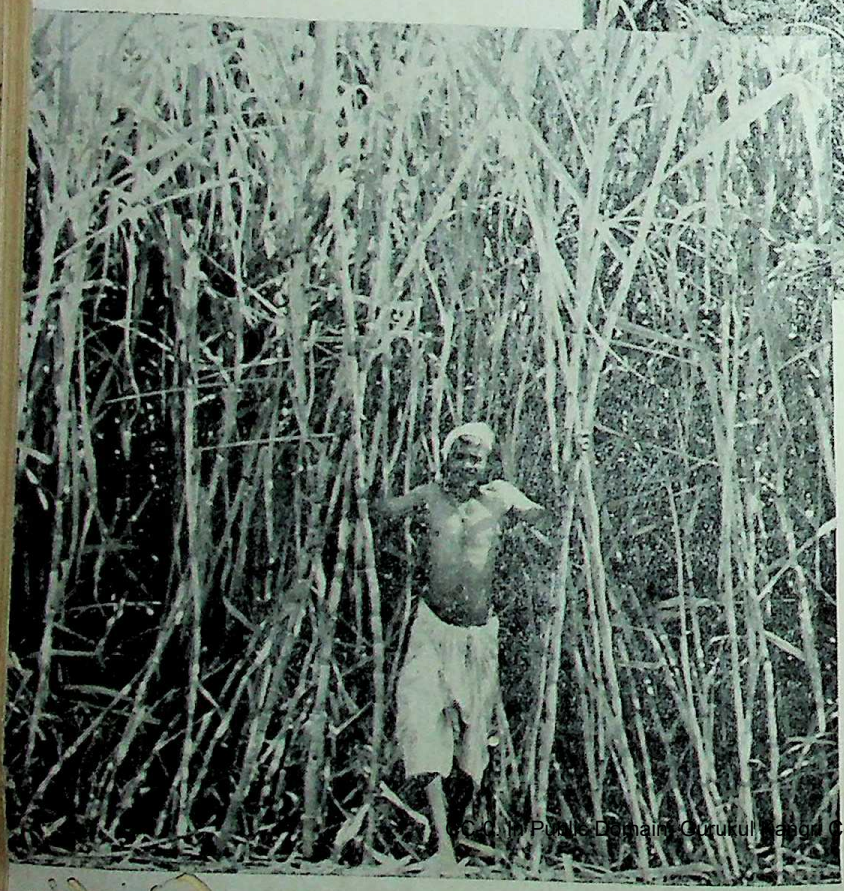
Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

A commendable progress has been made by the co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra State. The agriculturists in the vicinity of the sugar factories too have made considerable prosperity.

A picture of a co-operative sugar factory in the State.



Sugarcane production goes up only if modern techniques of farming are adopted and the Maharashtrian farmer has now realised its importance.



The result of the farmer's hard labour is indeed very sweet. Here is a picture of a fully grown sugarcane farm.

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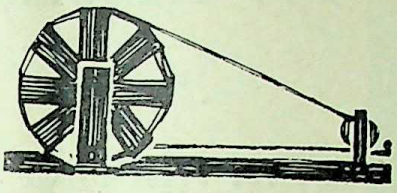
PUBLIC DAY NUMBER 1969

Lok Rajya



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Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

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Price 25 Paise

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published by the Director of Publicity,
Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

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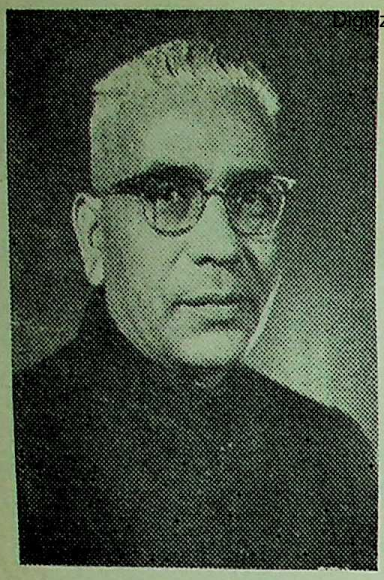

Greater Efforts Needed For Reconstruction Work

Chief Minister's R-Day Message

I send my greetings and good wishes to the people of Maharashtra on the occasion of the Republic Day.

This year's Republic Day has two special features. It is the first we are celebrating since Independent India attained adulthood. I congratulate the children born after August 15, 1947 on their becoming voters and wish them well. It is a comforting thought that we are leaving for the future generation, which will be shouldering more and more responsibility of the State affairs in years to come, a Maharashtra firmly grounded on democratic traditions, free from internecine strife and marching ahead with confidence in agricultural and industrial field. We are also in the midst of the Gandhi Birth Centenary Year and that should give us added inspiration to work to build up an India of the Father of the Nation's concept. The Fourth Five-Year Plan is on the anvil and it will be launched very soon. Now that the dent created on our economy by two foreign aggressions, had been made up by implementing three annual Plans, we are fully prepared to make the new need-based Plan a success as we did the first three Plans.

The 19th year of the Republic which has just closed, proved the testing time for both Government and the people of Maharashtra and, with the latter's co-operation, we came out with flying colours, with the completion of the colossal task of rehabilitating over sixty thousand families uprooted by the Koyna earthquake. In other directions too, Maharashtra made notable progress, particularly in the fields of national integration, food production, family planning, small savings and others. We are proud of our farmers who responded so magnificently to the hybridization programme and modern methods of cultivation.

Unlike in the case of an individual, a period of 20 years is almost nothing in the life of a society or country and though we have achieved a lot in this short period, at the same time, one should not be content with whatever has been achieved. Our goal of taking our country in the line of the other advanced countries, at the same time preserving the rich cultural heritage given to us by great saints and sages, calls for greater efforts with people's active co-operation and I am sure such co-operation will be forthcoming in ample measure in coming years.

On the auspicious Republic Day, therefore, let us dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly anew to the noble task of reconstruction, leading to a fuller, richer and purposeful national life.

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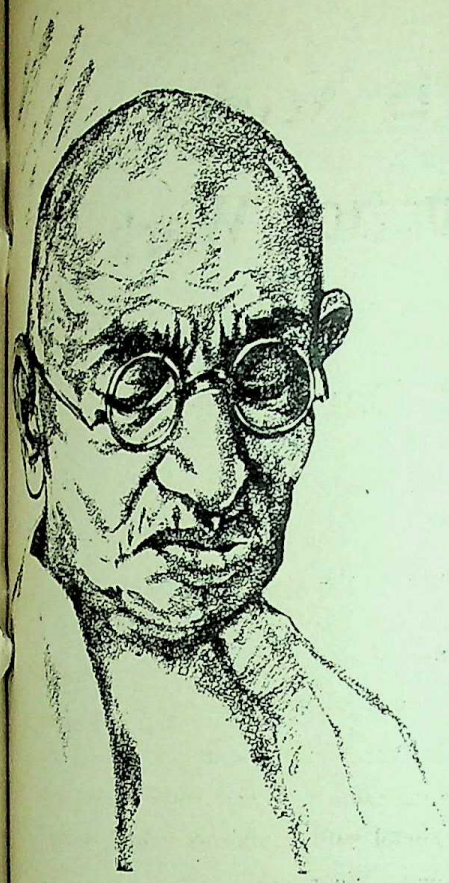

A Tribute

BY

ARNOLD JOSEPH TOYNBEE

DHIJI'S epithet is not just orific; it tells the truth about he was indeed "a great soul". have been the greatest of hat have made their appear- our time. He was undoubtedly of the greatest souls of ges from which we have records of outstanding ies. This is my indi- judgment, and I believe es with the judgment of other people who have any of what Gandhi was what he did. But am I prejudiced in Gandhi's through the accident of my Englishman?

benefactor

conscious of the possibility may be prejudiced because, judgment, Gandhi was as benefactor of my country as he was of his own. Gandhi made it impossible for the British to go on ruling India, but at the same time he made it possible for us to abdicate without rancour and without dishonour.

Natural Human Relations

He made it possible for the Government of India to pass back out of British into Indian hands without mutual bloodshed, and for the Indian and the British peoples to become friends, after parting company with each other politically, on a footing of equality—the natural human relation between fellow human beings, but a relation which cannot be established so long as people are implicated with each other in the artificial and estranging relation of rulers and subjects. In helping the British to extricate themselves from this entanglement, Gandhi did them a signal service; for it is easier to acquire an empire than to disengage from one.

Self-Government to India

In 1917, in the course of the First World War, the Parliament at Westminster had pledged itself to give self-government to India by stages; and, in taking this auspicious decision, it had faithfully represented the feelings and wishes of the British people. Our hearts had been touched by the generosity of the Indian people's reaction to our critical situation in Europe at the time. So far from trying to take advantage of the straits in which their foreign rulers now found themselves, Indians had volunteered—and this in hundreds of thousands—for active service in the British Forces in France.

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The feeling in India was, I think, that inspite of the fact that the British had been withholding from India the self-government that India had already been demanding, Britain did stand for liberty on the whole and in principle ; that she was fighting for liberty in Europe now ; and that, if she won this war, and won it with India's support, Britain's conscience would be likely to move her to give to India the liberty that Britain was fighting to preserve for herself.

Effect of India's reaction

This was indeed the effect of India's reaction on British hearts ; the decision taken in Britain in 1917 was sincere and the British did start to take steps to carry it out ; but voluntarily to give up power, when one holds power, goes against the grain of human nature ; in honouring their pledge to emancipate India by stages, the British might have dragged their feet till the Indian people lost faith and patience ; there might then have been revolutionary violence on the Indian side and represessive counter-violence on the British side ; and, if there had been bloodshed on a large scale, the situation might have got out of hand.

A new Turn

The likelihood that the story might have taken this tragic turn is indicated by a long series of melancholy historical precedents. Gandhi gave the course of events a new turn, and this new turn gave the story a happpy ending for the relations between Britain and the people of the sub-continent though not, unfortunately, for the Hindu and Muslim communities as between themselves.

A service to whole mankind

This is why, being British, I might perhaps be unduly partial to Gandhi. Would my judgment on him perhaps be less favourable if the accident of my birthplace had made me, say, an Iranian or an Ethiopian or a Swede ? I do not think so ; for Gandhi 's service to India and Britain has been, by its very nature, a service to the whole of mankind. Gandhi found a way of bringing about a great political change—a transfer of political power on the grand scale—without bloodshed and without animosity.

Moral Lesson in Politics

He not only found the way ; he moved hundreds of millions of people to follow him in taking it. In achieving this as between the Indian and the British peoples, Gandhi set an example for the rest of the world to follow. He taught mankind a moral lesson in the field of politics, and this on the eve of the opening of the Atomic Age.

The discovery of a technique for mastering, for human use, the titanic physical power latent in atoms is symbolic of Man's cumulative progress in technology and science since the date when our prehuman ancestors became human. The immediate use of this masterstroke of science and technology for making and employing a devastating lethal weapon is symbolic of the disparity between Man's progressiveness in technology and his backwardness in the domain of human relations, that is to say, in morals.

The great the material power that Man's scientific and technological prowess places in his hands, the wider grows the gap between his material success and his spiritual failure and the greater grows the danger that he will misuse his enhanced material power f wicked and insane purpose troying himself.

Renouncement of Violence

The invention and use o atomic weapon has made this d acute, and this has made it o for Man to save himself himself by accomplishing a s great moral advance. It ha become imperative for M renounce the use of violence, a not only in the particular insti alized form of war, but in kind of relation between one being and another.

Science and technology are outstanding success ; huma lations are his outstanding fa but human relations are of v kinds, and in some kinds of relations our moral delinque less extreme than it is in We are at our least bad personal relations the re between husband and wife, and children, friends and We are at our worst in th personal relations in whic deal with each other, not but through the dehumanizing ium of institutions. This i field in which Man is at his and, in this sordid field, th slummy area is politics.

Slum of Politics

Slums need clearing, and clearance needs heroes to ta hand. But one cannot se hand to clearing a slum a risk of being polluted by i The slum of politics is a moral and the pollution that threat infect a worker in this sl moral pollution. For this r many sensitive, pure, and spirits have shrunk from t part in politics ; and thi pugnance, natural though it i

(continued on p

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Reminiscences of Netaji

Pioneer of Planning

— Dr. V. V. GIRI
Vice-President of India

MENTION of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose wells up in me reminiscences of my close association with him for over two decades, not only to fight for freedom but in the constructive task of poineer thinking on planned development. We belong to the contiguous districts of Ganjam and Cuttack where our fathers were distinguished lawyers. We both considered that the early period of our lives as one of probation, very useful and instructive in later public life. Subsequently, I had the good fortune of working in close collaboration with Netaji particularly during the pioneering tasks connected with the National Planning Committee. During this long and varied association I found him a real leader of men who breathed every minute the political independence and economic salvation of not only our people but everyone in the world.

We worked together, for the first time, in the early 20s, organising the working classes into trade unions, in the mining industries, the steel industry and the railways.

Socialist State through Planning

In 1938 I felt that only through planning we could make India a real socialist State. I approached Subhash who was then President of the Indian National Congress. I found that Subhash himself was thinking along these lines. To quote him, "Though it may be some what premature to give a detailed Plan of reconstruction, we might well consider some of the principles according to which our future social reconstruction should take place. I have no doubt in my mind that our chief national problems relating to the eradication of poverty, illiteracy and scientific production and distribution, can be effectively tackled only along socialistic lines. The very first things which our future national Government will have to do would be to set up a commission for drawing up a comprehensive plan of reconstruction. This plan will have two parts—an immediate programme and a long-period programme.

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First Step

We equally secured the support of Sir M. Visveswarayya and thus we could have a provisional programme of action and later brought into existence the National Planning Committee as a first step to the formation of the All India National Committee. As President of the Congress, Subhash secured the blessings of the Congress Working Committee in July, 1938 at Wardha. Thereafter he presided over the conference of the Industries Ministers of the Congress provinces held at Delhi in October 1938 in which a concrete scheme for planning industrial development of India was evolved.

At that time, Subhash Bose felt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's chairmanship would get together all sections and thus render the functioning of the committee more effective and Subhash relegated himself to the background. In all probability, he had a premonition of the future activities of his which might take him beyond the shores of India.

Arduous Task on Nehru

While the foundation for democratic planning was laid by Subhash, the greater and more arduous task of building the edifice fell on the shoulders of Pandit Nehru, who has made this work a reality. What was once a fashion to talk of planning has today bacome a passion with our countrymen. I must also mention the unstinted work of K. T. Shah who was honorary secretary of the committee and continuously worked when Panditji and many of us were incarcerated in connection with the Quit India Movement.

Netaji's Life—An Epic

Apart from his pioneering role in connection with planning, remembrance of Netaji—originator of the magical words " Jai Hind "—conjures up in mind the vision of the saga of supreme sacrifice and the epoch-making deeds of the I. N. A. functioning under the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. The heroic episodes of this organisation moulded and commanded by Netaji remain enshrined in letters of gold in the annals of mankind.

Indeed, Nataji's life reads like an epic. Little wonder, Netaji is a biographer's delight, full of anecdotes—the dramatic escapade from the prison home notwithstanding rigid surveillance, the historic re-appearance in Germany and thereafter in Japan to mobilise and marshal the resources in men, money and material to be devoted towards intensifying the liberation struggle. All these activities he undertook, unmindful of the grave risks and consequences involved therein.

Pivotal Role

He was a firm believer in the maxim enunciated by Lord Krishna in the Bhagwat Gita "Action is superior to inaction". Netaji thus played a pivotal role during a very crucial phase of India's historic march towards national liberation. The emergence of the Indian National Army may be reckoned as a significant landmark in the annals of India's struggle for independence, and it was indeed a part of the Freedom Movement. By creating a demoralising influence on the British Armies, the I. N. A. produced a salutary impact on the tempo of our freedom fight. The British felt that once the loyalty of the Armies was disturbed, British Raj which depended on military strength, would give way.

Characteristically, Netaji's parting message was that Germany might be defeated, Japan might be defeated but India would remain invincible. There is no doubt for India. He was thus determined to continue the fight for freedom as long as life was left in him. Netaji's life represents an inspiring saga of supreme sacrifice, a dream, a romance and something more. By the force of his unalloyed patriotic fervour, invincible courage, organizing ability, robust independence, rallying character and above all an unquenchable zeal for emancipating Mother India. Netaji has been reigning supreme in the hearts of millions of citizens.

Illustrious Statesman

The untimely, tragic death of Netaji left a poignant void in the public life of India at a critical stage of the freedom fight. But he left behind a mighty legacy—the legacy of high and selfless patriotic endeavour. Judged by any standards, Netaji was an illustrious statesman. Yet his eminence was not founded on self-aggrandisement but based on service to our Motherland. His patriotism was not merely of the sentimental variety, it was militant on the one hand and a constructive force on the other. No one could be more aggressive than Netaji when a wrong had to be set right or some injustice to be redressed. He was also in his element when some solid task had to be undertaken for the nation.

If he had a patriot's fervour, he had also a patriot's lot. Incarceration, renunciation, deportation, self-imposed exile, all those " occupational hazards " were his and he bore them cheerfully. But in every situation he found friends and comrades who shared his sufferings or collaborated with him in his noble endeavour.

Maker of Modern India

Netaji demonstrated that a subject country like India cannot prosper until her sons and daughters are inspired

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Text Book Production and Curriculum Research

By

Shri M. D. Chaudhari,
Minister for Education.

EXT-books have always been reated as a very powerful ns of learning. We are not in a ion to prepare a good text- unless our ideas are quite about the school curriculum. therefore necessary to define we mean by the school curri- what is its scope and limita-

ter attaining independence, ers and educationists in our ry have given a serious thought rious educational problems, ber of commissions were also ted and their reports are le to us for our guidance. has been a demand for g our own national system cation in which our educational ions will find an appropriate sion.

Text-books—Powerful Means

are very much known for the rsity of our culture. The life various regions in the country of diversity. With all this ity of culture, we have a n heritage. This unity in ity should find place in our lum as well as Text-Books. hould also aim at emotional tion to maintain our national solidarity. We have to respect our constitutional directives and faithfully carry out our obligations towards the society and the nation. These obligations could be realized by establishing a very sound national educational system and no educational system could be made effective without a good curriculum and good text-books.

The importance of the question of text book production and curriculum research has been emphasised in this article and the attention has been drawn to the wide spectrum of facets of this problem which requires to be properly analysed and carefully handled.

When I think of text-books, I am not in a position to lay down a definite criterion to judge a good text-book. It will be worthwhile examining the methods employed to write text-books. I am not aware of the practices followed in various other States in writing text-books but as far as Maharashtra is concerned I can certainly say a few words about the various methods employed by us and our experience about them. In the past for Standards I to VII, text-books have been written by authors and they have been produced and published by various publishers. Our experience tells us that these text-books have their own limitations and as they had some good points they had their drawbacks also. Another method of writing a text-book is to commission suitable authors to write it. This is a good method of writing a text-book as practice has proved. If the author possesses a good literary background the book written by him is capable of making its reading interesting due to his style and diction of language. The other method is to appoint Committees of subject experts to write text-books. The Committees have an advantage of collecting proper facts and placing them in a proper order and making the subject-matter thoroughly objective.

Sometimes Committees emphasize their own subject too much. The proper balance of various subjects is likely to be lost sight of. A good text-book should always satisfy the educational requirements of the pupil, the teacher and the

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syllabus. The language used should suit the pupil for whom the book is meant. And hence it is in the interest of the education to involve experts to write books and to get them scrutinised by other experts of superior backgrounds.

Important aspects

Another very important aspect of text-books is its production, pricing and distribution. Various states employ various ways for printing and production of text-books. Text-Books organisations normally invite tenders for printing of text-books and get them printed in private presses. Text-Books organisation which owns a Printing Press is likely to defend printing mistakes, instead of conducting researches in Book printing and improving methods of printing. Dependence on one printing agency is likely to create some difficulties.

Libraries of Text-Books

Systematic researches need to be carried out in the methods of printing and production of books in our country. I am told that a lot of researches have been done in foreign countries with regard to type to be used, its size, face, paper, cover, binding, sewing etc. of text-books. It is also necessary to arrange for continuous evaluation of books already printed from the point of their printing, binding etc. The Bureau of Text-Books of our State produced Balbharati Readers in 7 languages, for which a new method of continuous sewing is used. This particular operation gives the book longer life and durability. It will be in the interest of good text-books to set up machinery which assesses the existing text-books, and gives guidance regarding books to be produced in future. It is necessary, for this purpose, to build up libraries of text-books not only produced in our country but books produced in various other countries as material for studying various production aspects.

Manuscripts are Invited

A limited effort by a State to produce books in certain languages and certain subjects and not for all types of schools, in all subjects and all significant languages, is being termed as nationalisation of text-books now-a-days. Nationalisation connotes a very ambitious programme to prepare and produce all school books without exception. State production of text-books need not be termed as nationalisation. This idea of nationalisation has evolved controversies and a powerful section from amongst Society is quite hostile to it. We should be in a position to dispel the fears of the opponents of nationalisation. If talented and eminent text-books writers are involved to make their contributions in the venture, the arguments of patronisation to a few authors would lose its validity. It would be suggested that manuscripts could be invited from the open market so that best available talent in the subject could come forward to make its contribution. The Maharashtra State Bureau of Text-Book Production and Curriculum Research invites manuscripts from eminent authors. As the Bureau has taken responsibility in producing text-books in 7 languages, wide publicity is given for this project in prominent newspapers in the various languages throughout the country. The intention is not to limit the scope of authors in Maharashtra but to keep doors open for talent from any part of the country. Lessons, poems and manuscripts selected are also paid for fairly.

Tremendous Problem

The Maharashtra State Gov-ment adopted the policy of S-production as back as in 194-. This programme was linked up educational expansion as reasona-cheap books must be provid-free universal and compul-education is to be made succes-Language readers in Mara-Gujarathi and Kannada were pro-ced by the then Bombay State. A-the States reorganisation and introduction of metric system books in Geography and Ar-metic had to be revised to stu-the changes and Government undertaken to produce these bo-The work involved has been incre-sing day by day. Therefore, it to be considered as to what al-native arrangements could be do-It was decided to register a soci-and make it an autonomous Educationists are aware that in total population pupils of 6-14 a-group are to the extent of 21 per ce-If you add number of pupils in hi-schools and colleges about 33 per ce-population has to find place in educational institutions. The wh-problem is tremendous.

Literature for Pupils in Rural are-

If free and compulsory educati-is to be given as per constitutio-provisions, we should be in position to provide books a-educational literature to the pup-who live in rural areas and wh-belong to the lower income group-statistics about sale of books very much discouraging as o-50 per cent pupils do not b-text-books at all. We have to ke-the cost of the books low and al-provide proper quality of content an-illustrations. It will be in the intere-of the pupils if a variety of boo-are produced instead of limiti-

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of production of books to one
one standard, one class.

rch is Essential

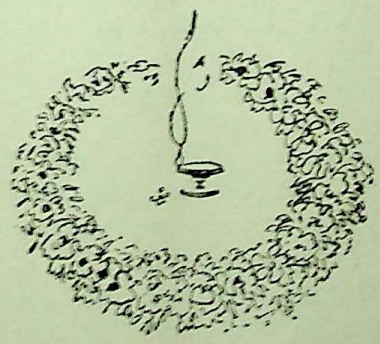
search plays a vital part in
culum as well as text-books
g. Such organisations must
research units to improve
methods of writing books and
improving the production
ks. It is necessary to built
-date library for this purpose,
e literature pertaining to curri-
m is made available. Ultimately
intention in producing good
-books is to improve the quality
struction in schools. A good
-book is always a good text-
k and its merit should be judged
most objective way. A detailed
me in this respect need to be
ed for this curriculum research.

Educational aids to be Undertaken

Apart from production of text-books, production of educational aids needs to be undertaken. A lot of teaching aid could also be prepared by these organisations. Some of the aids are very costly and private enterprise is hesitant to undertake preparation of the same. For example good map books are not available at reasonable price. To-day a lot of literature is produced which is not educationally useful such as production of guides, key-notes and books which are not written by experts but are used by teachers. All this unhealthy encroachment might be got rid of by substituting properly written books by Text-Book Organisation.

Importance of Teacher-Pupil Relationship

In the end I would like to stress that the text-book is a means and not an end. The real ultimate element in the whole process is the teacher who makes the education lively by his human touch. It is the teacher-pupil relationship which ultimately brings the proper results. I would therefore suggest that while thinking about the books, we may discern the teacher and the organism which makes the matter of the text-book lively enabling the pupil to learn all that is good about life and which ultimately would help our pupils for developing their personality and making them good citizens of tomorrow.



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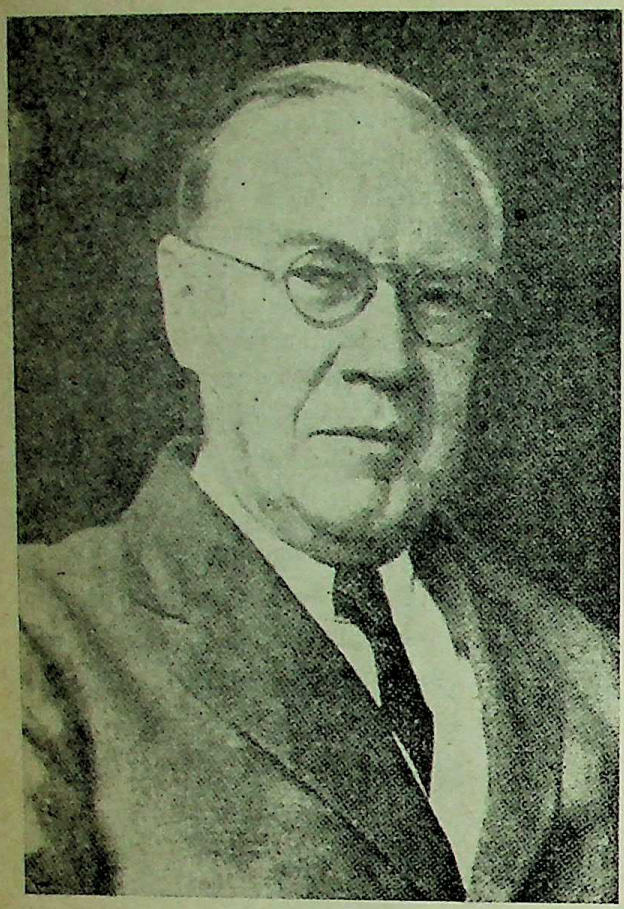

Dr. Goheen : A Maharashtra-born American

Forty years of Dedicated Service to Relieve Human Suffering

BY

SHRIKRISHNA VANJARI

WHEN on the night of September 21 last, at a spot near the bridge across the river Gad of Kanakavli in Ratnagiri district, a transport truck overloaded with members of a bhajan party met with an accident in which 51 persons died on the spot, Dr. Seaton of the S. Luke's Hospital of Vengurla was the first doctor to rush to save the dying among the injured. He had gone there with necessary transport, men and equipment.

The American surgeon rendered first aid, assessed the degree of injuries and picked up to bring with him a few critical cases for salvage. At the hospital, Dr. Bhangle, Superintendent of the hospital, had made full preparations for ex-ray and other preliminaries for operative surgery. Twenty-six cases in all were removed to this well-equipped hospital and many lives were pulled out of the jaws of death with employment of surgical skill and efficient nursing. Dr. Vijay Sonak, Assistant Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad, also rendered valuable assistance in the treatment of the injured.

Within less than a month, that is on 18th October last, died at the age of 95 years at Princeton in New Jersey in the U.S.A. Dr. R. H. H. Goheen, the man who should receive all the credit for the life saving because he had dedicated himself to the mission of creating the hospital complex at Vengurla. He had himself, as a brilliant surgeon inspired by a passion for the humanitarian service his profession could achieve during about 40 years, saved thousands of lives in the chronically neglected Konkan region at a time when powerful weapons against sepsis in surgical operations and antibiotics were unknown.

Inspiration of Dr. Goheen

The old doctor died in the house of his son, who himself was born in Vengurla and spent his childhood there and occupies the position of President of the Princeton University. Princeton is historic because Washington's troops defeated the British in that city in 1777 and because of the fame of the university and library. The Vengurla hospital is a living memorial to Dr. Goheen who never cared for publicity or recognition of his great service although he had achieved fame, particularly, in

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region and in Goa and he
vered as a saviour by his
and their relatives. What
the workers in the hospital
with such hard work and
hearted devotion could
inspiration from his power-
impressive personality and
his example.

young American doctors who
down to serve at the hospital
of whom had worked with
have always been found to
the qualities of singleminded
to their noble work and
of them acnieved the popularity
Dr. Goheen himself. Their
patients whom they had
with their professional skill
cherish their memories with
Dr. Goheen founded the
in addition to creating
hospital organizational setup
continues to be maintained.

were the qualities of the
and frontiersman in
history and he had to
an early struggle in an
where that was not, in those
favourable. The initial
was that he was a Christian
who was regarded with
and misgivings by the
villagers among
the missionary-doctor had
Dr. Goheen possessed
gelical duties as senior
of the station and he
sible for management of
affairs and was also
for the colony of protest-
in the mission compound.
them so admirably
great success.

Maharashtra

Goheen was a Maharashtrian
and he cherished to his
with a touching love for the
which he was born as his

letters written to some intimate Indian friends—he wrote them regularly every week from his place of retirement across the oceans—show. His father and mother came to India in 1872 as workers of the American Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Goheen was born in Kolhapur, the former important Maratha State and a centre of Maratha culture, the ruler of which was a descendant of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, on 23rd August 1873.

Dr. Goheen's father was engaged in evangelical work. He ran also a school and in 1877, during the era of periodical famines in the Deccan, eight orphans were brought to Rev. Goheen to save. These children became the first boarders of the missionary's school. He built the Mission's School House specially for Christian girls. Dr. Goheen would appear to have inherited some of the qualities of his father because, although much is not known about him today, he would appear to have served in Kolhapur till 1892 and achieved popularity. The parental influence must have influenced young Goheen to go to India after getting his M.D. degree in the States. He came to Miraj in 1905 where the famous hospital associated with the name of Dr. Wanless and the Medical School with a course in the L.C.P.S. was situated.

Early Struggle

Dr. Goheen seems to have selected Vengurla for his field of activities. This little pretty port and town lies at the extreme southern point of the Konkan coast with a border with Portuguese Goa in those days. It is strategically situated and had formed part of the Savantwadi State territory which the British managed to secure in their course of infiltration. They then established a camping ground in the spacious maidan in the vicinity of which Dr. Goheen's hospital is located. There was a Dutch settlement in Vengurla and it was attacked by Mughal troops which also sacked the town. Chhatrapati Shivaji's troops had also sacked Vengurla. The town had known considerable economic prosperity as the window on the sea of upghat districts till the railway was constructed and the upghat agricultural produce ceased to be transshipped at the port.

In addition to such routine evangelical duties performed with a magic-lantern, Dr. Goheen started has medical work hiring a local merchant's godown for use as his clinic in 1907. Next year, he managed to secure the lease from government of an old disused cantonment hospital building, a ghostly-looking rambling affair under the shade of banyan trees at the fringe of the camping ground in the shadow of small hills and started his temporary hospital. In 1911, he bought a small plot of land and constructed a good, strong building that continued to be used as a dispensary and clinic-*cum*-prayer hall till recent years, when it was handed over for use as Kanya Shala. (Girl's High School.)

After Dr. Goheen secured a spacious plot of land close to the military camp grounds, he constructed the S. Luke's hospital in 1915 and fast developed it with installation of various departments of a modern hospital and fitted it with up-to-date equipment. In addition to the main hospital building with accommodation for hospital beds, consulting-room, operation-theatre, x-ray room, he constructed some little pretty cottages for patients and relatives and a small bungalow in the compound where he lived to be available at any hour of night.

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Fame as Great Surgeon

The hospital service was availed of, particularly, by the people of Goa of all classes and they flocked into it in large numbers. The indigenous among them like the others used to be and no doubt continue to be treated free. Dr. Goheen soon achieved fame as a great surgeon not only throughout the Konkan region and in Goa but also throughout India. This hospital is a sister institution of the Miraj Hospital and the Indian medico-surgical and nursing staff used to be trained at Miraj. Surgery was a speciality of the Miraj Medical School and a high standard in operative surgery was established at Vengurla as well as at Miraj. In those days, there used to be a a single Civil Hospital for the district with the Government Civil Surgeon attached to it at Ratnagiri city. There was also a dispensary at Vengurla. But the accommodation was meagre. So, Dr. Goheen's hospital constituted a centre providing every medical and surgical aid for the entire population and people from distant places used also to be attracted by Dr. Goheen's fame as a great surgeon.

The tall, well-built American doctor with his blue eyes and his gravity of expression mirrored in the protrait reproduced on this page was a dynamo of human energy. He seemed to be indefatigable and worked without much sleep continuously. He would start his work of 'slaughter' in the operation theatre at 2 noon and stopped his work after sunset. By that time, his assistants handing over the instruments would be fatigued. But the doctor, after washing his hands and changing his dress, would make straight for the sea beach for a swim. He also played tennis which helped to increase his social popularity among the local officials and citizens.

Genius In Organization

Dr. Goheen was not only a doctor and surgeon but also an architect, building engineer and would attend personally to all details of building work as he extended his hospital organization. He lived for his work and constantly exerted to introduce in his hospital organization the benefits of recent advances in medical science and thought. Thus, in 1919, he secured the lease of small hillocks on the fringe of the camping ground and built little cottages open to the sun and air on all sides for treatment of T. B. patients. In those days, Dr. Muthu, an Indian doctor who had leased a pine forest for his hospital, was an important figure in the world of T.B. therapists. Medication was limited and stress used to be placed on fattening diet combined with exposure of patients to the sun and air. Government had borne half the share of cost of land and buildings of the Dr. Goheen Hillside Sanatorium. There was no comparable centre of therapy for T.B. in the Konkan region at that time.

Dr. Goheen used to keep himself abreast of all recent advances in the medical science. He had gone to Kodaikanal for a refresher's course in thoraic surgery. Similarly, he pioneered in treatment of leprosy by establishing a leprosarium in the cantonment hospital so far back as in 1918 thus pioneering work for leprosy patients that had been then unknown. He had also been active in expanding his activities. He thus established the Maternity Home in 1932. His building mania culminated in the establishment of the Christi Samaj Mandir (Vengurla Church) in 1937 financed with Vengurla Church congregation funds and his own donation and two years later he was to be transferred as Medical Superintendent in Miraj Hospital and to retire finally in 1944.

Dr. Goheen's Public Service

As stated above, the Goheen family seems to have some special links with Maharashtra. Thus Dr. Goheen's brother, Dr. J. L. Goheen, was first a missionary but later joined the Industrial and Agricultural School in Sangli, another South Maratha State, and proved himself a pioneer in modern poultry-keeping in Maharashtra. Dr. Goheen, senior missionary at the station had to attend to the administration of the Mission High School where his wife, a loyal helpmate for the doctor, taught. She followed recently her husband.

Dr. Goheen was also a nominated member of the Vengurla Municipality and originated the idea of constructing a dam across the local lake known as Nishan Talao, for providing water supply for the hospital and adjoining areas. During the seasonal visitation of bubonic plague, he pressed his staff and students of Vengurla High School in ratting campaigns during 1922-23 which is reminiscent of Sir Geddes, the Scottish genius, who organized such a ratting campaign in India and founded the Bombay University School of Sociology.

Dr. Goheen, despite his forbidding exterior in contrast to the smiling Mrs. Goheen, was a man of charming personality with a sense of humour and with a kindness and magnanimity of heart that had motivated his ambitious projects for medical relief and service. He was a politician and statesman also as the condition of survival for the interests he represented. He was first and foremost a servant of humanity, rushing to the relief of

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suffering. He put his whole that work. He probably was of Christian faith and his life embodiment of the highest of real Christianity. When on the hopsital building, he stand in the hall reading a few Marathi out of the Bible his American, rather nasal his Goan Catholic and patients stood up and listened interest the short discourse a respect that was impressive. would then start his gruelling hard work.

watchful fate at least look- Dr. Goheen and he had had encounter with death several and he was miraculously saved. a frail-looking, little Matron was a tower of strength to the in her department, saved him a drowning death and herself Her name was Miss Rebentisch, American of German extraction had efficiently organized the service in the hospital. time, he innocently offended cobra with a stray tennis the reptile jumped on his head from the tall ceiling of the bungalow as he sat down to a hurried dinner. Fortunately, the cobra bit into the crown of his hat the doctor had retained on his head and he then brought out his rifle and killed the would be—killer.

Facets of Personality

Dr. Goheen's life was one of dedication and self-effacement and he lived wholly for his work. The Government of India made an award of a silver medal in recognition of his outstanding medical work. He was required to maintain his 'correctness' during the days of the political upheaval and had to maintain the balance between the British officers with their suspicions and the sensitive popular sentiment. The people could not know the national tradition of American repugnance for any colonialism and imperialism instilled since the days of the Founding Fathers and sometimes looked askance at the American's attitude. Dr. Goheen was an astute man and did not appear to have suffered from any inhibitions. But the fact that Dr. Goheen was a member of the reception committee formed at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Vengurla in 1926 should be an indication of the spirit of independence and the doctor's attitude towards the Indian struggle for national freedom.

Tribute To Grandeur

Dr. Goheen no doubt felt himself rewarded when he succeeded in raising the institution and agency of human and humanitarian service with his own initiative, drive and translation of quintessential spirit of Christianity. However, it would be an ingratitude if his uniquely valuable service to the people, particularly, of the Konkan region were not acknowledged with deep gratitude. The institution that serves suffering humanity in the backward area of the Konkan remains a living memorial to this fine American doctor who must remain a permanent fountainhead of inspiration to the workers in the hospital and all others also. It was a life of dedication and service of humanity. The Goheen legend survives the mere physical death of Dr. Goheen.

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In Defence of Planning

—K. D. Malaviya.

Frequently voices are heard advocating abandonment of planning. Will India progress faster without planning ? Or does she have to have planning ? Shri K. D. Malaviya, a former Union Minister, answers this question in this article.

Some people at home and abroad have been making very pessimistic forecasts about our economic future in view of our economic difficulties during the last three years or so. Our own balance-sheet might also suggest that we are up against heavy odds. However, in fairness, the achievements of 15 years of planning must be judged against the misery and stagnation of the country.

The pessimists at home have been using this period as a handle against the public sector and against planning itself. But it will be suicidal to retrace our steps when we have reached the verge of technological revolution in many sectors of our economy. It will disrupt the momentum gathered by the economy during the last 15 years. We cannot but go ahead.

Brief Survey

An idea can be had of the achievements if I am permitted to make a brief survey of the last 15 years. Planned development is a gift of independence of our country. There was some secondary development during the period of foreign domination, but it was unplanned and haphazard. No wonder the rate of economic growth during the last 50 years of British rule was one per cent per annum. Thus the economic position that obtained on the eve of Independence in 1947 was very discouraging. A war-economy inherited from the British was financed by inflation. Agriculture was primitive and even the modest industry that existed required large-scale replacement and renewal of machinery. The rate of increase in national income was neutralised by rate of growth of population. Partition made things worse.

When India threw herself headlong into the solution of the very basic problems of poverty and economic stagnation, it did not take long for the Government to realise that the problem could be expeditiously overcome only by planned development. It also became evident that necessary stimulus to economic activity could not come from the private sector, the private sector, small and fragmented as it was during British rule, was unable to assume the economic role and position that would bring about a radical transformation of the country. The acceptance of planning inevitably implied the acceptance of an active ecomomic role on the part of the State. The resolve of our Government was further reinforced to play a leading role by the promise of Constitution held out to secure to the people of India justice "social, political and economic". Acceptance by the Congress of the establishment of a socialistic society further gave impetus to the growth of the public sector with a view to providing the State a dominant say in economic matters.

The First Five-Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 2,500 crores allotted to the public sector together with an estimated investment of Rs. 1,600 crores in the private sector was hardly marked for a spectacular step forward on the road of economic development. It was essentially a restoration plan and it succeeded in the limited purpose that it set before us.

Real Plunge

The real plunge into development was taken with the launching of the Second Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4,5

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was proposed in the public while investment in the private was estimated at Rs. 2,400 The total investment was that of the First Plan. The al income during the Second which ended in 1961, rose by cent, that is at the rate of 5 per per annum as against the 3·5 ment during the First Plan period. ultural production increased by cent. The highest rise however ched in industrial production went up to 41 per cent. The of investment rose from 7 per in the last Plan to 11 per cent e conclusion of the Second Plan.

e Third Plan, with an outlay s. 7,500 crores in the public r, aimed still higher. The plan, ever, did not succeed in attaining jectives it had set before itself. se in national income fluctua- from year to year. 2·5 per cent e first year. 1·7 per cent in the d 4·9 per cent in the third, the of 7·6 per cent in the fourth gain a setback in the last only 3·6 per cent.

Third Plan period was al. It was marked by Chinese on in 1962, the conflict with in 1965, and an unprece- drought in 1966. External ances such as hostile neigh- inevitably necessitated a large e in defence outlay rising about Rs. 250 crores per year to almost Rs. 1,000 crores in

Investment

meant a great cut in public ate investment in all sectors omy. While the wholesale index recorded a rise of 25 between 1952 and 1962, up by nearly 100 points 1962 and 1967. Then there delays in securing foreign from and virtual suspension of aid in the last year of the Third Plan by the Western countries.

So by the end of the Third Plan the Indian nation had arrived at a point where it had to pause and to take a critical look at the 15 years of planning as a whole.

Plan Holiday

The difficulties that arose due to external, internal and natural circumstances provided an opportunity to the critics of the planned economy at home and abroad to attack the very basic conception of planning, the non-aligned foreign policy and the establishment of a socialistic order at home. Even the faith of those who have been sympathetic to these policies was shaken and they started entertaining grave doubts about them. With the weakening of Jawaharlal Nehru's position in the last days of his life and ultimately with his death in May 1964, the whole conception received a great setback. The attack on the public sector was even harsher, so much so that the critics even lost sight of a national perspective. They started talking in terms of an immediate to-morrow. A good deal of vacillation followed and a plan holiday—the most unwise decision in the last 20 years—was given effect to.

Numerous arguments were given in favour of this holiday ranging from the plea to use this period for consolidation and tying up the loose ends to the extreme suggestion to give up planning as a whole.

The advocates of this line tend to ignore—perhaps knowingly—the terrifying fact that one-third of our population has been living and will continue to live below the " broad-line " for many years to come. If planned efforts are given up this will become a permanent curse for us for all time to come. This all the more necessitates a faster rate of economic development on the basic lines charted out during the first 15 years of planning and even effecting improvements in them in the light of past experience so that disparity between the rich and the poor was quickly removed.

Suicidal

It will be suicidal at this juncture, when the Indian economy has arrived at a cross-roads, to slacken the pace of industrialisation as a whole included in the public sector. Those who sidetrack the issue by saying that the main slogan for the next five years has to be " agriculture " and that industrial development will take care of itself, forget that such a line will also ultimately injure agriculture itself. Let the pessimists not forget that this year's bumper crop of about 100 million tonnes was the result of large-scale use of inputs by the farmer for the first time in history. If the growing craze of the Indian farmer for better seeds, more and more fertilizers, modern agricultural equipment and even for water has to be satisfied in the interest of self-sufficient agricultual production, the emphasis on heavy industries has to be continued and taken forward to its logical conclusion. It has to be strengthened and not slackened.

Future Needs

By 1975, according to estimates prepared by the perspective planning division of the Planning Commission the country will be needing 22·6 million tonnes of steel (figure for 1965-66 is 5·2 million tonnes) and fertilizers 4·7 million tonnes as against the present supply of about 0·7 million tonnes. Similarly the demand for machinery and equipment will go up. In spite of the fact that the production of iron and steel between 1955-56 and 1965-66 rose by almost 100 per cent from 2·7 million tonnes to 5·2, the per capita

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consumption of steel in India remains one of the lowest in the world, being only 16 kg. as against 438 kg. in U.K. and 324 kg. in Japan. Even if the 1975 target of steel production is achieved, the per capita consumption will be only about 80 kg., which considering the vast population and urgency of quick development is not such.

If, therefore, the dark horses succeed in scuttling the targets conceived for the Fourth Plan, or the Plan itself, worse days are ahead for our people. However, after a great deal of vacillation, finally we have decided after a gap of three years to launch the Fourth Plan from April 1, 1969. Perhaps a plan outlay of Rs. 25,000 crores against Rs. 15,000 crores suggested at present, with the aim of achieving a 7 per cent growth in national income, will be more appropriate. It used to be an agreed premise of our plans that a high rate of growth sustained over a sufficiently long period was an essential condition for solving the basic economic problems of the country. Since the national income at the end of the Third Plan was not more than Rs. 18,000 crores (as against the plan target of Rs. 19,000 crores), this implies a still bigger acceleration in the rate of development during the coming decade. This is certainly a difficult task but by no means unattainable.

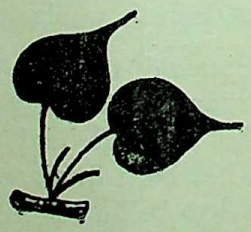
The alternative of not facing these challenges and clinging to the view that rapid development could not be brought about in the country for one supposed reason or another would needlessly prolong the poverty and degradation of the vast masses of India, for many years to come. The brunt of it will be borne by the under-privileged. A slow rate of growth is their worse enemy. Therefore, if we approach the problem in a scientific spirit, with boldness of vision and determined action backed by national will and the united effort of the people, development of this magnitude does not seem to raise any insuperable difficulties.

Reminiscences of Netaji

(continued from page 6)

with a genuine sense of unselfish devotion towards service to the motherland and ready to subordinate their personal interests for the nation's good. To Netaji patriotism implied an intense love of liberty and justice and was a matter of self-respect. It was a powerful feeling which emanated from the heart and its intensity gave it the loftiness of a vision.

Nothing would, therefore, be a more appropriate form of paying our tribute to our beloved Netaji than to wage a ceaseless war against fissiparous tendencies, parochial movements and against the erosion of moral values and deteriorating self-discipline. He will go down in history as one of the Makers of Modern India. Generations that come will rever his memory as of a man who lived for them and died for them.



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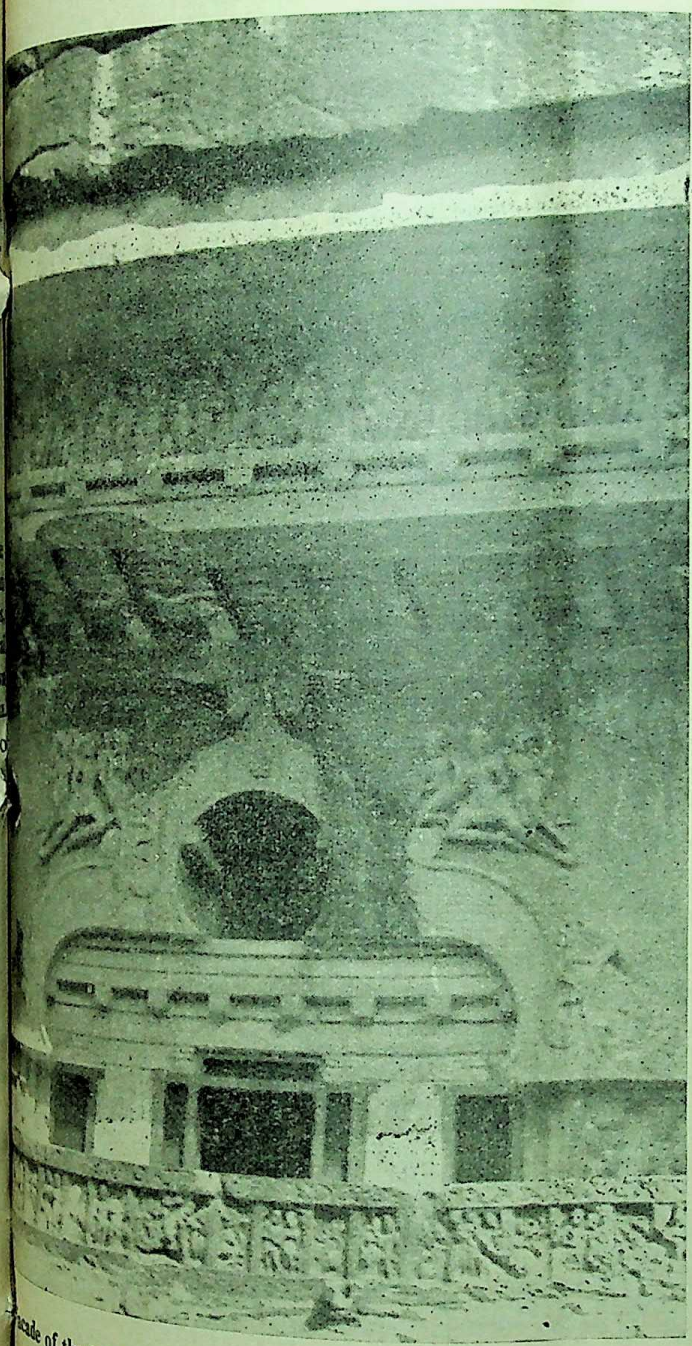
The Wonder of Ellora

—M. LALITHA RAO



ade of the Vishwakarma Cave, the only Chaitya cave at Ellora

Nowhere else in the world as at Ellora, three religions, namely Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, were thriving side by side. Modern visitors have an unique opportunity to compare and contrast the three styles of architecture in just one place.

Of the thirty-four caves at Ellora, twelve are Buddhist, seventeen Brahminical and the remaining five Jain. There also appears to have been a healthy rivalry in the shaping of the caves among the three groups and it is therefore not surprising that the best in rock architecture in India is found at Ellora.

Ellora is seventeen miles from the historic town of Aurangabad (Marathwada, Maharashtra State) and the caves are situated close to the main road, a very favourable situation, which has prevented them from fading into oblivion. In fact, the Ellora Caves were never forgotten and then " discovered " like the now famous Ajanta Caves. The existence of the Ellora Caves were throughout known ; they were and even now are, places of pilgrimage to persons professing one or the other of the three religions represented.

The best approach to Ellora is from Aurangabad, although the Ellora railway station is only about 2 miles from the caves ; at Ellora, there are no adequate facilities for tourist and visitors. For the convenience of overseas tourists especially, who do not have much time at their disposal, there is a regular daily air service of the Indian Airlines from Bombay to Aurangabad and back. From Aurangabad, scheduled bus services ply to Ellora every day and motor cabs can be hired too.

Satavahanas

The prosperous Satavahanas, with their capital at Paithan (another historic place), some thirty miles

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south of Aurangabad, were a powerful dynasty near about the era of the birth of Christ. They were responsible for the building of the several cave temples of the Buddhist religion in Maharashtra. After a temporary set-back at the hands of the Kshaharatas of the north under their King Nahapana, who defeated the Satavahanas and tried to cripple their trade with the Roman Empire through the ancient ports of Kalyan and Sopara, a redeemer appeared for the Satavahanas in the person of King Gotamiputra, who regained and consolidated all the lost territories. In fairness, however, it must be stated that King Nahapana although a Hindu, encouraged the Buddhist religion and did not destroy the Buddhist temples.

Gotamiputra was succeeded by his son Pulumavi, in whose regime, the Satavahana culture spread to the present Andhra Pradesh and this branch of the Satavahanas was known as the Andhrabritiyas. Under the enlightened patronage of King Yajnashri Shatkarni Gotamiputra (177 to 196 A.D.), the Buddhist monuments and cave architecture reached their glory and culmination.

Similar to the caves at Ajanta, the Ellora Caves were shown out of crescent shaped rock. The rock-cut caves at Ellora have the additional advantage of spacious courtyards in front of them. The sloping rock-front at Ellora made courtyards possible, whereas at Ajanta, the rock-front is almost vertical with allowed only narrow galleries around.

In passing, it must be stated that the word "caves" is really a misnomer as these are not caves in the usual sense of the word, but huge rock-cut excavations shaped with simple instruments like the hammer and the chisel, a large instrument like the pickaxe being used for cutting away huge alls in stone.

A beautiful rock-out panel showing Siva and Parvati sitting on Mount Kailas and the Demon King Ravana trying to lift the mountain.

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s we enter the main road, we come across the twelve Buddhist s, the earliest of which appear have been started in the seventh y A. D. under the patronage e Chalukyas. The cave-building nd a set-back when the Pallavas ed the country.

A few years later, the Rashtra- s also defeated the Chalukyas t 750 A. D. and they (the rakutas) excavated the Dasa- Cave (No. 15) and the world- s Kailas Temple (No. 16), h are both Brahminical ones. excavations of these two caves, h are both masterpieces in architecture, encouraged the hists who came out with their masterpieces, namely the two- yed caves Nos. 11 and 12.

The only Chaitya hall or Buddhist nary at Ellora is what is called Viswakarma Cave, named after patron saint of the architects. colossal image of the Buddha, d on the stupa itself and sur- ded by two attendants, with s hovering above, is the main action of this cave. The facade this cave (No. 10) is highly mental and the roof inside is d as in all Chaitya Caves, but ms are of solid granite unlike wooden beams of Buddhist s at Karla, near Poona.

ve 11, which is the last of the dhist excavations at Ellora, was n as *Do Thal*, on account of ing two storeys, but another namely the ground floor, was vered in 1878, while clearing bris. Now this Vihara (monas- has three storeys with several housing images of the Buddhas Bodhisattavas in various pos- The ground floor has a ch adorned with pillars with ne having the Buddha in r wall, seated on a throne supported by lions. There are five doorways, pierced in the back wall of this cave, the first an incomplete excavation, the second leading to a shrine with a stone Buddha in the *dyana asana* mudra. Chauribearers (fly-whisk carriers) Avalakotiswara and Vajrapani flank the Buddha. In addition, there are heavily ornamented Bodhisattavas carved on the wall of this cave.

Cave 12, which is known as *Thin Thal*, is a three-storeyed Vihara of great dimensions, with a large image of the Buddha seated on a lion, with two Bodhisattavas on either side.

Cave 5, is a large one, nearly 120 feet long and divided into a nave and two rows of eighteen pillars. Running along central nave are raised stone benches, similar to those at the Darbar Cave at Kanheri, near Bombay. The hall was obviously used for meetings and assemblies.

Centrally placed in this cave is a raised chapel with dwelling places on three sides. An image of the Buddha adorns the left wall, with huge gate-keepers or dwarapalakas on either side. The rear wall of the shrine contains a large image of the Buddha in the *dharmachakra* mudra or preaching pose.

Kailas Temple

Of the seventeen Brahminical caves at Ellora, the Kailas Temple is the most magnificent, a shining example of Hindu architecture at its peak. It is considered to be the finest monolithic excavation in the world. Perry Brown says, "Something more than a record of artistic form, it is a great spiritual achievement, every portion being a rich statement glowing with meaning. This is an illustration of one of these rare moments when men's minds, hearts and hands work in unison towards the consummation of a supreme ideal. It was under such conditions of religious and cultural stability that this great monolithic representation of Siva's paradise was produced", while describing the Kailas Temple.

Started under the enlightened patronage of the Rashtrakuta King, Krishna I, round about the year 725 A.D., the temple took a hundred years to build. A vast amount of rock weighing several thousand tonnes was cut out and removed for fashioning this marvel in rock architecture, which is not only carved from outside but carved from the inside, as well. The Kailas Temple stands in the middle of a spacious court, with a plinth 25 feet high. The temple is dedicated to Siva.

As we enter through the highly carved facade, a huge carving of Gajalakhsmi, Goddess Laksmi on the Lotus, with two attendant elephants, comes into view. The Kailas Temple itself is double-storeyed and reaches to a height of 95 feet. Inside there are sculptured walls depicting incidents from the Ramayana. In a pavilion is Nandi, the sacred bull. On either side of the main entrance is a highly sculptured pillar or Dhwajastambha, about 50 feet in height.

The cave next in importance is the Dasavatar Cave, which is also a two-storeyed one. A steep staircase leads to the rectangular hall supported on 54 pillars. The ten incarnations (dasavatar) of Lord Vishnu are depicted on huge panels on the walls, each 12 feet high. The Dasavatar Cave is a very fine sculptural gallery. There is a Siva shrine to one side of the cave, similar to that at the Elephanta Caves, near Bombay.

(*continued on page 20*)

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(continued from page 4)

created a vicious circle ; for politics cannot be redeemed unless the noblest spirits devote themselves to this unattractive task.

Spiritual Gift

The task of redeeming politics becomes ever more urgent as Man's command of material power increases and since politics is the field in which power is applied the most brutally to the conduct of human relations. In the Atomic Age, more than ever before, there is a need for saints to plunge into the mire of politics at their spiritual peril. Gandhi did plunge in up to the neck, and came through, spiritually unscathed. I guess that the spiritual gift that made Gandhi able to keep himself free from contamination was his gift—a rare one—for living and working in a spiritual sphere without ever allowing himself to become aclimatized to it. In his innermost self, Gandhi remained, I believe, aloof from politics, even when his outer self was the most actively engaged in them.

(From 'Mahatma Gandhi 100 years')

(continued from page 19)

Jain Caves

The Jain group of caves are five in number and these are situated about a mile from Kailas. The Jagannath Sabha, the Indra Sabha and the Parashuram Sabha are all rock-cut temples, connected with one another by doorways in the partition walls of the upper storeys.

In the Indra Sabha, the stone-carved figure of Indra on his elephant under a covered open arcade, is the main attraction. Twenty-four Jain Tirtankaras and a Mahavira in stone are housed in this hall.

In one of the caves, is the carved emaciated figure of a man and his family, the outlines of the bones of the man showing through the skin. Another sculptured group shows the Goddess Kali holding the decapitated head of a man in one hand and in another hand the hair of an amaciated man.

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new grazing policy in maharashtra

By

Shri N. K. Tirpude,
Minister for Forests.

the advanced countries of the rld, live-stock is generally d or grazed on organised s. In contrast, the cattle in are mostly dependent on the g available in forests or lands or on the fodder obtained agricultural crops. The question zing in State Forests therefore for a clear definition of policy country.

onal Forest Policy

2, the Government of India ed a National Forest Policy ch the following guide lines been laid down in respect of grazing :

ficient forest management s that grazing should be ed as regards the time and as also the number of cattle ed.

Continuous grazing on the eas by large herds is destruc- the better strains of grasses ds to a deterioration of the complex. Wherever it is ed and is in greater demand, should be made to introduce rotational grazing, the benefit of which should be explained and demonstrated to the villagers.

(*iii*) Cheap forest grazing has a demoralising effect and leads to the vicious spiral of reckless increase in the number of cattle, inadequate forest grazing, reduced quality of the herds and further increase in the number to offset the fall in quality. Free and indiscriminate forest grazing is, therefore, a serious disservice to cattle breeding. The notion that a farmer's wealth must be reckoned in terms of the number of cattle he owns regardless of quality is one of the causes of India's uneconomic cattle wealth and must be combated.

(*iv*) Grazing should not be looked upon primarily as a source of revenue. But the simple and obvious way of regulating and controlling grazing, as also improving the quality both of grazing and cattle themselves, is to institute a reasonable fee for the privilege of grazing.

(*v*) Grazing must not be allowed in regeneration areas and young plantations during such periods as the seedlings require for establishment ; otherwise they stand in danger of being browsed or trampled upon.

(*vi*) Grazing incidence should be kept at a minimum in ' protection forests '.

(*vii*) Experience gained in India and elsewhere points to the imposition of restrictions on sheep grazing in forests, and the total exclusion of goats therefrom. The damage to young plants caused by the browsing of these animals is often irrepairable with the aims and objects of forest management. The creation of special fodder reserves under strict rotational control is indicated for the purpose.

In Maharashtra, different sets of rules regarding grazing in Government forests are at present prevalent in the three regions of the State (viz. Vidarbha, Western Maharashtra and Marathwada). The rules prescribed in Vidarbha are comparatively on more scientific lines. Their salient features include a classification of forests for pasturage,

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limitation of grazing incidence to the carrying capacity of lands, formation of grazing units, categorisation of cattle for grazing priorities, levy of grazing fees for cattle beyond a particular limit and periodical closures.

Similar arrangements are conspicuously absent in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada, where the grazing of live-stock is not at all limited to the carrying capacity of the grazing grounds. Except for routine closures in the regeneration areas, there are also no restrictions in these regions for specific purposes, such as soil and water conservation, improvement and reseeding of pastures, etc. Further no grazing fees are levied in Western Maharashtra ; and free grazing has led to the deterioration of pastures as well as live-stock in that area. Since it costs little to maintain the cattle, there has been a promiscous breeding of such cattle which are sent into Government forests for grazing. There they subsist on a semi-starvation diet, but in the process, destory the forest areas. Grazing fees are levied in Marathwada ; but otherwise there is hardly any grazing control in that region also. The different grazing policies followed in the three regions of the State largely account for the comparatively better condition of forests in Vidarbha and the denuded, bare hill slopes in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada.

The urgent need to limit the incidence of grazing for preventing the deterioration of forests in this State becomes evident when we consider the fact that we have the largest live-stock per acre of cultivated land. The cattle population of the State is in the neighbourhood of 2·60 crores, and even if 20 per cent of it is to depend upon forests for sustenance, a grazing area of about 94,000 sq. miles will be required as against 20,000 sq. miles presently available. It is, therefore, quite essential that a sound grazing policy is formulated at the earliest so that the available grazing potential is utilised in perpetuity in the best possible manner without deterioration of the lands in question.

The question regarding the formulation of such a grazing policy was referred to the State Forest Advisory Committee, which consists of Government Officers as well as non-officials, including several M. P.s, and M. L. A.s of Maharashtra. On the basis of the recommendations made by that Committee, it has now been decided that the policy followed in Vidarbha (which is in consonance with the directives contained in the National Forest Policy) should be accepted for application throughout the State with a few changes as indicated in the table :

Present Vidarbha rules	New Unified rules
(*i*) All agriculturists having four or less cattle units are allowed free grazing while cattle in excess of this limit are charged fees as shown below :— (*a*) *Eight units or less.*—Four units free and rest at privileged rates. (*b*) *More than eight units.*—Six units per plough at privileged rates and remainder at commercial rates.	(*i*) Essential cattle subject to a maximum of 8 cattle units per cultivator family, will be allowed free grazing. Other cattle will be charged fees as indicated at (ii) below.
(*ii*) For bullocks and cows, the privileged rates of grazing fees vary in different areas from 1 anna to 4 annas and the commercial rates from 8 annas to Re. 1 and 4 annas.	(*ii*) The grazing fees per annum will be as follows:— Rs. (*a*) Adult buffalo .. 2·00 (*b*) Adult cow or bullock or buffalo calf. 1·00 (*c*) Cow calf .. 0·50 (*d*) Animals upto the age of 6 months. Nil.

Note.—The cattle units are to be computed as follows :

(*a*) Adult buffalo	2 Units.
(*b*) Adult cow or bullock or buffalo calf under three years of age at the commencement of the grazing year.	1 Unit.
(*c*) Cow calf	½ Unit.

It will be seen that while only four cattle units of an agriculturist are at present allowed free grazing in Vidarbha, eight cattle units per cultivator family will be allowed free grazing under the new policy. It is thus expected that no hardship will be caused to the average agriculturists. Only those who maintain a large number of cattle will have to pay grazing fees, which are also not heavy. In fact, the basic idea is not to collect revenue but to have a proper grazing control with a view to develop better pasture and forest potential of these areas.

Uncontrolled and unregulated grazing over large parts of the State is at present leading to a rapid depletion of the existing grazing areas. Under the new policy the incidence of forest grazing will be limited to the carrying capacity of lands ; and priorities will

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...own for the cattle to be ...ed into Government forests. ...on and rotational closures ...be provided in heavily grazed ...and in areas susceptible to ... The new policy thus aims ...viding pasturage within the ...ces available in the State ... without letting the resource ...to impair or deteriorate. It ...ed on sound principles of ...y and in consonance with ...uidelines laid down in the ...al Forest Policy. The imposi... of grazing fees on the non-...al cattle and the restrictions ...grazing incidence will help to ... the tendency of maintaining ... large number of non-essential ... which do no good either to ...er himself or to the country ...

...ematic Grazing Settlements ... an essential prerequisite for the ...mentation of the new policy. ...r these settlements, the various ... areas will be classified on a ...al basis, with a maximum ...g incidence fixed for each category, grazing units will be formed for different areas, and the villages will be listed under each such unit to ensure equitable distribution of cattle grazing within the permissible limits. Such settlements have already been carried out in Vidarbha ; and hence the new policy is proposed to be implemented in that region from 1st July 1969, when the next grazing year commences. In the other areas of the State the new policy will be implemented as and when Grazing Settlements are made. Initially, it is proposed to take up the settlement work in Thana, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Nanded Districts, which are the major forests areas in these regions. Steps for the appointment of grazing settlement officers in these Districts are being taken.

It needs to be stressed here that in this matter of cattle-grazing which vitally affects the public interest, mere Governmental regulations cannot be adequate, especially in our democratic set-up. The regulations have to be supported and supplemented by enlightened public opinion. Considerable publicity and propaganda are therefore necessary on the part of all social organisations, as well as individual social workers, to convince the people that any curtailment of their grazing privileges involved in the new policy is ultimately in their own interests. It must be brought home to our rural populace that the number of live-stock in the State is already far too excessive ; and if its efficiency is to be improved, the remedy lies not in extensive grazing but in improved and regulated grazing, supported by stall-feeding. I take this opportunity of making an earnest appeal to the leaders of our Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats to help the efforts of Government in educating public opinion on this issue, so that we could secure an effective implementation of the new grazing policy to the lasting benefit of our village population.

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Rosy Dreams

What dreams are longing to come true—
Dreams of the many, not the few.
Dreams, dooming all the rusty past
To end, or else it goes to last ;
Dreams, throbbing with the breaths that pass
Thro' the toils of the teeming mass ;
Dreams, bearing hope an' cheer to all,
Dreams of the Great Jawaharlal;
Dreams, bathed to brim in rosy hue,
Loom on the surface of the blue.
Then, ceaseless, on the endless range
O' the time with its trait to change,
Lets' dare to do and build anew,
And for the many, not the few.

—*Ram Lal Varma*

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Dhangar Dance in Delhi, on R-Day

Maharashtra will present a Dhangar dance on the Republic-Day in New Delhi. The shepherds dance and sing songs in praise of their God Viroba.

dance in gay abundance and with great vigour to the tune of simple stringed instruments and beats of the drums

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Milk Scheme Looks up good market for Rural Produce

THE dairy development activities of the Government of Maharashtra are mainly centred around the marketing of milk from rural areas to the cities and towns in the State on sound, economic and scientific lines so that the farmers get a remunerative side industry and the consuming population gets wholesome milk at reasonable rates. It has been the policy of the Government for sometime past to provide to the farmers in rural areas an assured market for the milk produced by them at a remunerative price so that there is an incentive for increased milk production. This policy has given rich dividend and helped in increasing the production of milk.

Important Role

The Greater Bombay Milk Scheme has a vital and important role to play in the dairy development programme of the State, because of its very large marketing potential for the milk produced in rural areas. It is estimated that at present about ten lakh litres of milk is daily consumed in Bombay. Added to this the market potential of other consuming centres in the State, the magnitude of the problem, as also the scope for dairy development in the State, can be very well visualized.

Until the establishment of the Worli Dairy in November 1961, the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme used to obtain its milk supplies from the Aarey Milk Colony and the Kaira District Milk Producers' Union at Anand, and process the same at its dairy at Aarey. With the starting of the Worli Dairy, Government milk from the rural areas of Maharashtra and market decided to procure the same in Bombay after processing. Government also decided to pay incentive prices to rural milk producers and to assure them market for all the milk produced the year round. This helped to obtain increasing milk supplies continuously from the rural areas and has had a great impact on improving the rural economy. It is estimated that some 80,000 farmers from Maharashtra supplying milk to towns through Government Milk Schemes would earn as much as Rs. 10 crores, during 1968-69.

Procurement of Milk under Greater Bombay Milk Scheme

With the starting of the Worli Dairy in 1961, the supply of milk to the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme from various sources have been as under:

Year	Maximum daily procurement of milk (in litres)				
	Aarey	Anand	Rural Schemes	Suburban Stables	Total
December 1960	1,05,900	36,000	Nil	Nil	1,41,900
,, 1961	1,00,500	54,000	8,000	8,000	1,70,500
,, 1962	1,08,000	65,500	37,000	Nil	2,10,500
,, 1963	1,13,000	94,000	50,000	5,000	2,62,000
,, 1964	1,06,000	98,000	45,000	14,000	2,63,000
,, 1965	1,07,000	74,000	60,400	12,000	2,63,400
,, 1966	1,07,000	82,000	1,22,000	10,500	3,21,500
,, 1967	1,08,000	62,000	1,38,000	13,500	3,22,000
,, 1968	1,08,600	1,08,800	1,55,600	9,800	3,82,800

LOK RAJYA

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k distribution

ultaneously with increase in milk procurement e has been a proportionate and substantial increase in milk distribution also under the scheme as would be seen from the figures of distribution given below, for years 1961-68.

Year	Distribution of milk, daily (in litres)			
	Whole	Toned	D.T.M.	Total
Prior to Worli Dairy)	1,10,000	79,000	10,000	1,99,000
October 1961	1,32,000	1,09,000	18,700	2,59,700
December 1961	1,48,600	1,30,000	39,000	3,17,600
" 1962	1,94,400	1,29,000	16,000	3,39,400
" 1963	2,06,000	1,30,000	24,500	3,60,500
" 1964	2,05,500	90,000	31,300	3,26,800
" 1965	3,11,700	30,000	28,000	3,69,700
" 1966	2,90,000	56,000	33,000	3,79,000
" 1967	3,59,300	23,000	40,000	4,22,300
" 1968				

gressive increase in milk distribution

It would be seen that there has been a progressive ease in milk distribution since 1961 when Worli ry started (except during 1965 due to defence require- ts). Thus, during the last eight years the increase been more than 100 per cent and this is not a small vement. It would also be interesting to note that ch season the supply of toned milk has progressively eased which helped in reducing dependance on rted skim milk powder, for which it is difficult to get eign exchange.

The increase in distribution is partly by supplying to hospitals and other institutions but mainly by ing the supplies to the registered consumers. ainst a total of 1,79,000 milk cards prior to 1961, mber has increased to about 2,95,000, inclusive of temporary cardholders. The yearwise strength lk cards since 1960 has been, as under:

Year	No. of cards
1961-62	1,79,000 (Prior to starting of Worli Dairy in November 1961).
1962-63	2,40,000
1963-64	2,61,000
1964-65	2,61,500
1965-66	2,62,100
1966-67	2,64,100
1967-68	2,70,900
1968-69	2,95,500

Milk centres

The number of Government part-time milk centres during this period has also increased from 986 to 1,427 (902 morning and 525 evening) and that of private centres from 57 to 285 (119 morning and 166 evening). With the obtaining of milk cooling cabinest from Australia under the Colombo Plan, 21 full-time centres, each of which replaced five existing part-time centres, are also functioning. Besides, one milk bar is also in operation at Worli, from where milk and milk products are sold.

The scheme today supplies a bulk quantity of about 15,300 litres of milk daily to 101 Government, Municipal and Private hospitals. Also, another bulk quota of about 10,240 litres, daily to about 286 Industrial Canteens, educational institutions, is supplied. In addition, under the Bombay Municipal Corporation School Milk Programme, about 50,000 litres of Double Toned Milk is supplied, daily on week days to about 2,50,000 school going children in 992 municipal schools.

Processing of milk

The dairies under the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme at Aarey and Worli have a combined capacity to pasteurise about 6,00,000 litres of milk and a bottling capacity of about 5,00,000 litres, per day. With an additional bottling line to be installed at Worli Dairy, the Scheme can bottle 6,00,000 litres milk, daily. As against this processing capacity, the handling of milk under the Scheme is at present about 4,23,000 litres on an average;

(*Continued on page 44*)

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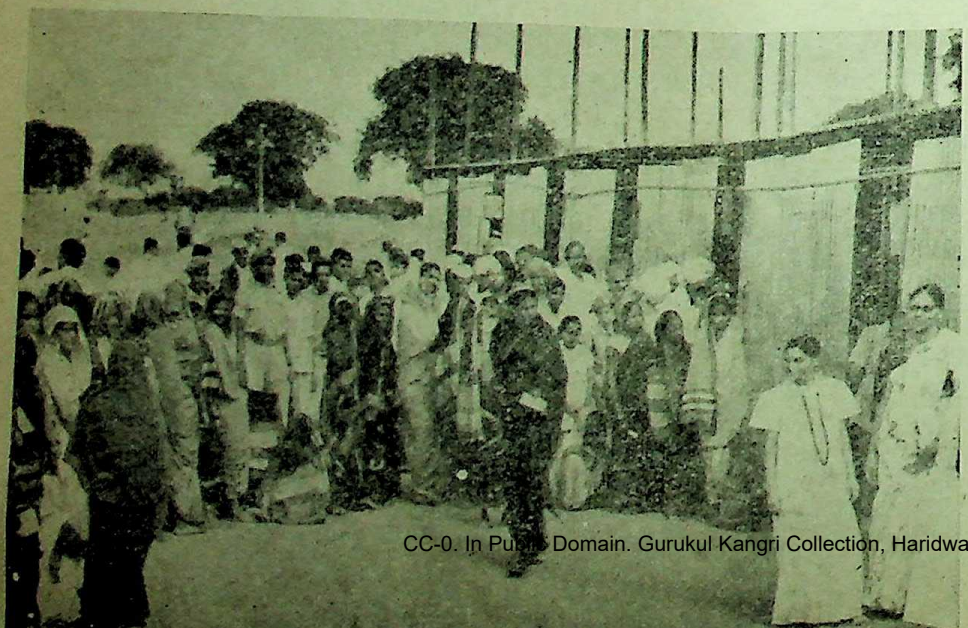
Shri Baburao Goregaonkar-Patil, President of the Zilla-Parishad, inaugurated the camp by lighting a lamp on December 22.

A free surgical by the State Gov recently. About 850 of the camp. Pro Maharashtra of services for the ca pictures of the surgi

Leading surgeons from Maharashtra arrived in Parbhani to perform the operations. The surgeons included Dr. Marwa, Dr. Gaikwad, Dr. (Smt.) Ambekar, Dr. Kanchan, Dr. (Ku.) Naik, Dr. (Smt.) Shetty and Dr. Anjenelu.



Here persons from rural areas are being registered at the Camp.

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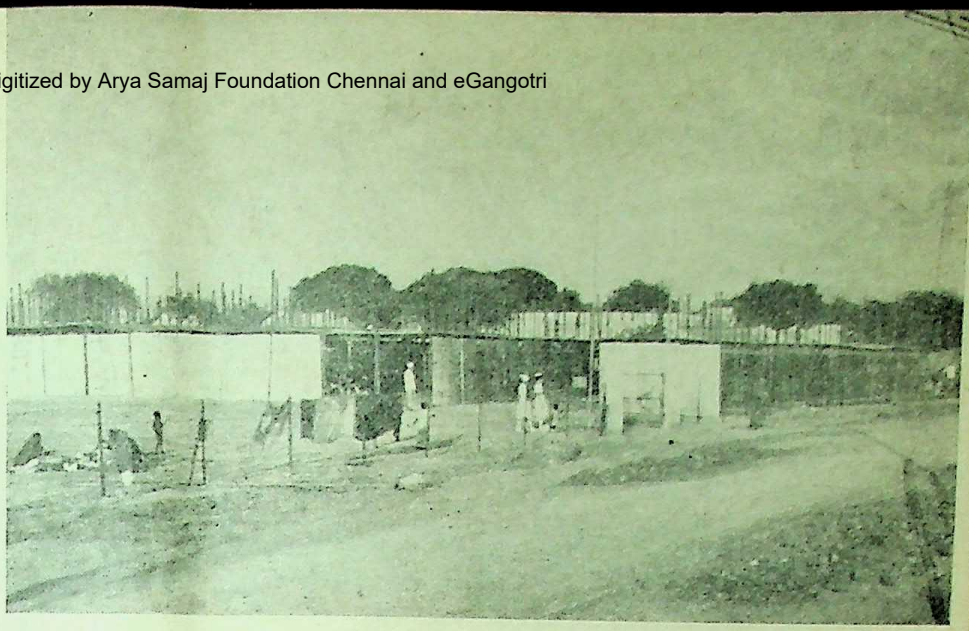

A view of the Surgical Camp. The Parbhani Zilla Parishad contributed Rs. 33,000 and the State Government Rs. 40,000 for the Camp. Besides, other donations were also received. The Parbhani Municipality made arrangements for electricity and water supply and sanitation.

A free surgi[illegible] by the State Gov[illegible] recently. About 850[illegible] of the camp. Pro[illegible] Maharashtra of[illegible] services for the ca[illegible] pictures of the surgi[illegible]

An Operation is being performed by the doctors. In one case, a tumour weighing 50 pounds was removed from the womb of a 50 years old woman and her life was saved.

are being

[illegible]d transfusion is a necessity after undergoing an operation. Fifty persons donated their blood in the Camp.

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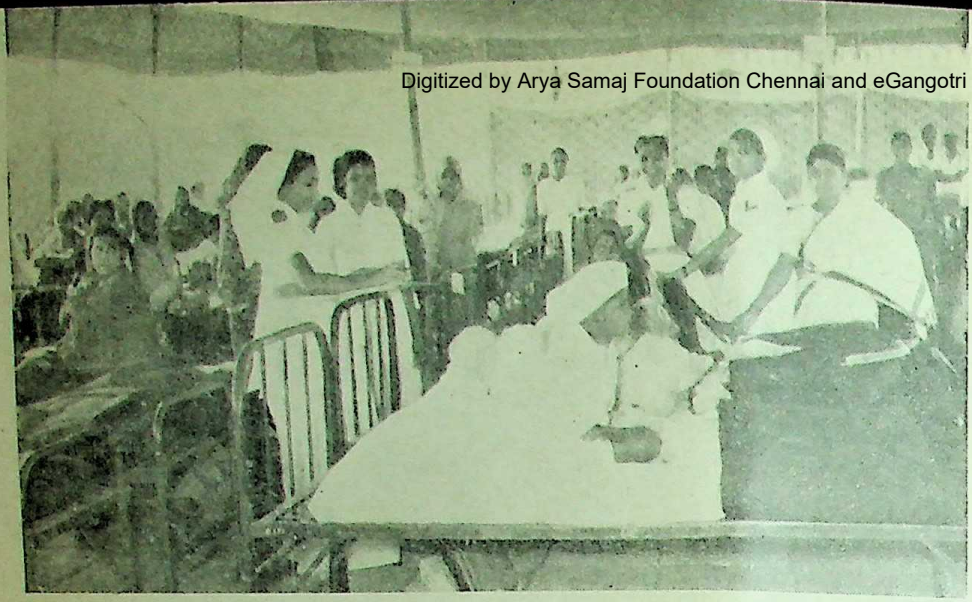
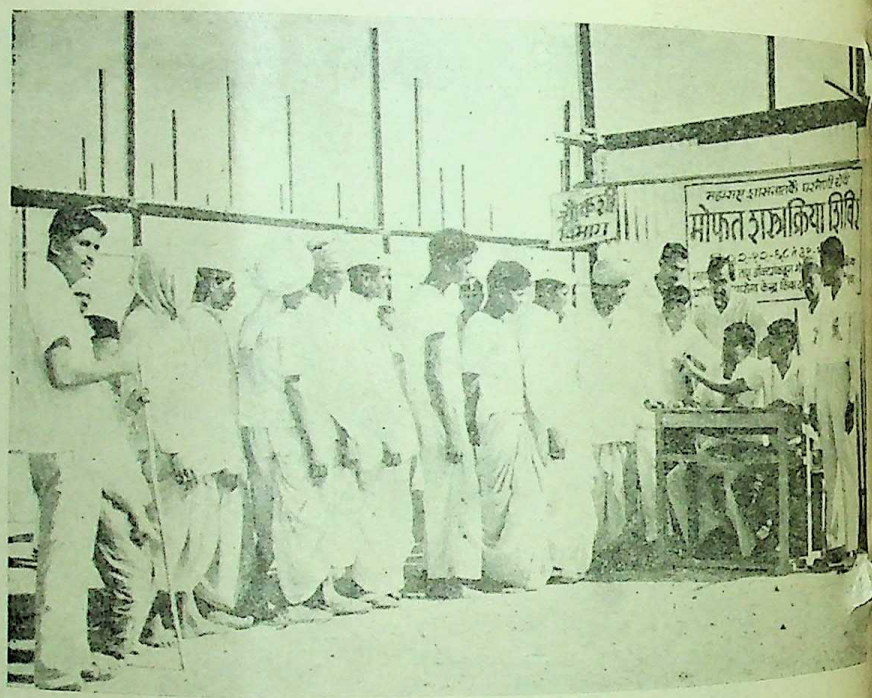


Surgical Camp, Parbhani

Nurses laboured day and night



The journalists from Parbhani were in charge of the Enquiry Cell and they were very helpful to the patients.

Cots, mattresses and other equipments are being received at the camp.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

...se Repairs Bill

THE Minister for Housing, Shri ...V. J. Mohite, moved a motion ...referring the Bombay House ...airs Board Bill to the Joint ...t Committee. He spoke on ...mber 18 and 19.

...ri Mohite told the House that ...house repairs cess proposed in ...Bill would not be a burden on ...e living in one-room tenements. ...present the rent charged for ...sq. feet was Rs. 10 and they ...ld have to pay an additional ...nt of Rs. 7·50. But in return ...tenements would be repaired ...further after a period of 15 years ...would be able to stay in newly ...ructed houses. He said that ...ent of these new tenements ...ld be less than that charged by ...Housing Board, Co-operative ...g Societies or Landlords.

...ing into consideration the ...ensive nature of the house ...problem, he said only Govern... ...ould take up the house repairs ...t. The representatives of the ...ment, Landlords, Municipal ...ration, Tenants and Engineers ...ld be taken up on the proposed ...repairs board. He added ...ere would not be any en...ment on the private property ...the board would function on ...ciple of no profit no loss. ...Housing Minister said that ...Bill was not the last word ...amendments suggested by the select committee would be accepted. He added that the rate of cess suggested by the select committee, even if, it was lower, would be accepted by him. But the basic principle behind the house repairs cess should not be changed, he observed.

Problems of Vidarbha Weavers

Sarvashri Gulabrao Ganacharya, T. S. Karkhanis, L. B. Mankar, F. M. Pinto and Jivanlal Chandak raised a discussion on the unemployment situation faced by the weavers in Vidarbha for want of market to their produce, on December 19.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, said that in the Nagpur District there were 41,000 handlooms and about a lakh of persons depended on the profession for their livelihood. Every year, the period between June and October was rather a slack period as the agriculturists, who were the main purchasers of handloom cloth, did not have money in their hands during that period. Moreover, the hailstorm last year further deteriorated the situation and there was an adverse effect on the demand for the handloom cloth.

With a view to improving the conditions of the weavers, the State Government had contributed Rs. 20 lakhs towards share capital of the Central Weavers' Organisation. A Government Scheme had also been chalked out for the purpose. The weavers produced goods worth Rs. 6 to 7 crores annually. The Government had also formulated a temporary scheme to ensure that the weavers got a reasonable price for their produce. As a result of the Government's policy the per capita profit of every weaver was of about Rs. 1·50. The representatives of weavers who called on the Chief Minister recently had also opined that the scheme was good. But it was a fact that the scheme was not properly implemented. The Government would sympathetically consider the difficulties of the weavers, Shri Patil said.

Inter-State Projects

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, made the following statement on the agreement between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh on the Inter-State Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects, at a meeting held at Bhopal, on December 18, 1968.

The Chief Minister went to Bhopal on the 18th December 1968 along with the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Minister for Finance, Minister for Education, Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and other officers to have discussions on Inter-State Irrigation and Hydro Electric Projects with the Chief Minister for Madhya Pradesh, Minister for Finance, Minister for Electricity, Minister for Irrigation, Chairman, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and other Officers. I am glad to inform this House that our discussions took place in an extremely cordial and co-operative atmosphere and we could arrive at a common agreement to our mutual benefit in

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a spirit of give and take in regard to many projects which were pending decisions for a number of years. In all twelve projects were discussed namely Pench, Bagh, Kalisrar, Upper Wardha, Upper Tapi, Stages I and II, Suki, Aner Bawanthadi, Wai, Jalsindhi and Bhopalpatnam. The main points of the agreement are as under :—

"The cost of the Totaladoh Dam will be allocated to the Irrigation Project and the Hydro Electric Project in the proportions of two-third and one-third, respectively. The costs and benefits of the Hydro Electric Project will be shared by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in proportions of two-thirds, and one-third, respectively".

"The cost of the 17 miles of common carrier canal on the Bagh right bank will be shared by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the same ratio of three-fourths and one-fourth, respectively as in the case of Sirpur Dam and Pujaritola Weir. The Kalisrar Storage as a supplemental storage to Bagh Project will be investigated by Maharashtra for irrigating the tail area on the left bank canal and its cost will be shared by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the proportion of benefits derived by each State.

"The Madhya Pradesh Government gave their concurrence to the Upper Wardha, Upper Tapi (Stage-I) and Wai Projects. It was agreed by both Governments to investigate certain outstanding points relating to Upper Tapi (Stage-II), Suki and Aner in close collaboration within the next three months. The surveys of alternative dam sites at Kasa, Hathigarh and Bahmini and the canals will be undertaken for a joint Bawanthadi Project by the two Governments on reciprocal basis. The Feasibility Project Report will be finalised early and the Project will be included by both the Governments in their Fourth Five-Year Plan.

"The data collected by the Madhya Pradesh Government in respect of Bhopalpatnam Project will be supplied to the Maharashtra Government and further investigations and preparation of Project Report will be done in close collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra."

Discussions with I. D. A.

In response to a calling attention motion by Shri Hashu Advani, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, made a Statement in the House on the discussions held with the World Bank in connection with the Water Supply Scheme of Bombay City, on December 19.

In his statement, Shri Kher said the representatives of the State Government, Bombay Municipal Corporation and M/s. Binny and Partners held discussions with the representatives of International Development Association, at London, on November 29 and 30, and the discussions related to the 'S' Scheme of the Greater Bombay Regional Water Supply Project which was proposed by the consultants. The International Development Association generally welcomed the scheme and noted the anxiety of the State Government and Bombay Municipal Corporation to implement it as early as possible.

Educational Grants

Replying to a short discussion raised by Shri Ram Mahadik, the Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, told the House, on December 20, that the Government had from time to time given sympathetic consideration to the demand of additional grant made by the Bombay Municipal Corporation taking into account the ever increasing responsibility of education on the civic body. The Corporation was getting a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs till the year 1950. In 1962-63 the amount was increased to Rs. 62 lakhs from Rs. 48 lakhs. In 1966-67 the grant was further increased by Rs. 9 lakhs. The Minister assured that the question of further increase in the grant would be considered taking into account the allocation available for the Fourth Plan.

Sarvashri D. N. Samant, Bomi Behram, A. R. Namjoshi and Hashu Adwani participated in the discussion.

Non-Official Bill passed

Later, the House adopted a non-official Bill entitled the Maharashtra State Legislature Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Bill moved by Shri Navin Shah. The Bill sought to give protection to the publications of the proceedings of the legislature. This non-official Bill was first moved in the Assembly in February last by Shri Shah and it was referred to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. As the suggestion made by the Select Committee, the provisions in the Bill will also apply in relation to the proceedings broadcast from any broadcasting station.

Moving the Bill, Shri Shah thanked the Law Minister for accepting his Bill and hoped that such a policy would help strengthen democracy. The Minister for Law, Shri S. K. Wankhede, said the Government would always accept suggestions which would strengthen democratic traditions.

On December 23, after question hour, Shri A. N. Namjoshi

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man of the Public Accounts mittee, presented to the se the eighth report of the Public ounts Committee.

shet Victims

ter, Shri R. K. Mhalgi raised ort discussion in the house on Panshet dam flood victims and the Government to close the er which was pending for the eight years. He said that the ernment should solve this old blem once for all by paying pensation to Panshet flood ims without making it a tige issue in view of the ment of the Poona Civil Judge. said that eleven persons had suits in the court for demand- compensation amounting to 3 lakhs while the Government Rs. 8 lakhs for fighting these s. Sarvashri F. M. Pinto and mkant More suggested that ernment should pay compensa- to Panshet victims.

plying, the Minister for nce, Shri S. K. Wankhede, ed the allegations made against Government in this context. was not correct to say that ernment was delaying justice od victims. He pointed out ere were many contradic- in the Naik Commission's gs and the judgment of Civil Court. Government d certainly require some time udy the judgment and then uld decide whether to go in al or not.

ussion on House Repairs ill

e House continued the ussion on the Housing Minis- proposal to refer the Bombay e Repairs Board Bill, 1968 to Committee of both the Houses e State Legislature. Sarvashri rao Ganacharya, F. M. Pinto, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Boman Behram, Jamnalal Dattani and D. N. Samant took part in the discussion.

Shri R. V. Telang

On December 24 after question hour, the Chairman, Shri T. S. Bharde announced in the House that Shri R. V. Telang was elected as Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings in place of the late Shri V. N. Naik.

Hutment Dwellers' Problem

Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, Jiwanlal Chandak, K. S. Dhondge, D. N. Samant and Ramchandra Ghangare moved a call attention notice on the decision of the Government to evict hutment dwellers in Greater Bombay and the situation created thereby.

Making a statement in response, the Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri S. B. Patil, said that according to 1961 census there were about 7·61 lakh persons who were residing in hutments in Greater Bombay. Taking into account, the increase in population during the last 7 years, the number of hutment-dwellers might have gone to about 10 lakhs. To provide housing for all of them, about two lakh rooms would have to be built. The cost of this construction would be Rs. 175 crores. The Minister said that this was not possible at this stage because of the paucity of resources. However, the Government could not afford to ignore the encroachment of the hutment-dwellers on the open Government lands. It had therefore decided to provide alternate developed lands for those hutment dwellers who had definite avocations and who were residing in huts earlier than April 17, 1964. He added that these persons would be given plots of 16 by 10 feet at a concessional licence fee of Rs. 5 per month and the Corporation taxes.

The Deputy Minister appealed to the members to co-operate with the Government in implementing the schemes. He assured the House that any better scheme suggested by members would be considered. Such problems could not be solved by taking out morchas.

On December 24, Sarvashri D. N. Samant, A. N. Namjoshi, Ram Mahadik, L. P. Shah, G. N. Banatwalla and M. N. Gogate took part in the debate on the Bombay House Repairs Bill.

On December 25, Sarvashri M. N. Gogate, Hashu Advani, V. R. Kaldate, Dahyabhai Patel, Krishna Desai, W. S. Matkar, S. K. Athalye, S. B. Sawant, Shyamkant More, S. G. Patkar and leader of the opposition, Shri K. N. Dhulup participated in the discussion of the Bombay House Repairs Board Bill.

The members who participated in the debate generally welcomed the initiative shown by the Housing Minister in bringing the Bill to provide for the repairs or reconstruction of dangerous buildings and for rehousing of dishoused occupiers. However, the members felt that the proposal to levy an additional cess on tenants for that purpose would create discontent among the tenants. They suggested that the rate of cess should be reduced and some other means found out to raise the amount. Some members suggested that the prices of lands should be frozen at 1948 level to check the sky-rocketing land prices.

Shri Dhulup said that the problem of housing in Greater Bombay should be treated as a national problem as people from various States came to this city for livelihood and that the State Government should press for Central assistance.

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S.S.C. Board Demands Grants

Making a statement in the House on December 26 in response to the call attention notice by Shri S. S. Sawant, D. N. Patil and Shamkant More, the Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, said that the Maharashtra S. S. C. Board had sent its budget for 1968-69 to the Government for approval. The budget estimated a loss of Rs. 21·56 lakhs and requested for Rs. 12 lakhs grant. The Board proposed to make good the remaining amount of loss by raising the examination fees.

Effect Economy

The Education Minister further stated that the Government had informed the Board that it should effect economy in its working without allowing its efficiency to suffer and postpone the capital expenditure until the financial position of the Board improved. The Government, Shri Chaudhari said, was recently informed that the Board had approved the suggestion to rationalise the fee rates according to which the fees in Aurangabad division would be brought on par with those in Poona and Nagpur divisions.

To give effect to this suggestion, the Minister said, that the Board would have to amend its regulations and such amendment would have to be approved by the State Government. The Government would consider any such proposal in all its aspects, whenever it was submitted, the Minister added. He said no such proposals had yet been received.

Later, the Speaker, Shri Bharde, announced the election of Sarvashri B. D. Killedar, S. B. Sawant, Krishnachandra Bhoite and S. G. Pawar on the court of the Poona University.

House Repairs Bill Referred To Joint Select Committee

The house referred the Bombay House Repairs Board Bill 1968 to a 25-member joint select committee of both the houses of the legislature. The select committee is to submit its report before March 20, 1969.

Earlier, summing up the debate on the Bill, the Minister for Housing, Shri Mohite, said that houses proposed to be constructed/repaired under the Bill would certainly be cheaper than any other existing housing agency or individual. He added that the Bill was quite impartial. While drafting the same, the Government had taken a balanced view of the problems of both the tenants and the landlords. It was the policy of the Government to take into account the housing problems of all classes of society. He assured that Government would do everything possible to solve the problems of Bombay as the progress of the State depended on the development of Bombay. He explained how the Government had paid special attention to the problem of Bombay. About 80 per cent of the total amount spent by the State on housing was incurred on Bombay.

Bill for Protecting Mathadis

Later, the Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, moved the Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill 1968. Moving the bill, the Minister said that about 2 lakhs of unprotected workers would be benefited by the proposed legislation. He reviewed various legislative measures adopted by the Government after independence for the welfare of workers and added that Maharashtra was leading the other States in protecting the rights of labour. At present 35 lakhs of workers were benefited by various labour laws in Maharashtra State.

On December 27, after the question hour, the tenth report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the House.

In reply to a calling attention notice moved by Shri K. N. Dhulap and Shri V. R. Kaldate, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, told the House that in the papers traced so far it had not come to the notice of the Government whether any agreement was made at the time of bifurcation of Bombay State to allot 10 per cent of the distributable asset of the State to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. However he added that the then Chief Minister would be approached to find out the exact position in the matter and a statement would be made in the next session.

Bill Referred to Joint Select Committee

The House referred the Maharashtra Mathadi Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill 1968 to the 21-Member Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. The proposal was moved by Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour. The Joint Committee has to submit its report before March 10, 1969.

Winter Session Prorogued

The winter session of the Maharashtra Legislature was prorogued on December 27. The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, read out the Governor's Order proroguing the House. The next session would be held in Bombay on March 10, 1969, he announced.

In this session 27 sittings were held. Eighty-two short notice questions, 1321 starred and 3[illegible] unstarred questions were answered.

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Government Bills and one official Bill were passed. Two were referred to the Joint Committee. Thirty-one calling attention notices and 11 short notice discussions were raised by the members. During the session, two reports each of the Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Assurances Committee were presented to the House.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

On December 20, after the question Shri M. A. Shinde (Cong.), the Maharashtra Municipal Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1968, the House. Shri Shinde expressed view that the object of the was to do away with the unstabi- which was very often created the corporations due to the confidence motions against the ors.

University for North Maha- shtra

Shri Prabhakar Dalal moved a Bill that a new university should established for Dhulia, Jalgaon, and Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra as the activities Poona University were increasing day. Sarvashri G. P. Pradhan P.), S. L. Ogale (Ind.), Vithal- Hande (P. W. P.), Prabhakar (Comm.), Moinuddin Haris Uttamrao Patil (J. S.), ported the Bill while Shri Manik- Mangudkar opposed it. Shri G. Jadhan while supporting said Poona University should be rted into a unitary university Shri Mangudkar opposed the and said that by doing so the area would be cut off from

Text books should be prepared Marathi in order to help through Marathi medium. new university should make ch regarding the Adivasi in North Maharashtra. These were some of the suggestions made by the members in the discussion.

Replying Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that as a matter of fact, the question of the establishment of universities should be considered for the whole Maharashtra State. Convertion of Poona University into a unitary university would not cut off its relations with the rural area, he added. University Grants Commission has suggested that a University Centre should be established in these districts and afterwards it should be converted into a University, he said. As the need of universities in Maharashtra State had to be considered on a wider scale, he requested Shri Dalal to withdraw the resolution. And accordingly, Shri Dalal withdrew the resolution.

Nursing Homes

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J. S.) moved a resolution, stating that nursing homes should be established for persons suffering from illness for a very long period. Shri Moinuddin Haris (Ind.), supported the resolution.

Replying, Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health said that the suggestion was quite good and the Central Health Board had already passed a resolution in relation to the establishment of such nursing homes. But this work should not be sholdered exclusively by the Government and private institutions should come forward to share the burden, she said. She also requested Dr. Pandit to withdraw the resolution.

Upon that Dr. Pandit suggested that State Government should at least formulate a scheme for the same as Central Government is already giving 90 per cent grant. The Deputy Minister said that it was not possible to do so.

Referring to the same, Shri S. K. Wankhede said that the State Government would formulate the scheme only if the 90 per cent grant could be assured by the Central Government. Afterwards Dr. Pandit withdrew the resolution.

Illegal Export of Sawa

After the question hour, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, made a statement, on the call attention notice moved by Shri Uttamrao Patil and Shri Ram Jeevan Chaudhari stating that the bags of Sawa the coarse millet, worth Rs. 21 lakhs were illegally exported from. Maharashtra to China via Shalimar.

The Minister said that in June last, the Government came to know that two months back these bags were despatched out of Maharashtra from Kurla and Bandra stations. He told that there was no restriction on the transport of Sawa within the State but it could not be sent out of State without

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the prior permission of the district Collector.

Shri Vartak felt that the Bombay traders should have obtained such permits and the railway authorities should also have verified whether the export out of the State was legal.

Shri Vartak said, that the merchants who delivered the bags at Shalimar could not be located as they had given fake names. The Government had no information whether the bags of Sawa were illegally exported to China.

Irrigation Projects

After the above statement Shri Uttamrao Patil (J. S.) raised a short-time discussion on the policy adopted by the Central Government in sanctioning irrigation projects and the statements made by Union and State Irrigation Ministers.

Shri Patil said that the contradictory statements published about the Kukdi project had created confusions in the minds of the people. Also no firm step had been yet taken about the Tapi project. The efforts should be made for getting the Irrigation projects included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, said Shri Dhanaji Patil and Shri P. Y. Phalke.

Minister's Statement

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power said that the Centre had sanctioned the first stage of the Kukdi project which includes three storages as against five, out of which three were in Ahmednagar district and two were in Poona district, as suggested by the State. Shri Chavan told the House that the staging had been done by the centre, without any consultation with the State Government. The three storages sanctioned were in one district.

He also said that the State had requested the Planning Commission to include one storage in Poona district. The State Government had also written to the Centre to sanction the Upper Wardha and Wainaganga projects, he added.

Further while speaking on the Tapi Project the Minister said that there would be two stages of this project. According to one stage, a dam would be constructed in Hatnur and the water of the dam would be suppplied to the 85,000 acres of land and according to the another stage, a water storage tank would be constructed at Kharia. A permission for Hatnur dam had been already granted by Madhya Pradesh, he added.

Shri Chavan promised that the Kukdi project would be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

On December 23, after the question hour Shri Uttamrao Patil moved an adjournment motion, to discuss the chasing of the car of Deputy Chairman, by some people on December 22, and an attack on his residence and the inability of the Government to make suitable arrangements at his official residence.

The Chairman of the Council, Shri V. S. Page ruled out the above motion, and said that he had received a calling attention notice on the same subject. Though the question is serious, the working of the House should not be adjourned, he added.

Slum-dwellers' Morcha

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya (Com.) moved a calling attention notice, regarding the Government's decision of immediately demolishing the slums in Bombay, and the slum-dwellers' morcha on Sachivalaya, on December 16, 1968.

Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, made a statement on the above motion, in both the Houses.

Social Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare presented to the House, the report prepared by the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, for the year 1965-66.

Sarvashri Damodar Rupavate, V. G. Deshpande, Vithalrao Hande, Ramkrishna Gavai, Prabhakar Vaidya, Mohinuddin Haris, G. P. Pradhan and Manikrao Mangudkar participated in the discussion.

In the course of discussion several members praised the State Government's practice of sending the report of the discussion on the Commissioner's report. It was also suggested that as there was a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, a legislative committee and a social welfare committee on the district level should also be established.

It was suggested that every effort should be made to fill up the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Canteens run at various Government and Semi-Government offices and institutions should be entrusted to Harijans for catering. In the interest of the completion of the education of the poor Harijan students, the Scholarship amount should be handed over to them in time, without any delay. Such were the different suggestions made by the speakers during the discussion.

Replying to the above discussion Shri Bharskan said that the discussion was quite elaborate and the suggestions made at the time, were constructive. He also told that the Government had accepted the majority of recommendations made

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Deshmukh Committee. He added the Government would take in the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Punjabrao Agricultural University

The discussion on the Punjabrao Agricultural University Bill, which began on December 23, was continued on December 24 and 25, and was passed by the Council. The members who participated in the discussion on December 24, were Dr. Korpe, Sarvashri Damodar Gaikwad, Buchake, P. Y. Phalke, Vijay Patil and Prof. Mangudkar. They welcomed the Bill and expressed that the names of the both the Agricultural Universities were appropriate. Shri Haris said that Minister's appointment as a pro-vice-chancellor would be improper.

The Bill evoked great interest in Vidarbha region and as many as amendments were tabled by the Opposition. All those amendments were rejected by the House.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, while replying to the discussion said that the decision to set up both the Agricultural Universities was not political but purely administrative. As the location of the university had to be decided on merits, a hasty decision could not be taken in that regard, said Shri Khatal. It was incorrect to say that the autonomy of the University was in anyway affected if the Minister happened to be the pro-vice-chancellor.

The entire Opposition staged a walk-out to protest against 'the unsatisfactory' explanation given by Shri Khatal, to their demand that Marathi be the medium of instruction and examination of agriculture university to be set up in Vidarbha.

Textile Board

Later Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, moved a resolution stating that the report of the Textile Board should be considered. Participating in the debate, Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.) and Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.) disapproved the working of the Board.

Replying, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, said that the problem of restarting the textile mills in Maharashtra State, was being solved by different ways. Due to deficit finance and as the management of the closed mills was not entrusted to the Textile Board, it could not function satisfactorily. He further said that in the mills, taken over by Government, no salary-cut was exercised though the rules regarding bonus were not applicable to this mill, Government has given bonus to the employees.

Activities of Gondavana Paints Ltd.

Afterwards Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, moved a resolution stating that the house should discuss the report of the Gondavana Paints Ltd. for the year 1966. Shri Ramjeevan Chaudhari (J.S.) and Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit (J.S.) participated in the discussion. Both the members expressed their dissatisfaction about the working of the company and suggested that the Government should take over its management.

In reply, Shri R. A. Patil said that as the goods of the company were not sold in the beginning, it had to suffer a loss of Rs. six lakhs. It was handed over to Khandelwal Company for its management. Efforts were being made to run the company satisfactorily, he added.

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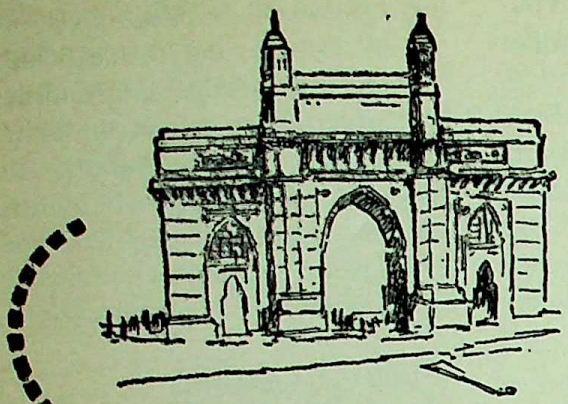

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Norms Committee Report Presented

Shri B. S. Kalelkar, the Chairman of the Second Norms Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra, presented unanimous report of the Committee to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour in his Chamber at Sachivalaya on January 9. Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri Dadasaheb Jagtap was also present on the occasion.

The Committee has recommended that a permanent machinery may be set up to continue the work of the Committee and to bring the information up-to-date and publish it periodically.

The Government had appointed this Committee to evolve norms on various industrial matters in respect of 30 industries, which included such important industries as Engineering, Iron and Steel, Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Local Authorities, Printing Presses, Shops and Commercial Establishments, Hospitals, etc. The Committee consisted of 5 representatives each of the employers and the employees. The employers were represented on the Committee by Shri L. C. Joshi, Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; Shri N. M. Vakil, Joint Secretary, Employers' Federation of India, Bombay ; Shri C. L. Gheewala, Secretary, the

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen presenting to the Shahanshah of Iran, an album of the photographs taken during his Royal visit to Maharashtra, at Santacruz Airport on January 9.

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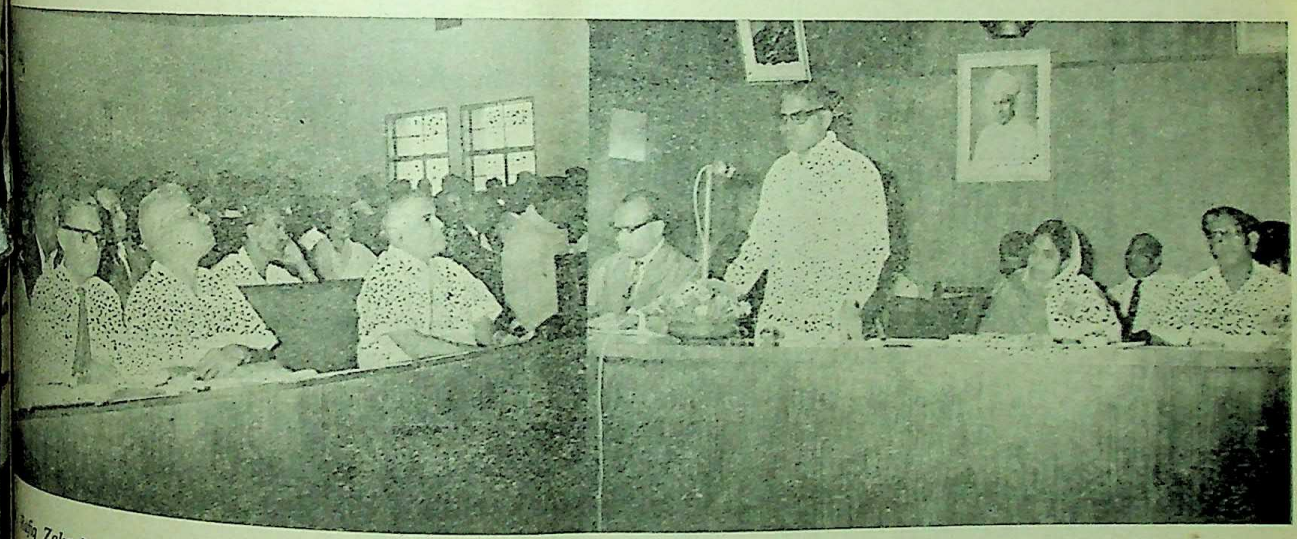
Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, is seen receiving the Wages Committee Report from Shri B. S. Kalelkar, at Sachivalaya on January 9.

Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay; Shri K. D. Rathi, Authorised Controller, Model Mills, Nagpur and Shri D. S. Mulla of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation. The employees were represented Shri Bagaram Tulpule, General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha; Shri Somnath Dube, Secretary, the Bombay Labour Union; Shri Y. V. Chavan, Secretary, Sarvashramik Sangh, Bombay; Shri V. V. Ranade, Secretary INTUC, Bombay and Shri S. W. Dhabe, President, Maharashtra INTUC. Shri M. D. Naik, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, acted as its Secretary. The Committee examined over 10,000 Awards, Settlements and Agreements covering the period of 9 years from 1st January 1959 till the end of December 1967. After scrutinising and examining the voluminous data, the Committee submitted a unanimous Report and recommended norms on industrial matters in respect of which industrial disputes commonly arise.

The Committee's Report is in 2 parts. The first part deals with discussions of principles with reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, High Courts and Industrial Tribunals and reports of Wage Boards, Fair Wages Committee, etc. on which norms of the Committee are based, and the recommendations of the Committee on various industrial matters. The Second Part contains the summaries of scrutiny of the Awards, Agreements and Settlements and statistical information in respect of each of the 30 industries. The analysis and the summary of the basic wages and Dearness Allowance, Leave data, gratuity and other matters in each industry for the period from 1st January 1959 to 31st December 1967 forms an important part of statistical information and will be found useful by the employers, employees and other interested parties.



Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, is seen delivering his presidential address at the Civil Surgeons Conference held at Sachivalaya on January 15. Deputy Minister for Public Health, Smt. Pratibha Patil, is also seen in the picture.

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Work with Missionary zeal in providing Medical aid to people

The Minister for Public Health, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, asked the medical officers to work with missionary zeal and adopt functional approach to provide basic medical facilities to the rural masses.

The Minister, who was inaugurating the conference of Civil Surgeons at Sachivalaya, on January 15, said that the allotment of medical expenditure was likely to be reduced to Rs. 14 crores as against the proposed Rs. 20 crores in the Fourth Plan period and as such expansion of medical schemes would have to be chalked out in such a way that we could provide the maximum of basic medical facilities to the maximum number of people in our State at minimum cost. He said that it was no use constructing huge and palatial buildings but on the contrary stress had to be given to small and compact hospital buildings with adequate provision of beds, equipments and in view of the fact that there was a shortage of funds pressing demands for increasing facilities from the public.

The Minister said that the State Government was incurring an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores every year on providing food and medicines in hospitals, apart from the many more crores paid in salaries to the staff of these hospitals. But whether the amount so spent was properly utilised or not was engaging the attention of the public and the press. He also mentioned increasing complaints of pilferage and wastage of medicines and food in Government hospitals and asked the medical officers to exercise proper and more vigilant check on these matters. The Minister said that recently he visited the Daga Hospital in Nagpur where he found that stores were not properly kept and registers were not properly maintained.

Referring to the aspect of specialisation in Government hospitals, the Minister said that though he was not against specialisation when a question arose between providing specialised facilities and basic medical need to our suffering people, priority had to be given to the latter in view of the fact that large number of our people lived in rural areas where even basic, medical facilities were still lacking and where some did not get any medical treatment at all.

A New Scheme

The Minister said that in order to attract young doctors to rural Maharashtra, the State Government had evolved a new scheme with the consent of the Indian Medical Council, wherein internees would now be posted in selected civil hospitals and primary health centres for practical training. He asked the medical officers and civil surgeons to give good treatment to the young bonded doctors, who had joined Government service for the first time under the "bond scheme". The Minister said that out of 700 doctors produced in Maharashtra every year, it was found that 80 per cent of them start their practice in urban areas, which have only 30 per cent of our population. This was certainly not a healthy trend when 70 per cent of our population live in rural areas. He urged the doctors to go to the rural areas and transform the environment there.

The Minister said that taking into consideration the limited amount at their disposal, the Government had to apply new radical approach while sanctioning expansion schemes of existing hospitals. He told the conference that in consultation with the Chief Architect to the Government, the State Government had prepared a new design when a new cottage hospital could be constructed with a cost of about Rs. 2 lakhs as against 20 lakhs in the past. Similarly a new Civil Hospital with 300 beds could be built at an approximate cost of Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs as against Rs. 59 lakhs in the past.

Response from Civil Surgeons Needed

Referring to implementation of family planning programme, the Minister said that response to this programme from the Civil Surgeons was not satisfactory, though the State had done remarkably well, exceeding its targets. There were of course some districts which had done excellently good work which they would be suitably honoured. But a serious thought had to be given to this programme by the Civil Surgeons in order to gain still encouraging results.

The conference was attended by Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department, and Shri D. V. Virkar, Surgeon-General to the Government.

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Minister M. D. Chaudhari ...ated the tape-recorded Study Revision ...e at the Chhabildas Vidyalaya, Dadar, on January 8.

...ent Place for Young Voters ...Day Celebrations

...ri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister ...Education and Chairman of the ...e Youth Welfare Committee, ...ly announced in Bombay that ...pecial programme had been ...ed out for the Republic Day ...rations on a grand scale, this ... in which the younger generation ... in the post-independence era, ...between August 15, 1947 and ...ary 24, 1948, would be given ...le of place. Unlike in the past, ...Republic Day celebrations this ... will commence on January ...d end with a grand finale on ... 26. With a view to making ... really People's Day Shri ...hari said that the three-day ...mme had been chalked out in ...a way that it would enable the ...g and old citizens alike to ...ate enthusiastically in the ...tions throughout Maharashtra ... with the Armed Forces in ... to collectively manifest the ...'s might.

...Chaudhari said that the main ...of the three-day celebrations ...that the R-Day celebrations ...acquire a co-ordinated com-...ive and permanent nature ... would imbibe in the younger generation a sense of patriotism, national solidarity and sincerity towards work. With that end in view, the Maharashtra Government had also published a booklet giving detailed information about the programme which aimed at having proper co-ordination in the celebrations and furtherance of the national aspirations. Shri Chaudhari said that copies of the booklet had been distributed far and wide in the State.

Giving details about the programme, the Minister said that encouraged by the great response given by the students last year to the appeal made by the schools sub-committee of the State Youth Welfare Committee, it had been decided to celebrate the Day on a larger scale throughout Maharashtra State. The special feature of this year's R-Day celebrations was that the generation born in the post-independence era had become eligible to vote in the elections and therefore the representatives of the generation would be given a very prominent place in the celebrations throughout Maharashtra. Of course, he added, it was also one of the objectives of the programme to impress upon the youths that along with the rights and privileges they were entitled to, they had now to perform additional duty towards the nation.

Shri Chaudhari said that on the R-Day there would be people's processions which would include a separate contingent of the young voters and a grand reception would be accorded to the contingent at the venue of the main function. He said that the new voters would also take a pledge that they would incessantly strive to create an integrated, powerful and prosperous India and remain loyal to the Sovereign Republic and the National Flag which occupied the highest place of honour.

Home Guards Crop Protection Task Force under Training

In pursuance to the decision taken earlier that Home Guards will perform Crop Protection duties in

A member of the Home Guards is receiving training, in the crop protection work at the Central Training Headquarters, Bombay.

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the rural areas, a Crop Protection Task Force is being set up in the districts of Maharashtra. This Force will be manned by the Home Guards who are being especially trained in crop protection work like insecticide spraying, dusting and plant protection, operation and maintenance of hand and power operated pumps, at the Central Training Headquarters of the Home Guards in Bombay.

Selected Home Guards from different districts are drawn for the advanced training at the Central Training Headquarters and on completion of the training they are attached to the Crop Protection Task Force of their respective districts with a view to extending assistance to the agriculturists in the State during crop distress.

The first Training Camp in the Crop Protection Course of 122 Home Guards drawn from all the districts of the State, was recently held at the Central Training Headquarters of the Maharashtra Home Guards.

Observance of 'Martyrs Day' on January 30

The 'Martyrs Day' on January 30, the day of 'Nirvana of Mahatma Gandhi', in the birth centenary year of the Father of the Nation will be observed in a befitting manner. This decision was taken by the Programme Sub-Committee of the State Gandhi Centenary Committee at its meeting held at the Sachivalaya on January 13.

Shri S. L. Silam, Chairman of the Programme Sub-Committee, presided over the meeting, which was attended by representatives of BEST, Railways, Lorry-owners, Taxi-owners, Trade Unions, Factories, Home Guards, Police and other organisations and social workers.

The sub-committee decided to hold a prayer meeting at 6-30 p.m. at the Shivaji Park on that day.

The meeting decided that two minutes' silence should be observed most solemnly on that day at 11 a.m. throughout the city. Sirens will be blown at important places in the city to draw the attention of the people. The assistance of various organisations, students and scouts will be taken to observe the day in a befitting manner.

Rs. 1·65 Lakhs Donated To Koyna Fund

A cheque for Rs. 1,65,357 was presented to Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, on January 8 by Shri S. M. Jachak on behalf of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Bhavani Nagar, Indapur, Poona district, towards the Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund.

The Minister while accepting the cheque thanked the office-bearers of the co-operative factory for the generous donation. The directors of the Shivaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., were also present on this occasion.

Celebration of the First Decennial of Banana Export

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, stated at a function organised by the Sardar Bagayat Sahkari Shipping Mandal Ltd., Bardoli and the Jalgaon District Fruit Sale Societies' Co-operative Federation Ltd., Jalgaon, that our agriculturists were not backward and if proper opportunities were given they would deliver the goods. He was addressing the gathering to celebrate the first decennial of banana export at the Birla Krida Kendra, Chowpatty.

Padma Bhushan Shri Kalyanji V. Mehta, ex-Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly, presided. The Chief Minister expressed satisfaction at the corporation of the banana cultivators in Gujarat and Maharashtra. He insisted that we must see that we were exporting quality bananas and also pay attention to their proper transport with a view to earning more foreign exchange.

Welcoming the guests, Shri Vallabhbhai K. Patel, President of Sardar Bagayat Sahkari Shipping Mandal Limited, Bardoli, said that the Federations of Gujarat and Maharashtra were the only exporters of shiploads of bananas in India and they exported about 10,000 tonnes of bananas compared to India's total annual production of about 2·5 million tonnes of bananas. He hoped that other Indian States would also take up the export trade in bananas and fruits and help our country to earn more foreign exchange.

Shri K. M. Patil, Chairman of the Jalgaon District Fruit Sale Societies' Co-operative Federation said that bananas worth Rs. 50 crores could be exported from Jalgaon district alone.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that the cultivators should be well-organised and their difficulties should be removed by providing them with all kinds of facilities.

Shri C. P. Shrivastava, Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation of India, and Shri T. S. Bharade, Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, also spoke on the occasion.

Shri K. M. Patil proposed a vote of thanks.

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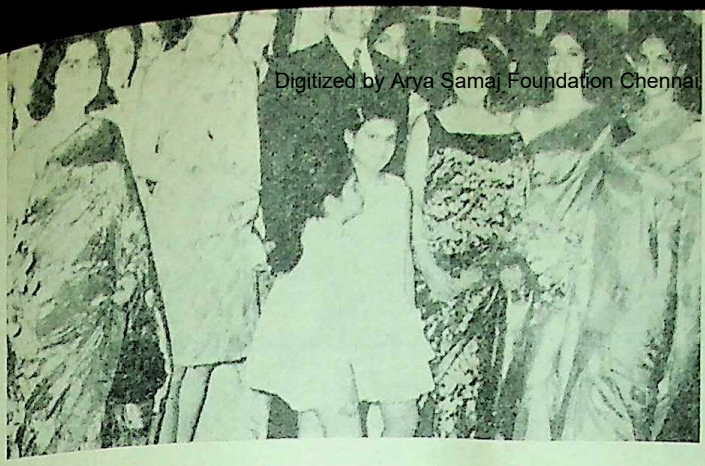

...Parade held at Raj ... Bombay, in honour of ... Majesties ...shah of ... and Queen ... during ... recent visit.

...al couple ...n with the ...ds in this picture.

Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Fund

President's Appeal for Contributions

Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India, has appealed to the common people of the country, especially workers and peasants, to give small donations of one rupee or more to the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust. These little contributions, he says, would be in keeping with Shastriji's own life-story and would be in the manner he would himself have liked best. He expresses the confidence that such contributions trickling in from all over the country will in due course add up to a mighty volume.

The following is the full text of the President's appeal: "By dint of hard work, sincerity of purpose and single-minded devotion to duty, he rose from the ranks of the common people to the highest office of the land. Yet he always liked to refer to himself as a small man. Thus, what he called his 'small-ness' added up to a shining greatness. Similarly, in the commemoration of his services also, nothing would have given him greater pleasure than if such commemoration took the form of little deeds of service and small donations.

I would, therefore, appeal to the common people of the country, especially the workers and peasants, to give small donations of just a rupee each to the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust. These little contributions, trickling in from all over the country, will in due course, add up to a mighty volume. This would be in keeping with Shastriji's own life-story and would be in the manner he would himself have liked best.

I appeal, therefore, to you, one and all, to send your little contributions of one rupee or more and build up a significant memorial to one whose memory we all cherish."

The people in Maharashtra, who desire to contribute their mite to the Lal Bahadur Memorial Trust, may send their contributions to the State Regional Sub-Committee of the Trust at Sachivalaya, Bombay-32 : BR.

Seminar on Quality Control of Drugs

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated a seminar on the Quality Control of Drugs, organised by the World Health Organisation at Sachivalaya on January 13.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister stressed the need for standard quality drugs for the country. He said that for a developing country like India much of the success of its various health programmes would depend on the quality of medicines, their purity and standard.

The Minister said that the conditions of the drugs industry prevailing in the country at present were quite different from those of the pre-independence days. It was now a well organised and advanced industry. The medicines produced in the country could very well match with those produced by the drug manufacturers of the other countries of the world in quality. The export of drugs has reached the total value of Rs. 4 crores from that of Rs. 1 crore during a period of four years.

Dr. Zakaria said that for maintaining the proper standard of drugs, strict implementation of the drugs laws was very much important. He said that no consideration of small or big drug manufacturer should be made while implementing the laws. They should be strictly required to follow the rules and no fear or favour should be entertained by the authority for them. But care should be taken that the development of the drugs industry was not hindered in any way.

The seminar continued up to January 24 at the Grand Hotel Conference Hall where all things pertaining to the quality control of drugs were discussed.

Fifteen representatives from the countries like Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Mangolia, Nepal and Thailand participated in the seminar, besides those from different parts of the country.

Dr. Gunaratnam, Director of the Regional Office of the World Health Organisation for the South-East Asia, at New Delhi, welcomed the Minister. Shri P. S. Ramchandran, Central Drugs Controller, offered introductory remarks on behalf of the Government of India.

Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, was also present.

* * *

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(Continued from page 27)

and 4,33,000 litres on week days. Thus, there is a spare handling capacity of over 1,60,000 litres, daily, between the two dairies.

Problems of seasonal variations in milk supplies

Since milk production in rural areas varies considerably in the flush and lean seasons, it presents a special problem in the uniformity of milk distribution in the City. As is well known, the consumer demand for milk is usually uniform throughout the year whereas production varies considerably. In developed countries the surplus milk in flush season is converted into products so that uniform supply is maintained in distribution. The price payable to the farmers, consequently in flush season, is on the basis of realisation for products. This policy is not advisable at this stage in our country, which is in the development stage, for two reasons. Firstly there is not enough production of milk even in flush season to meet the full consumer demand and secondly any policy of paying low rates on the basis of manufacturing products would adversely affect milk production itself. The price policy, has therefore, necessarily to be based on prices for liquid milk consumption throughout the year. For the same reason it is not advisable to limit the procurement of milk in flush season on the basis of summer supplies.

In this context, it may be pointed out that the increase in rural supplies starts usually from September and within a period of three months reaches the maximum which is usually three to four times the lean season supplies, as would be seen from the following figures:

Year		Average daily supplies from rural areas of Maharashtra (in litres)	
		Lean season (Avg. in June)	Flush season (Avg. in Dec.)
1962	...	2,463	36,960
1963	..	13,348	49,943
1964	..	11,250	45,122
1965	..	13,349	60,396
1966	..	46,645	1,21,683
1967	..	29,864	1,38,446
1968	..	37,597	1,55,604

To meet the situation, it is necessary to supplement or stretch the production in summer months. This can be achieved by toning milk. A large supply of buffalo milk with higher fat contents is available in our country, which with the help of skim milk powder can be stretched for the manufacture of low fat milk to meet the uniform consumer demand. This is required to be done till the production of milk in lean season increases sufficiently to as so meet full consumer demand and that the surplus milk in flush is converted into products. Till then there is no surplus milk.

Miraj and Dhulia Milk projects

It is in the above context that a products factory is being established at Miraj under the Krishna Valley Milk Project. Similarly Dhulia Milk Project which would cater to the liquid milk demand of Greater Bombay Milk Scheme in the initial period, would also have arrangements to convert the surplus milk into products. The liquid milk project in Dhulia is being assisted by Government of New Zealand who have agreed to donate equipment and machinery worth Rs. 35 lakhs. In the context of the entire milk marketing activities of the State both the Dhulia and Miraj Projects would act as regional balancing centres so that uniform quantities of milk from these areas flow in liquid form throughout the year and surplus milk in flush is converted into powder to be used for reconstituting milk in summer months.

Handling of flush milk during current year

With the increased supplies coming from the rural areas as also obtaining substantial larger quantities of milk from Anand during this year in particular, the total additional supply available this year over last year's supply has been about 60,000 litres, daily. Against this additional supply it has been possible for the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme to take additional daily commitments to the extent of 38,000 litres, as under:

	(Litres)
By way of issue of temporary and permanent milk cards (18,000 permanent and 6,700 temporary). ..	25,[illegible]
Hospitals and Institutions ...	2,[illegible]
Private milk centres in Housing Board Colonies which came up in the extended suburbs in 1963.	6,000
Increased demand from the existing private centres.	3,600
Disposal through Government Centres catering milk without cards.	1,800
Hostels and Canteens	700
Naval Dockyard Canteen ..	500
	38,000

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would be observed that the entire available addi- supplies have not been so consumed. This is because the scheme will have to face added short problem during the lean season. Consequently excess supplies available even after taking additional commitments, the Scheme today supplies toned on alternate days. Even after supplying toned on alternate days, the balance between the two goes at times goes up which requires to be separated, the separated milk for the preparation of either milk or double toned milk and butter fat for Also, during the current year the Scheme has taken the manufacture of sterilised flavoured and at present the Scheme supplies about 2,000 daily of such milk through two regular time centres at Aarey and Worli and about 10 Full centres in the Greater Bombay. It is proposed to the sale of Sterilized flavoured milk through milk bars and railway canteens.

Proposed distribution during the lean season of 1969

Due to increased commitments of 38,000 litres taken the flush season of 1968, the Greater Bombay Scheme has an added responsibility of maintain- these supplies, if possible inspite of securing compa- lesser quantities during the lean season. During 1968, the Scheme secured 2,45,000 litres, from all and such supplies during June 1969, would be neighbourhood of 2,70,000 litres, daily. In order to the present committed demand of 4,22,000 the Scheme will have to adjust supplies in terms whole and toned milk. While the normal daily of toned milk is to the tune of 1,10,000 litres, the lean season due to drop in supplies, it would essary to make the entire supply against whole toned milk on certain specific days of the week. would place the daily average supply under the at 2,00,000 litres of whole milk, 1,80,000 litres milk and 40,000 litres of double toned milk Municipal Schools.

Dabchari Milk Project

Government of Maharashtra have decided to imple- this project at Dabchari in Talasari Taluka, District For this purpose an area of about 5,200 acres A storage dam is to be constructed to hold 1,200 million c.ft. of water and to provide paren- irrigation to about 2,000 acres and seasonal irriga- additional 2,000 acres of fodder and feed crops. project envisages utilisation of all the land for maxi- production, starting of a Government Unit with about 1,000 milch animals, starting of about 800 farmers units, each with about 10 milking animals, and establishing stables for accommodating about 10,000 buffaloes. The Government Unit would undertake investigation into various problems affecting daily production. All facilities, such as veterinary aid, making available services of superior bulls and guidance on production of more and cheaper milk will be provided. Since the project is located in the adivasi area, it will help in ameliorating the conditions of these adivasi farmers by providing them employment facilities. When fully completed, the project will produce about 1,20,000 litres of milk, daily.

Assistance to milk producers for increased production

(1) *Loan.*—With a view to assist the Co-operatives to obtain more milk, liberal loans are being sanctioned towards purchase of milch animals as also towards purchase of transport vehicles. Loans towards purchase of animals are recovered in 24 monthly instalments whereas those granted towards purchase of vehicles are recovered in 120 monthly instalments. Recovery of loans is being regularly made from the milk bills. During 1961 to 1968, an amount of Rs. 216 lakhs has been advanced towards purchase of live-stock and Rs. 17·40 lakhs towards purchase of transport vehicles.

(2) *Development Grant.*—Besides the above, the Unions and Federations are granted assistance in the form of Development Grant for purchase of milk testing equipments, purchase of breeding bulls and developing fodder resources etc., at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ paise per litre of milk supplied. During 1961 to 1967, so far an amount of Rs. 24·88 lakhs has been so paid. Payment of Development Grant for the year 1967-68 is under consideration.

(3) *Supply of Dry pregnant buffaloes.*—In order to enable the farmers to build up milch stocks, with reasonably good animals, Government have sanctioned a scheme for subsidising purchase of dry pregnant buffaloes from Bombay Stables. Often the animals from Bombay Stables after they go dry are either sold to butchers or sent to salvage centres in Gujarat. These animals when purchased under the subsidy scheme would thus be retained with farmers henceforth. A subsidy of Rs. 300 per animal is paid towards purchase of animals. Under the Scheme so far about 1,000 buffaloes have been so located with the farmers.

(4) *Supply of calves.*—Similarly with a view to build up good foundation stocks of milking animals in the rural areas of Maharashtra, a Scheme has been introduced under which calves of good breeds are reared at Aarey Milk Colony and are supplied to cultivators after they

(*Continued on page 56*)

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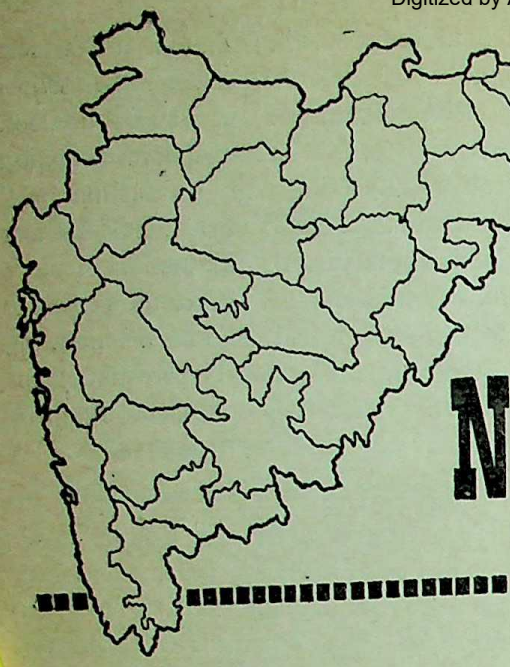


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

HIS Imperial Majesty Shahenshah of Iran left Hyderabad by a special I.A.F. plane on January 9. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests gave send off to the Shah at the Chandrapur Air-strip. Earlier the Chief Minister presented two male cubs of panther to His Majesty.

Queen of Iran impressed by Kailash Caves

Her Imperial Majesty Shahbanu Farah of Iran visited famous Ellora caves for about 45 minutes and saw the monolithic carvings of Kailash caves. She was very much impressed with the monolithic carvings of the caves. Shri M. K. Joshi, Guide Lecturer of Archæology Department gave the description and history of the caves.

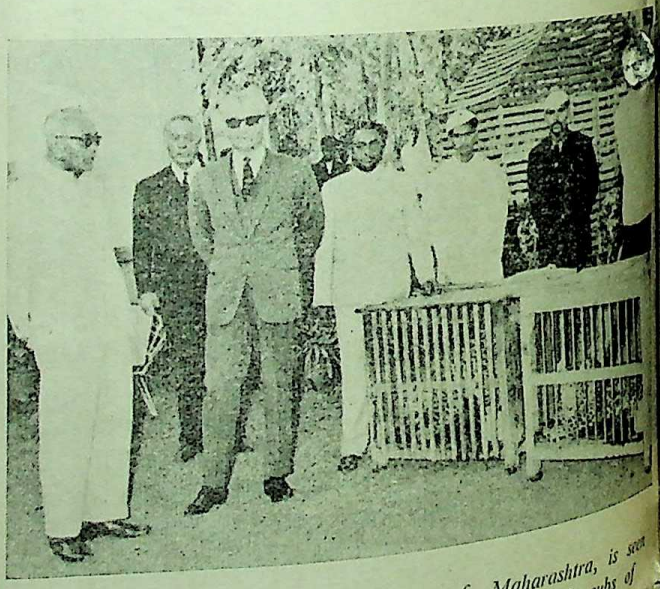
Shahbanu also visited the tomb of Aurangzeb at Khuldabad. Thereafter she left for Hyderabad. She was seen off by Smt. Pratibha Patil, Maharashtra's Deputy Minister for Public Health.

Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, inaugurated the 540-foot bridge constructed on Satara-Rahimatpur Road at Dhamner, on January 14. The bridge has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,05,000. About one lakh people residing in about 45 villages of Khatav, Koregaon and Satara talukas of the district are going to be benefitted by the construction of the bridge.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan said that in providing roads, bridges and schools to the people, the Government was doing its duty but the real need of the hour was increase in food production. The agriculturists of the country should, therefore, shoulder this responsibility by adopting modern means of cultivation and making maximum possible use of irrigation facilities.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, who presided on the occasion, said that the country owed its development to the democratic system. As a result of the construction of the bridges new avenues of development would become available to the agriculturists in the area.

Earlier, in his introductory remarks, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, said that during the period of last 11 years, 11,864 new roads were constructed in Maharashtra, 10,545 roads were repaired, 570 new bridges were constructed and tarring work on roads for about 8,75,000 feet



Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, is seen presenting to the Shahenshah of Iran, two male cubs of panther at Tadoba, on January 9. Also seen in the picture is Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests.

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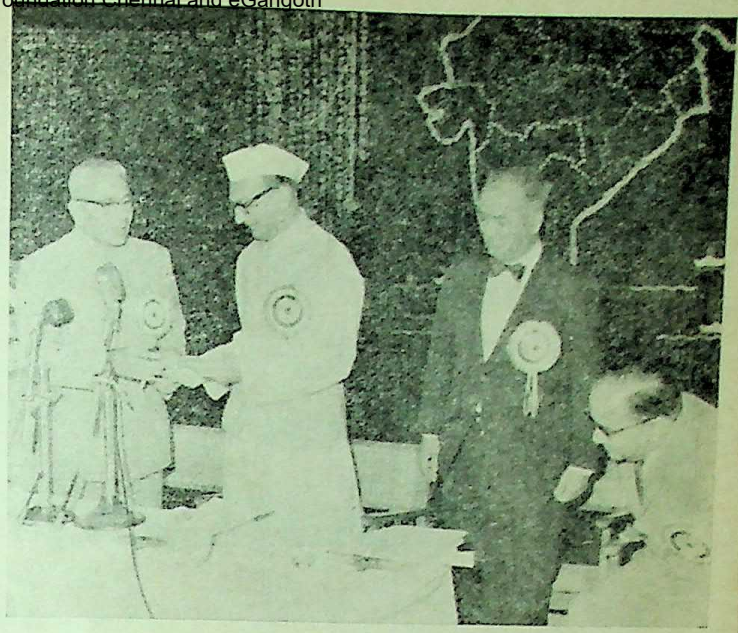
Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan visited the Small Scale Co-operative Estate, Poona, recently. In the above picture is seen discussing a point with Shri R. V. Telang, and Chairman of the Estate. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister and Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, are also The picture was taken in the unit of Hirlekar Precision Company, Poona.



Shri Hitendra Desai, Chief Minister of Gujrat, is seen here accepting a cheque for Rs. 2·50 lakhs at the hands of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V.P. Naik at the Balgandharva Rangmandir, Poona, on January 13. The fund was collected by the Poona-Gujrat Relief Fund Committee. Also seen in the picture are Shri Shantanurao Kirloskar, Chairman of the Committee and the chief guest Shri Arvind Mafatlal.

done at a cost of Rs. 75 He said that during the Five-Year Plan, the work improving communications in backward areas of the State would be undertaken depending upon the availability of fund.

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, proposed a vote of thanks.

K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, handing over the to the Tehsildar and Block Development Officer of for the excellent work done in the small savings scheme. district, by investing Rs. 2·53 lakhs in the cumulative, deposit accounts, exceeded the target set for the district.

Poona Citizens Donate for Gujarat Relief Fund

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, observed at Poona on January 13 that it was essential that an eagerness to render aid to the people in difficulties should prevail in this vast country of ours where some natural calamity was likely to occur at one place or other.

The Chief Minister was speaking at a function at which a cheque for Rs. 2½ lakhs was handed over on behalf of the Gujarat Relief Fund Committee at Poona to Shri Hitendra Desai, Chief Minister of Gujarat, in aid of the flood-stricken people of his State. Shri Hitendra Desai passed on the cheque to Shri Arvind Mafatlal, the well known industrialist, under whose leadership, Borbhatbet, a village in Broach district which was devastated by the floods would be rehabilitated.

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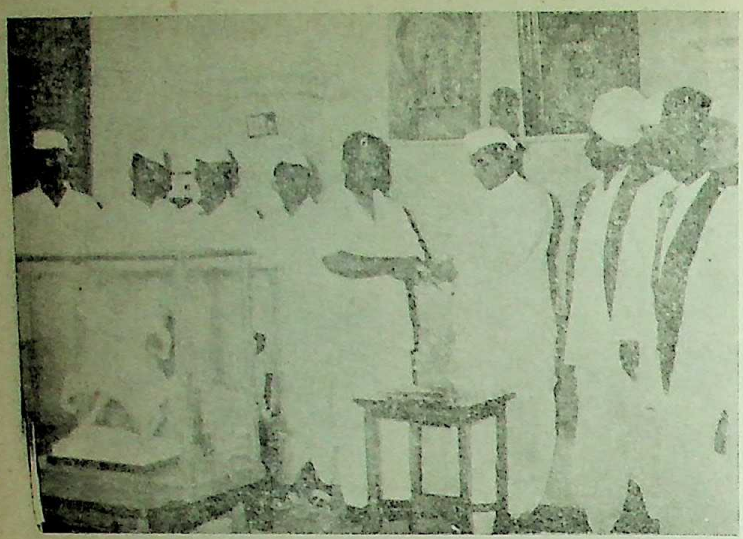


Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, receiving a cheque for Rs. 1,65,357 towards the Koyna Earthquake Rehabilitation Fund in Bombay from Shri S. N. Jachak, Chairman of the Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Bhavaninagar, Indapur taluka, Poona district.

The Chief Minister said that the spirit of giving assistance to each other in times of difficulties was symbolic of the feeling of national integration prevailing in the country.

Shri Naik also complimented Shri Mafatlal on the assistance rendered by him during the Koyna Earthquake relief work.

Shri Hitendra Desai, while speaking on the occasion, agreed with the sentiments expressed by the Maharashtra's Chief Minister and accepted the donation as a symbol of the spirit of goodwill and friendliness on the part of Maharashtra and especially Poona city.

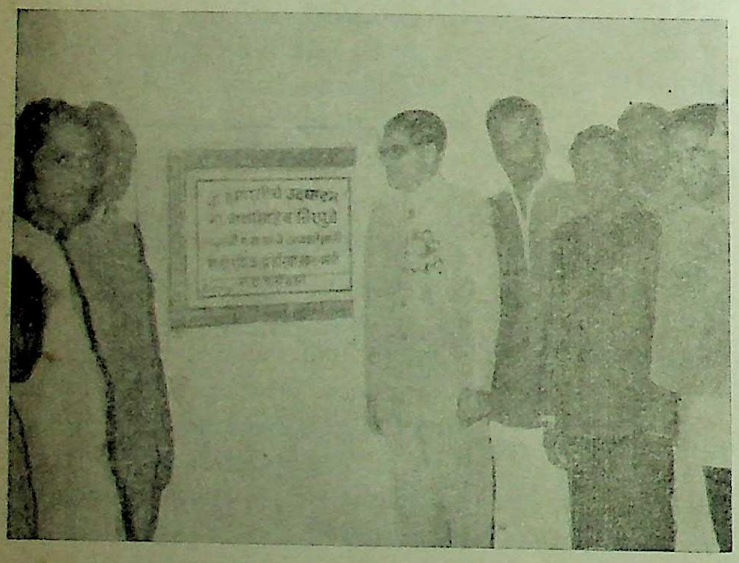
Shri Arvind Mafatlal, who was the chief guest at the function, also spoke on the occasion.

Shri Shantanurao Kirloskar, Chairman of Gujarat Relief Fund Committee, welcomed the Chief Ministers. Dr. N. B. Parulekar, Editor, "Dainik Sakal", proposed a vote of thanks.

Parvati water works Inaugurated

The Chief Minister, Shri V. Naik, inaugurated at Poona on January 12, the Rs. 1·10 crore first phase of the Paravati Water Works of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Naik said that besides being an essential factor for human life the water was equally important as a basic need for industrial development of any urban area. He added that it was the policy of the Government to provide drinking water facilities not only to urban cities but to the villages scattered



Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, recently inaugurated the Primary Health Centre at Bhanpur. Also seen in the picture are Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, Shri Nagbhire, Chairman of the Gondia Panchayat Samiti, Shri Bhayyalalji Patel, M.L.A., and Dr. Jahgirdar, Civil Surgeon.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of "Tarun Bharat Daily" inaugurated by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, at Nagpur on January 2. Picture shows the Minister addressing on the occasion.

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...er the State as well. Shri Naik ...mented the Corporation on ...ing the scheme in a short ...and hoped that the remaining ...of the second phase would ...completed soon.

...ler, the Mayor of Poona, ...S. Kadu, welcomed the Chief ...ter.

...S. V. Natu, Chief Engineer, ...Irrigation and Public Health ...ering, gave technical details ...e scheme. Shri Tej Parwani, ...y Mayor, proposed a vote of ...s.

...his presidential address, the ...ster called upon the officers ...e top priority to all schemes ...were related to food produc- ...These schemes should be ...mented with a sense of ...y, he added.

...Rs. 1·18 crores spent on ...bhani district-level schemes

...1·18 crores of rupees have ...so far spent on the various ...-level schemes in Parbhani ...t against the budgetory ...n of Rs. 2,10,45,400 for ...rrent financial year, bringing ...percentage of expenditure to ...cent. This was revealed at ...e review meeting held at ...on January 8.

...S. B. Chavan, Minister for ...n and Power, presided ...the meeting.

...schemes under the Co- ...n and Community Deve- ...and Irrigation and Power ...ents earned a distinguish- ...ark for having been ful- ...to the extent of 87 and 85 per ...of the targets respectively. ...Rs. 24·66 lakhs were spent ...the budgetory provision of ...8,300 were spent on the ...under Co-operation and ...ity Development.

Agricultural programme involved an expenditure of Rs. 46,31,200. The most distinguishing feature of the agricultural programme was the overwhelming achievements made in cultivation of hybrid and high yielding seeds. While the cultivation target of hybrid bajra in Kharif season was attained by 300 per cent. the target of hybrid jowar in Rabi season was achieved by 159 per cent.

The meeting was attended by Shri L. S. Sunderarajan, Divisional Commissioner, Shri Baboorao Goregaonkar-Patil, President, Zilla Parishad, M.L.A. s of the district, regional heads of all departments and other district officers.

Australian group visits Kosbad Institute

Six members of the Community Aid Abraod, Australia visited the Agricultural Institute at Kosbad in Thana district and saw the various agricultural development projects. They took special interest in Bluebelle variety of rice being multiplied there. The seed of this variety is being developed for distribution throughout India. The members of the group praised. the efforts of the institute in organising irrigation well projects among tribal farmers. A community well project organised for collective cultivation of fifteen tribal families was also started by the visiting group. This project was financed by the Australian aid. The institute has taken the responsibility of conducting this project.

Produce more foodgrains to usher in Agricultural Revolution

Shri Sundarrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education, called upon farmers to help usher in an era of agricultural revolution by producing sufficient foodgrains by bringing more and more land under irrigation. He was speaking as a Chief Guest at a levy day rally of farmers held at Kaij in Bhir district on January 10.

Shri Baburao Adaskar, Chairman of Kaij Panchayat Samiti, presided.

Shri Solanke said that he was happy to know that the target of procuring 75,000 quintals of jowar under the monopoly purchase scheme had been exceeded by 10,000 quintals by the farmers of Kaij. He also appreciated the guesture of the farmers who had brought about 1,500 bags of jowar in decorated bullock-carts for selling the grains to the Government on the occasion.

The Deputy Minister presented the traditional turban to Shri Bhausaheb Patil, a farmer, who had given highest levy in the year 1967-68.

Earlier, Shri P. Abraham, District Collector, reviewed the progress of jowar procurement scheme, recovery of Government dues and small savings in the district.

Shri Sayajirao Pandit, President, Zilla Parishad and Shri Baburao Adaskar, Chairman, Panchayat Samiti of Kaij also spoke on the occasion.

Shri Najendra Prasad Mirza, President of Dharur Nagar Parishad, proposed a vote of thanks.

Bhoomi Pujan of Kaij Water Supply Scheme

The bhoomi pujan of the Rs. 8 lakh water supply scheme at Kaij in Bhir district was performed by Shri Sundarrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education. The scheme which envisages construction of a reservoir of 60,000 gallon capacity will help meet water need of the inhabitants of Kaij.

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Speaking on the occasion, Shri Solanke said that the desire of the people of Kaij would soon be fulfilled and they would get ample water after the completion of the scheme. He also directed the concerned officials to complete the work in time.

Earlier, Shri Dandekar, Executive Engineer, Public Health Department welcomed the guest and gave details of the scheme.

Canadian Parliamentary Delegation Visits Ajanta and Ellora

An eight-member Canadian Parliamentary Delegation, headed by H. E. Mr. Lucien Lamoureux, Speaker of the House of Commons, Canada, visited the world famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves on January 9.

The members of the delegation accompanied by Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of Maharashtra Legislative Council, alighted at Chiklathana airport. Later they drove to Ajanta caves. Shri Patrik Dos Santos. guide of the Central Tourist Department, took the members round the caves.

The delegation visited Ellora caves in the evening. Shri M. K. Joshi, Lecturer, Department of Archeological Survey of India, took the members around the Ellora caves. The members saw with interest the Kailas cave No. 16, Jain cave No. 32 and Buddhist cave No. 10. The members of the delegation were very much impressed by the art depicted in frescos at Ajanta and sculpture at Ellora.

Shri Lucien Lamoureux, leader of the Delegation, in an interview to the All India Radio, Poona, said that the art staggered imagination. Shri Stanley Knowles, Chief Whip and members of the delegation said that the party really enjoyed this tour to Ajanta and Ellora. The tour provided satisfaction and energy, they added. Shri P. K. Patnaik, Deputy Secretary, Indian Parliament and Liaison Officer, Shri S. H. Belavadi, Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat and Shri M. J. Tamhane, Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat accompanied the delegation.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Wheat Rust Research Station

The silver jubilee celebrations of the Wheat Rust Research Station, Mahabaleshwar, were held at Mahabaleshwar on January 16 and 17. Dr. B. P. Pal, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, inaugurated the celebrations and Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, presided.

The Wheat Rust Research Scheme, Mahabaleshwar, was started as an Imperial Council of Agricultural now Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme in 1942 for testing wheat varieties and hybrids for their resistance to be black rust, a disease which is a factor in the successful cultivation of wheat in the country.

The Station was established for catering to the needs of peninsular India. Wheat material sent by wheat breeders from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are being tested by the Station.

During the period of 25 years since its start, the Station has tested thousands of wheat selections for resistance to rust and some of the rust resistant wheats now in general cultivation in these States were the outcome of testing work done at Mahabaleshwar which forms an integral and continuing part of wheat breeding and selection.

Besides these testing work, the Station has carried out fundamental research on detection of races of the rust fungus, effect of rust on yield etc. In 1964, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research provided additional facilities for intensification of work and taking up work on brown or leaf rust, which is also a serious disease.

New Constructed Wharf at Dabhol

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Transport and Shipping, inaugurated on January 1[illegible] the newly constructed wharf at Dabhol in Ratnagiri District. The port Dabhol is one of the important minor ports on the west coast of Maharashtra, 95 nautical miles south of Bombay situated at the mouth of the Vashishti Creek and has a hinterland of 4 talukas, viz. Gu[illegible]gar, Chiplun, Khed and Da[illegible] covering an area of about 3,225 [illegible] kilometres and a population of 5,34,684. The annual average passenger traffic and cargo traffic moved through this port is to the tune of 65,802 passengers and 36,327 [illegible] of cargo, the main items of transport being building material, foodgrains, salt and the general cargo. The facilities provided at this port at the present consist of a wharf, a passenger shed, godown, waiting hall for first class and other passengers, passenger amenities e.g. canteen, water, toilets etc. The work of construction of wharf at Dabhol estimated to cost Rs. 17·28 lakhs was started in December 1966 and completed in September 1968. The Wharf is T-shaped and is 76·15 metres long and 10·77 metres wide with an approach of 15·70 metres long and 6·[illegible] metres wide and a staircase having 24 steps of 3·08 metres width. The draft of 6·15 meters is available near the wharf at low tide. The wharf is designed to provide berthing facilities for passenger stamers having a draft of 4·62 metres and also for passenger ferry launches.

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Maharashtra, there are 49 ports including two intermediate ports, on the 575 k.m. long line. The annual average passenger traffic moving through these is to the tune of 6·75 lakhs. There are four ports touched by harbour services and 72 ches operate harbour services.

The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.101·66 on the development of minor and inland waterways during Third Five-Year Plan as against 12 lakhs in the Second Five-Year A sum of Rs. 500 lakhs is posed to be earmarked for this ose in the Fourth Five-Year which is yet to be finalised.

Since the administration of minor was transferred to the State ernment in April 1963, construction of new wharves and jetties been undertaken at Dabhol, Mirkarwada (Ratnagiri) Vijaydurg and repair works at ranta, Palshet and Vengurla been started.

In addition, the following works progress : development of all sheltered anchorage scheme Bhagwati Bunder (Mirya Bay), giri, and fair weather port for and improvement of the passenger amenities at ranta, Mora, Revas, Dharam-Rajpuri, Murud-Janjira, Shri-Harnai, Dabhol, Palshet, Varoda (Tivri), Ratnagiri, Musakazi Jaitapur, Vijay-Deogad, Achra, Malwan and

The State Government has also taken the Survey of several ports and Thana creek.

Exceeds Small Savings

The district has exceeded the target set for the collections small savings by nearly Rs. 12 lakhs. Originally, the district target for this year was fixed at Rs. 30 lakhs. However, looking to the tempo of investments, the target was enhanced to Rs. 40 lakhs in October last.

Maharashtra's Minister for Finance and Small Savings, Shri S. K. Wankhede, in a telegram sent to the district Collector, has congratulated the investors and authorities on their achievement.

Agricultural College Hostel at Akola

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, laid the foundation stone of the Agricultural College Hostel at Akola on January 16. Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, presided over the function. This building, costing about Rs. 12 lakhs will be constructed within a period of two years and will accommodate 80 per cent. of the students of the agricultural college in its 128 rooms

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik stressed the need of such hostels. Agriculture, he said was biggest but backward industry in the country. The State Government has done everything to change this situation by enacting various tenancy acts. The students should realise the role played by the cultivators in increasing the production of foodgrains in adverse circumstances, he added. He appealed the students to give the benefit of their knowledge to the rural populace after completing their education.

Shri G. B. Khedkar in his presidential speech narrated the activities of the Agricultural College.

Earlier Shri Gokhale, Principal of the College, welcomed the Chief Minister.

Sub-committee for Basic Amenities for Human Living

Conference of the sub-committee for basic amenities for human living of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary was held at Sevagram on January 16 and 17, with a view to focussing the attention of the nation on the problem of providing drinking water facility during the Gandhi Centenary to every village in the country. Experts on the subject, workers in the field, representatives at various State Committees and other voluntary organisations participated in it. Shri Jagjivanram, Union Minister for Food, and Agriculture, Shri Shrimanarayan, Governor of Gujarat, Shri Bhikhabhai, Minister for Health of Rajasthan, Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Shri B. S. Murthy, Union Deputy Minister for Health, were among those who attended the conference.

Progress of Family Planning Programme

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty-four sterilization operations were performed in the Aurangabad Division during the last ten months, April to November—under the family planning programme, of which 16,371 were vasectomy operations. Besides, 1,290 loops (IUCD) were administered in the Division during the same period. Parbhani district, with 5,063 sterilization operations, is leading the other districts of Marathwada. Aurangabad district has secured second position, where 4,690 sterilization operations were performed.

Paddy Procurement in Kolaba District

Four lakhs twenty thousand quintals of paddy have so far been purchased in Kolaba district under the monopoly paddy procurement scheme as against the last years collection of 4,00,000 quintals. In all 131 centres have been procuring the paddy in the district.

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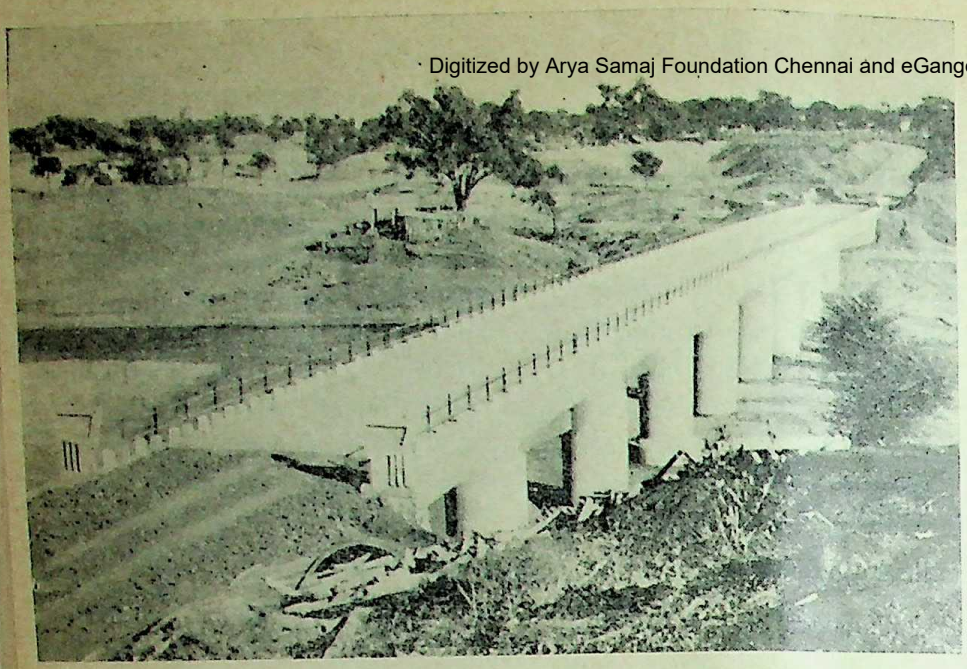
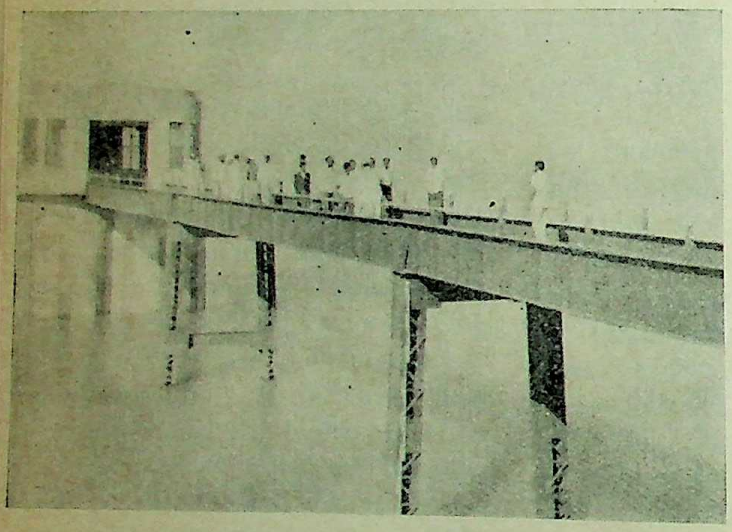
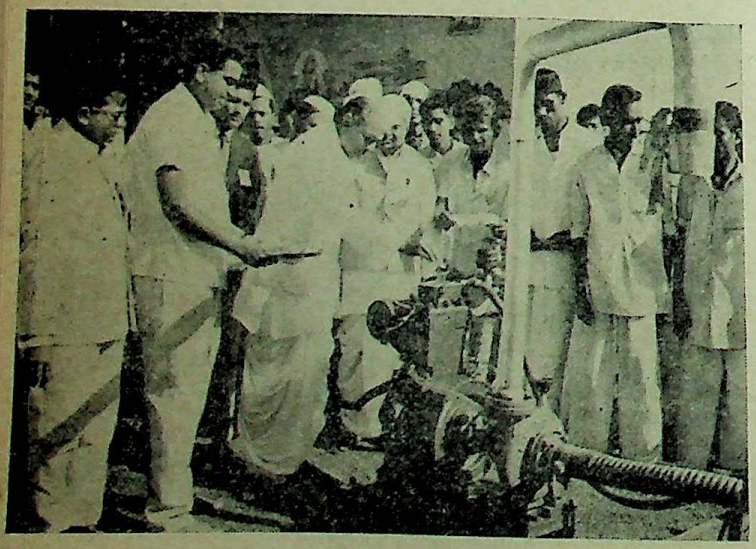


Dhamner bridge in Koregaon Taluka was inaugurated by Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, on January 14.

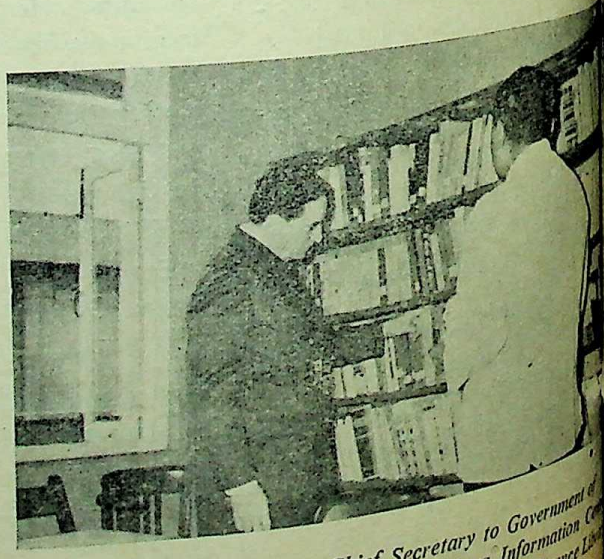
The Gujarati-Marathi Dictionary publ by the Maharashtra State Board for Li and Culture won the certificate of meri excellent printing and layout. Picture s Smt. Venutai Chavan, handing over the ficate to Shri D. Y. Rajadhyaksha, Se of the Board, at New Delhi.



The M. L. A.s of Maharashtra and Vidarbha recently visited the Development Projects in Nasik District. In the picture the M.L.A.s are seen on the bridge over Gangapur Dam.



Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, is seen inaugurating the Laxmi Oil Engine at Sholapur.



Shri B. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, who visited Maharashtra Information Centre Margao (Goa) on January 17, is seen in its Reference Library.

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B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, is seen His Excellency Engineer Mir Mohammed Akbar Reza, Government of Afghanistan and Begum Reza at Santacruz on January 14.

is being celebrated all over Parbhani district and so far quintals of jowar has been purchased. This picture was taken Manjitrao Deshmukh, Collector of Parbhani, inaugurated jowar purchase centre at Jintur, recently when 1,200 quintals of jowar was purchased.

The 29th Bhrihan Maharashtra Parishad, held in Hyderabad from January 10 to 12, was attended by prominent persons. Seen in the picture are (from L. to R.) Union Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, President of Conference, Shri Brahmananda Reddi and Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister, who inaugurated the wharf at Dabhol, in Ratnagiri District, on January 12, is seen addressing. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications is also seen in the picture.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, is seen inaugurating a bridge over Pench river on Hingna-Hingni road in Nagpur district. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance and Shri Kedar, President of the Nagpur Zilla Parishad.

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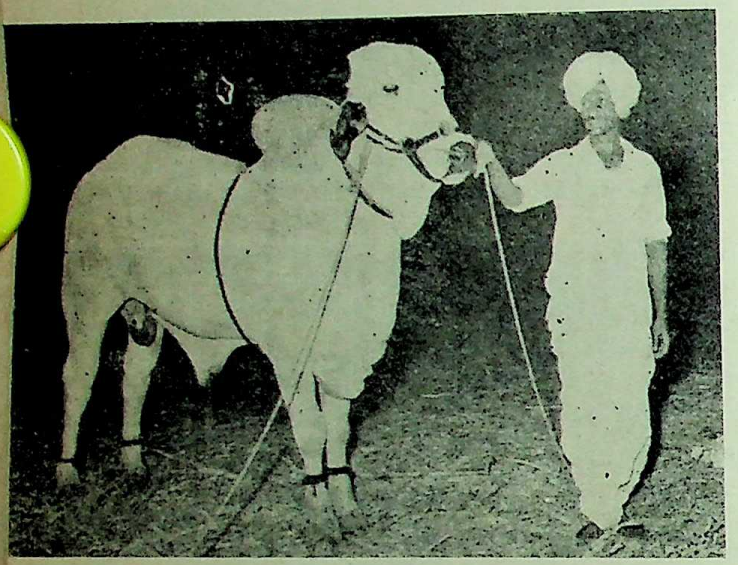
A Levy-day was observed in Kaij in Bhir district, on January 10. In the picture Shri Sundarrao Solanke, Deputy Minister for Education, the chief guest at the occassion, is seen weighing the Jowar. Also seen in the picture are Shri Abraham, the Collector, Shri Pandit, President Zilla Parishad, and Shri Adaskar, President, Panchayat Samiti.



This bull of Devni breed was adjudged the champion of the cattle show held on the occasion of the Khandoba's Fair at Malegaon in Kandhar taluka of Nanded district. The bull aged two and a half years is owned by Shri Pandurang Ramji of Kunki in Udgir taluka.

This seven-month old bull of Lal Kandhari breed owned by Shri Hanumantrao Patil of Varvant was awarded first prize in the cattle show held at Malegaon recently.

Shri V. B. Hirey, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, felicitated the cultivators who gave more than 50 bags of Paddy to the Government on Levy Day, observed at Tryambakeshwar in Nasik district recently.

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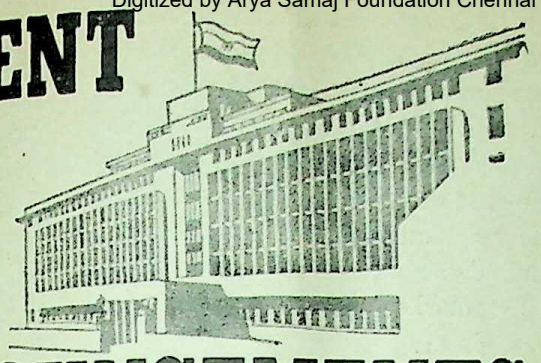
OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



ional Concessions only for ll Families

ITH a view to encouraging the amily planning programme, vernment of Maharashtra ided to withdraw educational ions and benefits granted children of certain categories society, if the parents con- do not restrict the size of amilies to three living n, if they have less than children on August 15, to their present size, if they more than three children day.

ingly, the concessions grant to the children of for books and clothes, free to the children studying ard V, VI and VII in free-studentship to the of full time teaching and ing staff in non-Govern- secondary schools, free- ips in Government Public free education to the of primary teachers and marks to freedom fighter, or children will be with-

Government has further that the facilities granted ustrial Training Institutes hibition affected persons, ndidates, trainees belong- he families affected by the acquisition of land for Defence Projects or Industrial concerns will also be withdrawn if the persons concerned do not restrict the size of their families.

However, the children who are entitled to concessions on or before August 15, 1968 will not be affected.

Training Courses in Haffkine Institute

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to give free lodging facilities to first three candidates in order of merit who enroll for technicians' training and medical laboratory technicians' training courses in the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for the 1969-70 session. These candidates would also be provided free boarding or would be reimbursed boarding charges subject to the maximum of Rs. 70 per month.

The bonds to be given by the candidates would include the conditions that if the candidate concerned fails to serve Government for a stipulated period, his security deposit would be forfeited or he would be asked to refund lodging charges at Rs. 30 per month and the actual sum reimbursed to him as boarding charges.

Use of 'Kannad' in Government Correspondence

The Government of Maharashtra has directed all Government offices to ensure that the word 'Kannad' will be scrupulously used instead of the word 'Kanadi'.

In schedule eight of the Indian Constitution this language has been spelled out as 'Kannad' and as such it is obligatory on the part of the Government to use the word 'Kannad' and not 'Kanadi', in Government recognised Marathi text books, Government publications and correspondence.

It has come to the notice of the Government that many times the word 'Kanadi' is used inadvertently or by misunderstanding in Marathi text books, Government publications and correspondence and hence these instructions.

Registers of Births and Deaths

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the secretaries of village panchayats will maintain the registers of births, deaths, still-births and marriages from April 1, 1969.

The village kotwals will give information regarding births, deaths still-births and marriages to the village panchayat secretary. The other agencies who were hitherto maintaining these registers will cease to do the work from April 1.

In veiw of the importance of this information, the Government has also decided to solicit the co-operation of the members of village panchayats.

The registers will always be kept in the village panchayat office and not in the residence of the village panchayat secretary. The registers will be kept for the calendar year January to December. New register will be opened up from 1st January onwards, every year. The registers

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will remain in the Village Panchayat Office for a period of two years from the end of the year to which they pertain. Thereafter, they will be sent to the Block Development Officer's Office as permanent record.

Any clerical error or any omission of particulars in the registers or alternations of the information already entered in the register will be effected by the village panchayat secretary only with the previous approval of the Block Development Officer or higher authorities. Where a birth, death, still-birth or marriage is discovered by the inspecting authorities which was not entered earlier, it should be entered in the current month below the last entry showing the date of occurance under the relevant columns. A note of such detection should be made in the remarks column.

Loans for purchase of Generating sets

The Maharashtra State Financial Corporation has decided to consider applications for loans on special liberalised terms for the purchase of generating sets to tide over the present power shortage. The Corporation had made special arrangements for expeditious disposal of these applications.

Application forms can be had from the Head Office of the Corporation at United India Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1 BR on payment of Rs. 2.

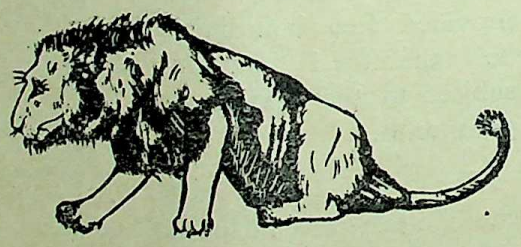
Applicants are also requested to contact Mrs. K. R. Adefhar, Assistant Secretary of the Corporation directly in this connection.

(*continued from page 45*)

Milk Scheme Looking

reach an age of six months, free of cost. Annually about 1,500 to 2,000 calves are distributed. The Scheme was started in 1964-65 and so far under this Scheme over 6,000 calves have been so distributed to farmers in the State.

With the completion of the Dabchary Project and with the continued assistance in the form of loans for the purchase of animals, supply of calves and dry pregnant buffaloes and giving of incentive prices, it would be possible for Greater Bombay Milk Scheme to obtain in the coming years increasing supplies from the rural areas of Maharashtra. With such additional supplies from Maharashtra and also from Anand, it would be possible for Greater Bombay Milk Scheme to undertake corresponding additional distribution of milk.



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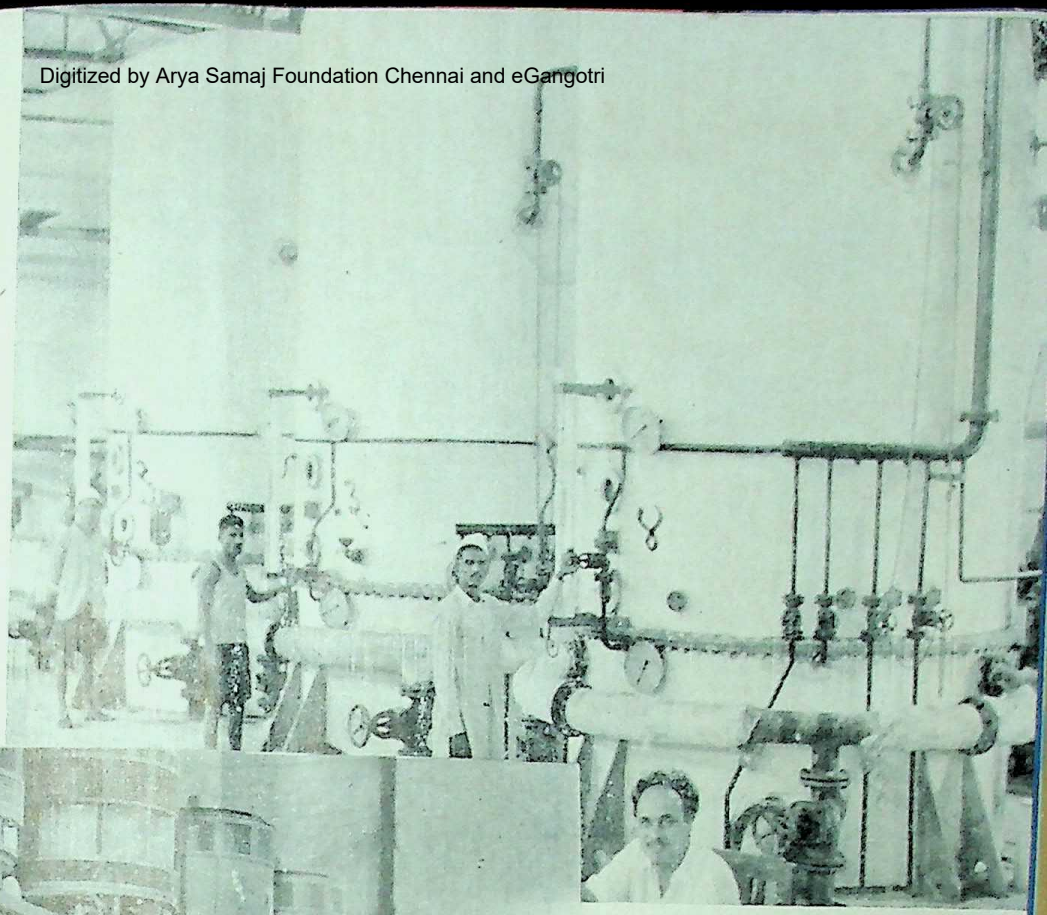
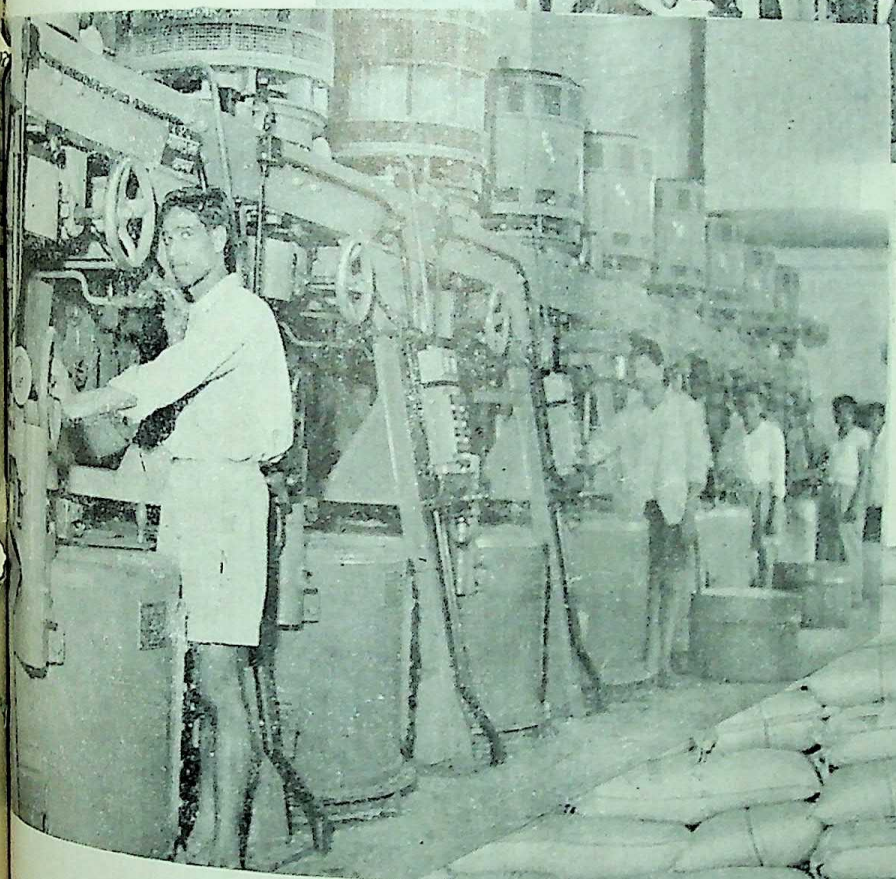
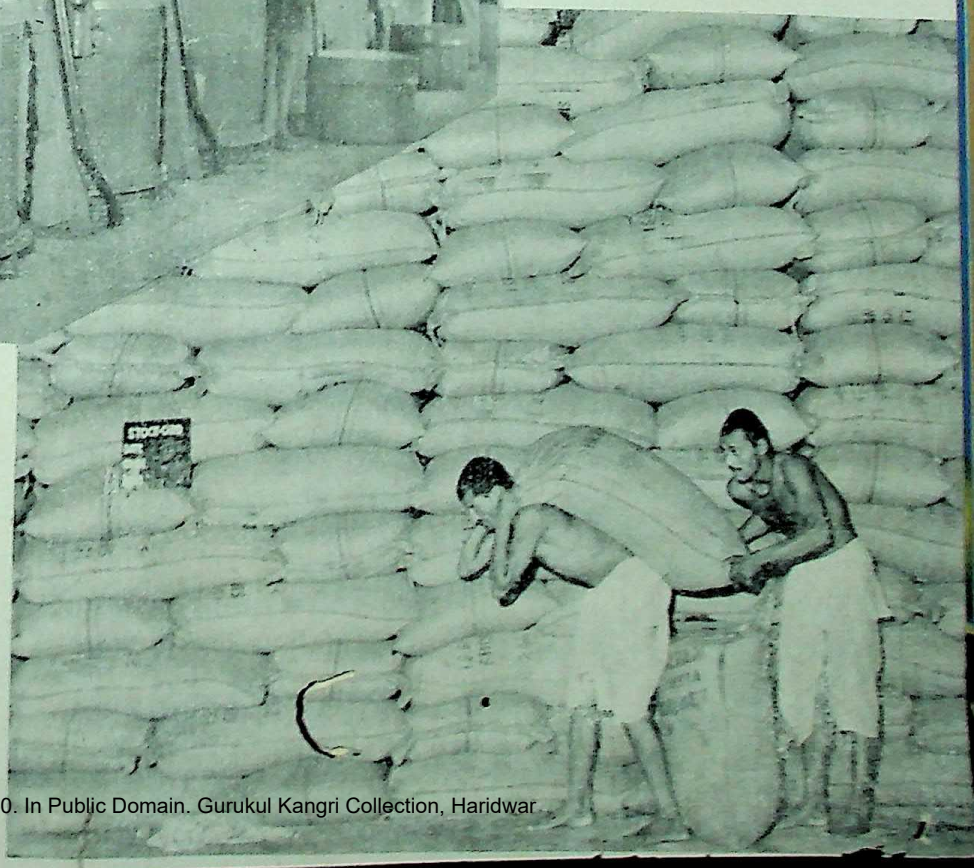


With the commencement of the crushing season, sugarcane is transported to sugar factories. The cane juice is being boiled in this giant-sized heater.



From the centrifugal pump, you get crystallised sugar.



Bags of sugar are being stacked in the factory godowns from where it is transported to various places in Maharashtra.

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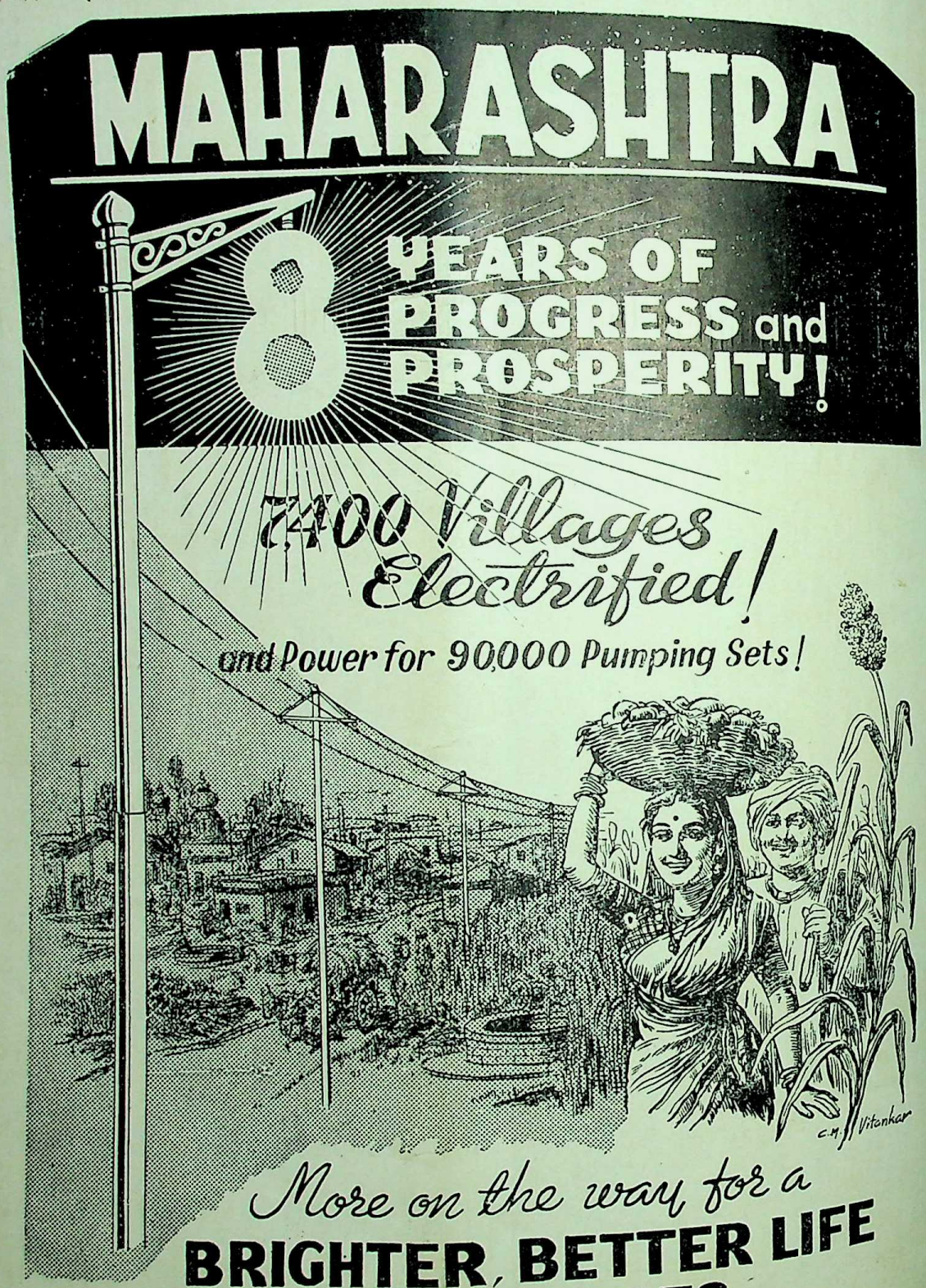

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Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay

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MAHARASHTRA DAY NUMBER 1969

MARAJA

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Daityasudan Temple is a fine specimen of early architecture in Berar.

Imposing scene of Shukravari Tank. Also known as Gandhisagar at Nagpur.

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LOKRAJYA

Vol. 25, No. 1

MAHARASHTRA DAY NUMBER

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★ DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF FORESTS

★ NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

★ ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

★ GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Publishing on the 1st and the 16th of every month.

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Let Us Resolve to Stand United

Chief Minister's Message

I send my warmest greetings and best wishes to the people of my State on the occasion of its Ninth Anniversary.

By and large the State has maintained its progress steadily in various fields and there are positive indications that the State is stabilizing rapidly. Both on the agricultural and industrial fronts, the achievements have been satisfactory. The food position has also indicated a positive turn for the better. We have in fact reached a stage where, in any normal year, we would be producing sufficient for our requirements. It is for this reason that statutory rationing has been lifted in Nagpur and Sholapur on this auspicious day.

I am indeed very happy to state that the State has maintained steady progress in various other fields as well like small savings, family planning and labour relations. Another significant development during the year is the commissioning of the Atomic Reactor at Tarapur, as a result of which Atomically produced electricity is available to our State, for the first time in India. In due course, the energy supplied by this project is bound to have a beneficial effect on the industrial potential of our State.

While it is very heartening to note this progress on the diverse fronts, let us remember that we are hardly anywhere near the goal and that we cannot afford to be complacent. The tradition of our people has been very great and time and again they have demonstrated their capacity to swim against the current. The task is not small and it requires a sustained effort. I am sure our people will continue to meet this challenge with the same zeal that they have shown so far.

I have repeatedly emphasised that those who reside in Maharashtra, are Maharashtrians. Those who have come from other areas and have settled down in Maharashtra also owe it to this State that they too must share the hopes and aspirations of the State with a sense of belonging.

This year we are celebrating the Centenary of the Father of our Nation. The Message and philosophy of Gandhiji remain immortal. For, Gandhism is a way of life, an attitude and a noble approach which constitutes the cardinal principles of social behaviour. In the State of Maharashtra, the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi is being celebrated very enthusiastically and our people, I am sure, will pay a befitting homage to the sacred memory of the Mahatma.

On this auspicious occasion, let us all resolve to stand united and strive hard to improve the lot of the common man.

V. P. Naik

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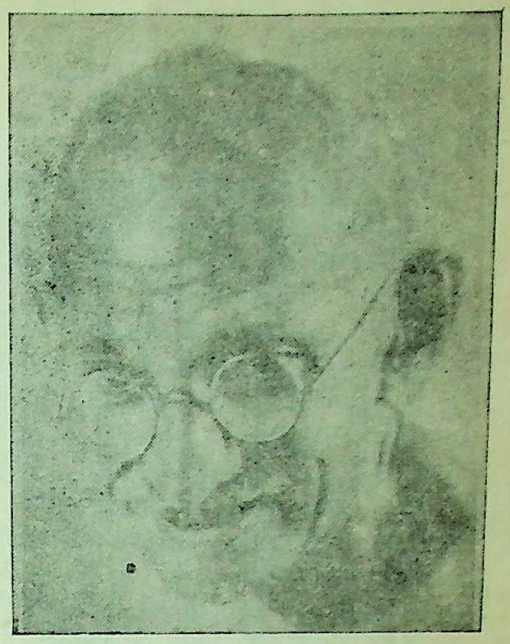
The Mahatma Said it....



All that is desired is the eradication of the evil of untouchability.

*

If we want to cultivate a true sense of democracy we cannot afford to be intolerant.

*

You should study and adopt the lesson of the village crafts we are trying to revive ; therein lies the key to salvation.

*

A nation that is capable of limitless sacrifice is capable of rising to limitless heights.

*

Means and ends are convertible terms in my philosophy of life.

*

If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to seek.

*

One who is free from hatred requires no sword.

*

A man without a pledge or a code of conduct is like a ship without a rudder.

*

Nations are born out of travail and suffering.

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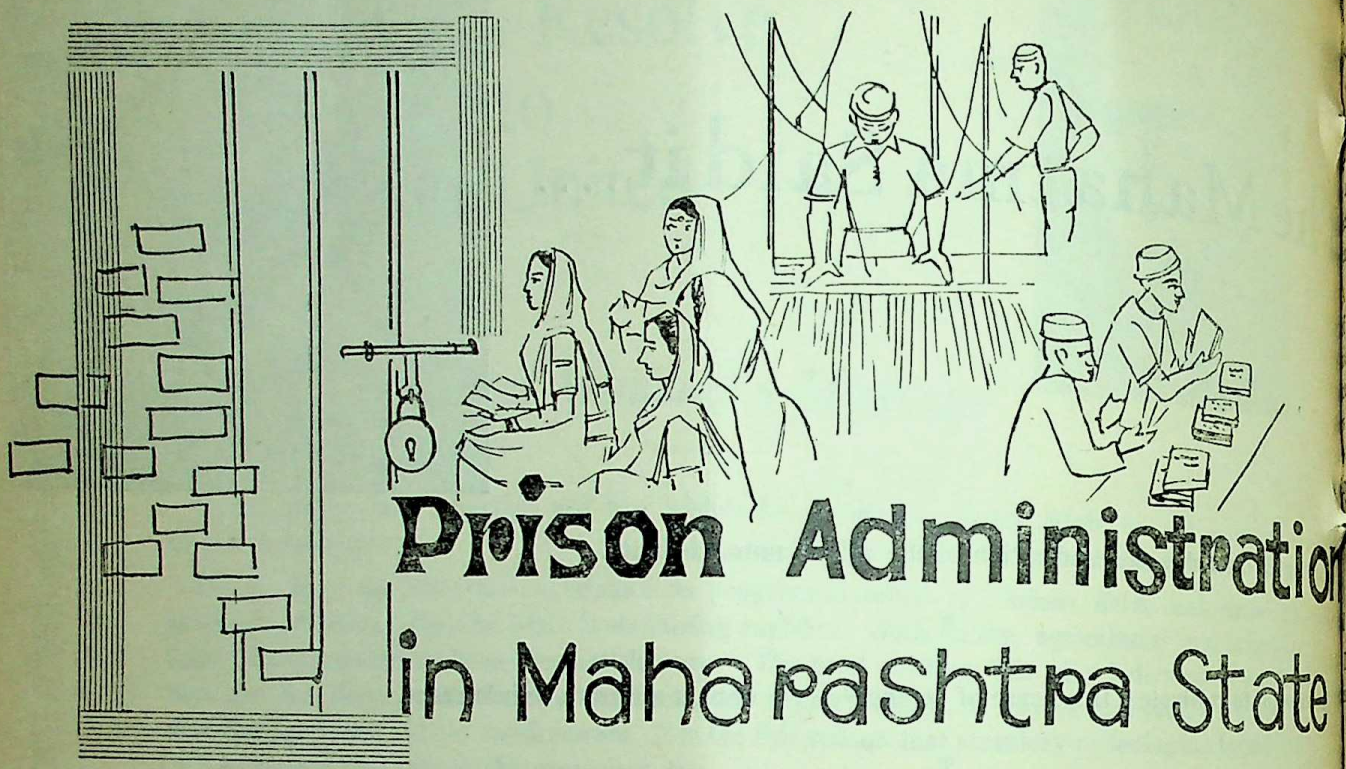

Prison Administration in Maharashtra State

By
Shri V. P. Naik,
Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Since the advent of freedom, concepts about punishments have changed. In line with these changing concepts, the prison administration in Maharashtra State has also undergone many changes. Steps are taken to develop various phases of discipline, care, welfare, education, training and treatment of the offenders. The following is a brief resume of measures undertaken in this regard.

Humanisation of Prisons

IN the former Bombay State, a Jail Reforms Committee was appointed in 1948 and through the implementation of the recommendations of this committee, a new humanism was introduced in all the prisons in the State. Amenities such as wages, canteens, remission, parole, furlough etc., were extended to prisoners and through these amenities, conditions of living in prisons were humanised.

Training of Personnel

It was felt that for the further development of correctional work in the various institutions in the State on a systematic and scientific basis, trained personnel was essential prerequisite. With a view building up a core of trained pers nel 17 prison officers were sent training at the Tata Institute Social Sciences under Dr. Re who had come to India und United Nations' Technical As tance Programme. Dr. J. N. Kum appa of the Tata Institute Social Sciences had played an imp tant role in organising this trai programme. After building up nucleus of trained staff, it was furt felt necessary to impart trai to other officers as well as to pris guards. With this end in view, 1955, the Jail Officers' Trainin School was started at Yerav So far, 199 officers and 985 gua

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ndergone training at the Officers' Training School.

ed
success of prison work mainly upon the efficiency, alert- and discipline of personnel. prison staff must have a in the improvability of the

ers.
family welfare fund for the members has been orgainsed. welfare activities are con- for the benefit of staff mem- from this fund. A co-opera- redit society has been started. are granted to the needy mbers from the share capital society.

India Jail Manual Committee

During recent years prison ad- ration in Maharashtra State being developed on the lines the recommendations of the India Jail Manual Committee was appointed by the Govern- of India in 1957, taking into ration, the requirements of conditions in the State.

Organisation of Prison Administration

The prison set up in Maharashtra has been recently organised. purpose of prison administ- the State has been divided the eastern and western region. the Aurangabad and divisions constitute the region and the Bombay Poona divisions constitute the region.

The Superintendent of Yeravda Prison and the Nagpur Prison work as ex-officio Inspector Generals of Pri- for the western and eastern respectively. There is also Deputy Inspector General of Prisons at the headquarter. Recently, the prison textile industry has been put under a superintendent of textile industries. The superintendent of jail industries looks after other miscellaneous industries. For better efficiency and quick disposal of work, powers have been decentralised and delegated to various officers. Reorganisation of prison administration is being treated as a continuous process for achieving better standards of efficiency and also for launching various correctional programmes.

Diversification of Institutions

During the last four years, a programme of diversification of prisons on systematic lines has been undertaken. A net work of diversified institutions such as, central prisons, district prisons class I, II and III, special prisons for difficult prisoners, institutions for adolescent offenders, institutions for habitual criminals, annexes for women offenders, units for borderline mental cases, units for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy etc., hospital prison where expert care and treatment can be extended to sick prisoners. Special attention is being paid to the development of institutions, like the borstal school, institutions for adolescent offenders, institutions for women offenders and open institutions.

A system of diversified open institutions has also been fitted into the general plan of classified prisons. At present, we have four such institutions, i. e. the semi-open prison at Visapur with an industrial and agricultural programme, the open prison at Yeravda with agricultural bias, the Swatantrapur Agricultural Colony at Atpadi and the open central prison at Paithan on the Godavari River project. It is contemplated to organise more agricultural open prisons and Swatantrapur Colonies where very carefully selected prisoners will be allowed to stay with their families.

Construction Programme

Overcrowding in prisons has been a common problem which prison administration has to constantly face. With a view to decongesting the existing prisons, a construction programme has been planned. Through a phased construction programme, we shall be building some new prisons. The Byculla district prison at Bombay is being reconstructed. New prisons at Kalyan and Kandivali will be built up to cope with the increased population in Bombay city. An open central prison has been constructed at Paithan. We are contemplating to develop some handy institutions for adolescent offenders where they can be imparted educational and vocational training. More separate annexes for women offenders have also been planned.

Classification on Scientific Basis

In 1966 a scheme for classification of prisoners on scientific basis has been launched. Through this procedure the social and economic background of each prisoner sentenced to more than a year is studied and on the basis of this study, a suitable training and treatment programme is chalked out. Through this procedure, study of the prisoner, planning of training and treatment programmes, implementation of the programme and adjustment and changing the treatment programme according to requirements are co-ordinated in case of each individual prisoner. The training programme is changed according to the changing needs of the prisoner. While

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classifying prisoners on a scientific basis, factors such as, age, physical and mental health, length of sentence, degree of criminality and requirements and possibilities of training are taken into consideration. Likewise, other factors, such as sequence of prisoner's criminal behaviour, his social processing, his sophistication in crime, possibilities of his functioning as a contamination or discipline or escape risk, requirements of gradation in custody, educational and vocational needs, urban rural backgrounds, possibilities of social readjustment, his prospects after release and rehabilitation needs are also given necessary consideration. Attempts are being made to individualise training and treatment in prisons through the method of classification of prisoners as indicated above.

On the Job Training

With a view to improving the skills of prisoners, on the job training programmes have been organised in various industries such as textile, carpentry, leather work, tailoring, agriculture etc. A nucleus of inmate instructors has been set up. The technical staff of the prison department has imparted training to the inmate instructors as to how to give on the job training to prisoners working in the various production units. The inmate instructors conduct on the job training classes under the supervision of the technical staff of the prison department. It is observed that by imparting on the job training not only the skills of prisoners have improved but the quality of prison products has also improved.

Vocational training classes are conducted twice a week and they are closely dovetailed with institutional work programmes.

Education

It is recognised that through properly organised and diversified educational programmes, prisoners can be re-educated for a better and useful way of social living.

In 1966, the entire prison educational system has been re-organised. Education is a compulsory activity in all prisons. Every prisoner has to undergo an educational programme so that this educational level will be improved. The educational programme consists of academic education, health education, social education and moral education. Regular classes from the first to the fourth standards have been set up. Swadhyaya classes consisting of small groups have also been orgainsed for prisoners studying from the fifth to the S. S. C. standard. Prisoners are also encouraged to pursue college education. Likewise, they are encouraged to appear for English, Sanskrit and Hindi examinations conducted by various educational organisations. A regular school programme has been organised for the borstal lads and also for adolescent offenders kept in the Dhulia district prison. At some prisons, training classes for inmate teachers have been organised. The various educational programme are conducted by inmate teachers under the supervision of teachers.

Prison Libraries

Libraries have been organised in prisons. Books on various subject are kept in prison libraries. Prisoners are also permitted to have their own books. Prison libraries are being gradually expanded as they offer good opportunities to the prisoners for wholesome recreation as well as self-education.

Cultural Activities

In the monotonous and h drum routine of an institution lik the prison, recreational and cu activities play an important ro Activities such as films, dram folk dances, bhajans, powadas, rad programmes, games of various typ reading of books, newspapers a magazines etc. are organised. Li wise, the Republic Day, Indep dence Day, Mahatma Gan Jayanti are celebrated in pris It is hoped that through th programmes, the inmates w imbibe important values of soc readjustment which would be usef to them after their release from prison.

Guidance

Through a systematic study prisoners, individual problems the inmates become known to st members. Prison personnel can gi and counsel prisoners through th social case work approach. Eve day each officer is expected t devote some time for this work.

Prisoners suffering from lepr and requiring special care a treatment are released on paro and sent to Shri Jagdamba Kusu Niwas, Amravati. Government maintenance charges at the ra Rs. 40 per month, per prisoner the institution. Separate tuberc sis wards have been organised at th Yeravda Central Prison, Nasik Ro central prison, Nagpur cen prison and Amraoti district pris for the treatment of prisoners suf ring from tuberculosis.

Prison Panchayats

With a view to training prisone to live in a co-operative democrat and disciplined manner and to inculcate a sense of responsibility and self-reliance amongst the Panchayats of convicted prisone

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been set up at central prisons
strict prisons class I. Functions
Panchayat are to help prison
ration in matters like sanita-
hygiene, cleanliness, culinary
distribution of food, medi-
recreational activities etc.

oners' welfare fund has been
ed at all central and district
with a view to extending
ary help to the needy priso-
Prisoners are allowed to
ute to this fund on a volun-
basis.

Discipline

cipline is treated as a founda-
on which prison programmes
be built up. Negative dis-
i.e. harassment and nagging
oners is avoided. Emphasis is
on the development of a posi-
and constructive discipline. In
words, prisoners who mis-
and violate prison rules are
dealt with. Likewise prisoners
abide by the prescribed stan-
of behaviour and who make
ours for self improvement are
aged to take advantage of the
opportunities and pro-
es organised for the benefit of
ers.

Industries

stries, such as, handloom
power loom textiles, cot-
and narrow-tape, punja and
carpet, loom carpet, hand
ing, dyeing of cotton yarn,
ery wood turning, wooden
and fruits, manufacture of
articles, tailoring, laundry,
smithy, handmade paper
metal (mechanised) washing
and carbolic soap, phenyle
k, and bamboo work have
organised in various prisons.
industries reorganisation com-
was appointed to study all
ns related with prison indus-
and agriculture and on the
basis of the recommendations of this committee, development of industrial and agricultural programme is going apace. Some of the existing industries have been expanded and some new industries have been started. We have been endeavouring to put prison industries on a sound commercial basis. Production of prison industries has been continuously increasing as would be evident from the following figures: In 1962 Rs. 26,53,560, 1963 Rs. 32,22,204, 1964 Rs. 36,71, 197, 1965 Rs. 38,77,463, 1966 Rs. 43,34,156, 1967 Rs. 49,23,994.

Prison Agriculture

During recent years, special attention has been devoted to the reorganisation and development of prison farms. Our aim has been to grow more vegetables, foodgrains and other agricultural products. Through advance planning, crop rotation, double cropping, proper use of fertilisers, constant efforts are being made to increase agricultural production. Following figures would indicate the results of our efforts in this regard:

In 1962 Rs. 2,36,056, 1963 Rs. 3,46,727, 1964 Rs. 4,26,730, 1965 Rs. 5,20,844, 1966 Rs. 7,13,105, 1967 Rs. 9,42,025.

Every inch of available land is being brought under cultivation. Every drop of available water is being utilised for irrigating prison farms. Existing wells and ponds have been desilted. New wells are being dug and bandharas are being constructed where possible. Electrical motors and oil engines are being fitted and every effort is being made to increase the irrigation potential of prison farms.

Alongside the emphasis on increased production of agricultural products, prisoners are also being imparted on the job training in improved methods of agriculture, such as, economic use of water, proper utilisation of irrigation facilities, proper use of fertilizers, crop rotation, double cropping, mixed farming, use of hybrid varieties etc. Prisoners hailing from rural areas are selected for work on prison farms.

Aftercare of Prisoners

Aftercare of prisoners has to be viewed in an integrated manner commencing from the prisoner's admission in the prison and extending during his stay in the institution and finally after his release. The Nava Jeevan Mandal at Poona and Nasik are doing very valuable work in regard to aftercare of prisoners. A prisoner's welfare fund has been organised for extending relief to needy prisoners. The District Probation and Aftercare Association, district shelters, State Homes etc. are also being utilised for the settlement of prisoners.

Evaluation of the treatment programmes in prison

A research project on the evaluation of treatment programmes in the Maharashtra prisons has been conducted. This project has been financed by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission.

Correctional policy of the State

The correctional policy of the State is not based on retribution, but it is based on deterrence, reformation and rehabilitation. Whatever may be the reasons for the imprisonment of prisoners, attempts are being made to provide educational and training opportunities to prisoners so that they can help themselves in their ultimate rehabilitation in society as useful citizens.

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HANDICRAFTS

—Symbol of Self-reliance

By
Shri V. V. Giri

★

In this article, Shri V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, has stressed the need for appreciable improvement in the existing "dismally low" wages earned by the talented craftsmen of India who transform inanimate matter into animate ones. He has made several suggestions for advancing the cause of cottage industries. Handicraft products, he says, exude the fragrance of self-reliant spirit, the essence of India's cultural heritage and the pristine purity of her hoary past.

To behold the vast array of exquisitely designed handicraft products is, no doubt, a feast for the eyes. However, what has always fascinated me more is the opportunity of watching at close quarters the "deft hands and nimble fingers of the men behind the scenes" transforming inanimate raw material like papier machie, sandal-wood, ivory, metals etc. into animate ones. It is thrilling to observe their concentrated efforts breathing life into brassware, ceramics, woodwork, etc. In the course of Governorship of the three States of U. P., Kerala and Mysore, I seized every possible opportunity to visit the different centres and encourage the workmen in their endeavours—be it the producers of Moradabad brassware, Khurja Potteries, the ivory carvings of Trivandrum or the Bidriware and sandalwood products of Mysore State.

During the British regime, sufficient encouragement was not given to the development and production of our handicrafts. The fate of the producers of these exquisite products is too well-known to be dilated upon. I am, however, happy to note that now there is a definite change in our approach with the advent of Independence. The Independent Government of India has been taking every possible step to provide a pride of place to our artisans.

Butility Articles

This system of National Awards is a tangible manifestation of the people's appreciation for these adorable objects of art. In these products one discerns the "Triveni Sangam" of three distinctive characteristics—novel creativity, aesthetic beauty, and refined utility. Thus has emerged the new term "Butility" articles connoting the judicious blending of beauty and utility inherent in these handicraft products. From Kanyakumari in the South to Kashmir in the North, from Gauhati in the East to Gujarat in the West, these craftsmen employ one common language—the language of creativity and artistry. They express their refined thoughts through the medium of their tools which they wield in such a facile manner.

Self-reliant Spirit

Handicraft products exude the fragrance of self-reliant spirit, the essence of India's cultural heritage and the pristine purity of her hoary past. Apart from this the handicrafts industry occupies a commanding height in the strategy of development of our country If we want to understand the minds and hearts of a people, we have to study their art, architecture and crafts. Indian art is as diverse today as its traditions are rich and long. The bewitching beauty of Indian handicraft products mirror the triumph of man over machine. They are a demonstrable evidence of the magnitude with which the objects of aesthetic value can be wrought by dexterous fingers. The wide range of handicraft products serves to project the image of vibrant and virile India, throbbing with creative endeavour.

Talented Craftsmen

Undaunted by the formidable hurdles besetting their noble endeavours, the gallant brigade of talented craftsmen has been carrying aloft the torch of aesthetic excellence. These enchanting products born of "labour of love" have been primarily responsible for spreading the sublime message of India's inspiring attainments—a nation economically and industrially backward as measured with the yardstick of modern concepts of material advancement but replete with the fabulous wealth of creative talents, sculptural splendour and architectural grandeur. India has thus evoked world-wide admiration as a country of fine arts, a reputation which it surely deserves in the light of its wealth of achievements in the past and the enthusiasm and variety of its artistic efforts today.

Resurgent Activity

With the attainment of Independence, a new wave of resurgent activity has been noticed in India in almost every walk of life, the

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larly so in the sphere of Scale and Handicraft indust- without impairing the individu- of the craftsmen, the designs and of these artistic products been re-orientated, wherever ssary, so as to cater to the ested tastes of a dynamic —sophisticated as well as ional.

ribution to National Economy

Handicrafts industries have afford- employment to no less than 2 lakh artisans in 3·75 lakh blishments according to the ous figures computed in 1961. handicrafts industry has been nting for 15 per cent of the ribution made by the non- ustrial sector to the national nomy. Enhancement of employ- nt opportunities in terms of year l production have definitely ed to augment the annual in- e of craftsmen. There has, how- been rather little impact on the e structure. It is difficult to ge that craftsmen will continue ve sustained interest in their s if an appreciable improvement ge rates does not take place.

ronged Drive Needed

The baffling problem has to be t with a multi-pronged :—

(i) by effecting substantial chan- s and improvement in tools d techniques of production ;

(ii) fortifying the edifice of ckers' Co-operative which uld study the Handicrafts Map India ;

(iii) augmenting the supply of ality raw materials to handi- ft production establishments reasonable prices ;

(iv) eliminating the long chain middlemen in the distribution e ;

(v) stabilization of prices ; and

(vi) obviating the contingency of a large number of craftsmen choosing or being compelled to produce low quality stuff.

Wages Dismally Low

The average daily rate of Rs. 3·44 per male artisan in the context of the prevailing high cost of living is, indeed, dismally low.

Skill and productivity of the handicraft artisans need to be improved by adopting regulated hours of work, minimum wages, and other facilities. This is the reward which they richly deserve for the craftsmen's ability and proficiency to galvanise inanimate objects into a living thing. In the very nature of the industry, there is need for immense sensitivity, and delicacy of touch, deft handling, infinite patience and tireless service before any worthwhile results can be produced.

Bapu's Emphasis

Bapu advocated and laid emphasis on the promotion of handicraft industries not only because of the artistic superiority of these products, but more so to stress on the gospel of "dignity of manual labour". I am one of those, who have been advocating the creation of industrial and agricultural colonies. My feeling is that these Master Craftsmen should train a large number of persons in rural arts and crafts in different artistic works so that they can have gainful employment and thus produce goods of quality and standard. This will ensure an expanding field of marketable avenues—national as well as international.

Marketing of Products

India was made a name for centuries in the sphere of handicrafts and we have to retain, and even enrich, this heritage of ours. Apart from this, we should try to see that the marketing of these products is also maintained so that the continuity of production is kept up. In this connection, I would like to mention that our Embassies abroad and Trade Centres should display the artistic handicrafts articles produced in different parts of the country and thus provide an incentive for the export drive which alone can provide our artisans the requisite economic wherewithal.

Vital Instruments

Another matter I would like to emphasize is that Government should give considerable incentive to the creation of organised co-operative structure of artisans and handicrafts workers. Government Agencies and Co-operative Marketing Societies constitute the vital instruments for advancing the cause of cottage industries and their products.

No doubt, different Corporate bodies like the All India Handicrafts Board, Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India and a host of other agencies have been directing their energies and resources towards affording a more stable, secure market for high-quality products. Such efforts can pave the way for infusing confidence among the artisans for enhancing their efficiency, standard of elegance and in retaining the quality of design and finish. There is, still, considerable scope for stepping up the efforts so that not only we can provide for the one million artisans the necessary avenues of economic sustenance, but also to see that more and more people take to this field of nation-building endeavours which will provide them with job opportunities and adequate avenues of elevating their economic well-being.

* * *

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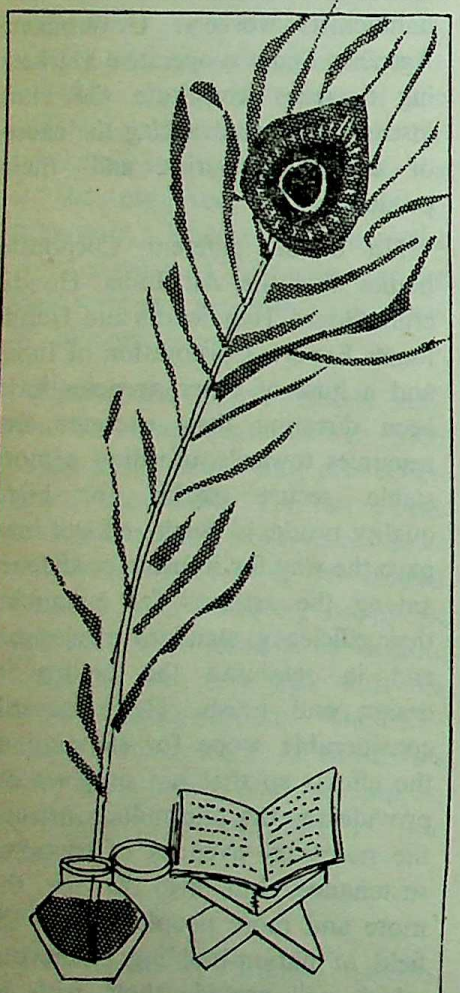
The Government has been able to make available facilities for free education at all stages to economically backward classes. In respect of qualitative education also a good beginnning has been made in the State.

Qualitative Education Perspective & Prospects



THE strength of education in Maharashtra may be found, in general, in the large expansion of educational facilities in almost every sector, as also in the provision of facilities for primary and secondary education on a very large scale. The Government of Maharashtra has been able to provide better emoluments to teachers. It has also been able to expand professional education at the University stage and has been able to develop a multiple system of educational finance in which the local bodies and voluntary organizations have also been making substantial contributions for the support of education. In respect of qualitative education also, the State Government has made a good beginning in the third five-year plan by establishing State Institute of Education, State Board of Secondary Education, Bureau of Text-book Production and Curriculum Research, State Evaluation Unit, State Institute for Science Education, State Institute of Vocational Guidance and Selection and last but not the least the Institute of Audio-Visual Education.

State Institute of Education

The project of establishing State Institute of Education was first evolved by the Union Ministry of Education in 1963, in order to provide the States with an effective agency for bringing about all-sided qualitative improvement in school education. The State Institute of Education, Maharashtra, was established in 1964. The Institute is working as the academic wing of the Directorate of Education. The functions of the State Institute of Education are as under :—

(*i*) to provide training to persons who are appointed for the first time to work as Extension Officers or as Teacher-Educators;

(*ii*) to provide in-service trai to supervisors of schools or teach educators in accordance with the programme approved by the Edu tion Department from time to time

(*iii*) to organize conferences a seminars for senior officers of Education Department and also the non-officials, office bearers local bodies connected with administration of education;

(*iv*) to provide extension servi to training institutes for elementa teachers and to guide extensi work of the Colleges of Education

(*v*) to organize studies research in all matters relating school education;

(*vi*) to improve the programme teacher education through Sta Board of Teacher Education;

(*vii*) to provide correspondence courses either for clearing the backl of untrained teachers or for furthe professional improvement of trained teachers; and

(*viii*) to produce educational lite rature, to devise effective aids, evaluate educational programmes etc.

Various functions of the Institute are carried out through the State Board of Teacher Education, Re search, extension, training and Edu cation sections. In order to co ordinate, its research and training activities wit similar activities con ducted by the Poona University, the Institute has obtained from the University of Poona, affiliation and recognition as a Post-Graduate Institute. The Institute's annual plan of work is broadly crawn in consultation with the Programme Advisory Committee of which the Minister for Education is the Chairman.

State Board of Secondary Education

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education and the three Divisional Boards of Poona, Nagpur

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Aurangabad came into being on ...y 1, 1966. The State Board ...ondary Education is an auto-...s corporate body and re-...s various interests such a ...ment, Universities, teachers ...managing bodies of secondary ...ols, etc. Representation has ...been provided for the members ...e State Legislature, Zilla Pari-...d persons having special ...ledge or practical experience in ...rs connected with secondary ...tion.

...e State Board deals with policy ...ers pertaining to secondary ...tion and certain supervisory ...s have been given to it so as to ...e that Divisional Boards func-...according to the general guide ...laid by the State Board. The ...d has a fulfledged Research ... It has undertaken many ...rch projects in the past in ...ction with analysis of S. S. C. ...ination results and brought ...several useful publications. The ...rch Unit brings out the Board's ... Letter every quarter for ...inating useful information ...ing academic and administra-...activities and problems of the ...d Divisional Boards.

...on of Text-Books

...e State Bureau of Text-book ...tion and Curriculum Re-...is entrusted with the task ...ducing quality text-book ...s I to VII and to make ... available to student com-...y in good time and at a ...able price. The Bureau was ...ished in January, 1967. It ... registered society under the ...ies Registration Act, 1860. ...e Bureau works on no profit ...o loss basis and, therefore, it is ...le for the Bureau to provide ...to the pupils at a reasonable ... Though, Marathi is the ...l language of the State and the language of the majority of pupils in the primary schools, there are six other languages i.e. Hindi, English, Sindhi, Gujarati, Urdu and Kannad which are used as media of instruction in primary schools having sizeable number of student population. The Text-book Bureau has, therefore, to produce text-books in all the seven media including Marathi. The Text-book Bureau is also expected to carry out research in text-book and circucula. The Bureau undertakes try out of the books produced before they are finally printed.

State Evaluation Unit

The State Evaluation Unit was established in the Directorate of Education in August, 1963 with the following objectives :

(*i*) To help the Colleges of Education in preparing instructional material and giving the teacher-educators training in methodology of teaching in keeping with the proposed reform in examination by organising orientation courses ;

(*ii*) To develop objective-based test items and unit tests in various subjects for internal and external examinations ;

(*iii*) To produce and publish literature pertaining to examination reform in the regional languages ; and

(*iv*) To conduct studies and research for evaluating impact of changes in the examination.

The State Evaluation Unit conducted various field programmes and constructed test items and unit tests. It organized workshops to orient secondary teachers and headmasters in the concept of evaluation and conducted training courses for the lecturers of the Colleges of Education. Group seminars in evaluation techniques for all the Headmasters of five districts were also organised by the Unit. In order to help the secondary schools to have a clear idea of the techniques of evaluation, the Unit published a hand-book viz. 'Adhyapan and Mulyamapan'.

In 1965, the Science Education Unit was established with a view to improving and raising the standard in the teaching of science at the secondary level. The Unit organized short-term courses for science teachers and paid grants to secondary schools for the purchase of science apparatus and science equipment for laboratories.

Vocational Guidance

The Vocational Guidance Institute was established in April, 1950 to collect and disseminate the information relating to various trades and professions, to guide persons in the selection of their occupation on the basis of psychological tests properly standardized to suit Indian conditions. The Institute organized seminars and discussions at many places in the State.

Teacher Education

With a view to improving competency of teachers and raising quality of school education, pattern of teacher education at various levels was redesigned. Government also established the Board of Teacher Education to facilitate an integrated planning and development of teacher training programmes at all levels within the State. The State Board of Teacher Education was established in February 1967.

Teaching of English

To improve the standard of English in the State, Government of Maharashtra established in 1965, the State Institute of English. The Institute is entrusted with the work of training teacher-educator, inspecting officers, etc. With the help

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of the teacher-educators, at the primary level, 14 Government Junior Colleges of Education are at present preparing teachers for the teaching of English in primary schools.

New Opportunities to Rural Children

The establishment of Government Vidya Niketans was motivated by the consideration of offering talented rural boys opportunities enjoyed by the urban children by virtue of their more favourable socio-economic environments. Four Vidya Niketans have been established in the State, one for each division. These schools provide to rural boys educational and residential facilities to inculcate in them the academic and physical discipline and foster among them devotion to duty and social service.

Review of Examination Pattern

In 1968, Government established the Bureau of Examinations in the Directorate of Education. The Bureau has been entrusted with the task of reviewing the structure, pattern and procedures of each of the Government Examinations and introducing improved techniques in paper-setting, in evaluation and other related examination processes having bearing on the teaching-learning experiences in educational institutions.

Education in the Three Annual Planes: A Review

The fourth plan which was to be initially started from the year 1966-67 included the programmes of qualitative improvement at the various stages of education. However, because of the then prevailing financial stringency, the fourth year plan could not be started from 1966-67 and instead three Annual Plans for each year upto 1968-69 were formulated. Some of the improved programmes which contributed towards the qualitative improvement during these three years are given below.

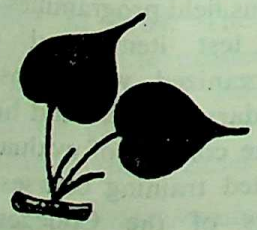
Elementary Education : In order to provide better facilities for teaching of science in fulfledged primary schools under the Zilla Parishads, special equipment grants were paid to 300 such selected primary schools at the cost of Rs. 8·88 lakhs.

The attendance of girls in primary schools continues to be poor especially in rural areas. In order to improve the situation in scheduled areas, a scheme of free supply of books and slates was implemented. This was at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 per student. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 76,000.

Secondary Education : The work of the Second All India Educational Survey which forms the basis of expansion of secondary education in future years, started towards the end of the Third Plan. The locations of secondary schools were based on the findings of this survey. Additional 750 sets of open-merit scholarships for high-middle schools were instituted during these three years to benefit deserving students.

Higher Education: The different departments of Government colleges in the State were strengthened and improved equipment was supplied to them. The programme for encouraging research, particularly in science subject, was introduced by giving grants to the intending teachers. As in the case of secondary schools, 1,800 additional sets of open merit scholarships have been instituted in different colleges every year.

Teacher Training : Government have since decided to recruit only S. S. C. trained teachers in primary schools. Private candidates admitted for training were also encouraged by giving stipends to selected candidates. At the secondary level, stipend at the rate of Rs. 75 p.m. to 75 per cent teachers under training were instituted. The rates of grant-in-aid to non-Government Zilla Colleges were also increased from $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.



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The Bassein Fort

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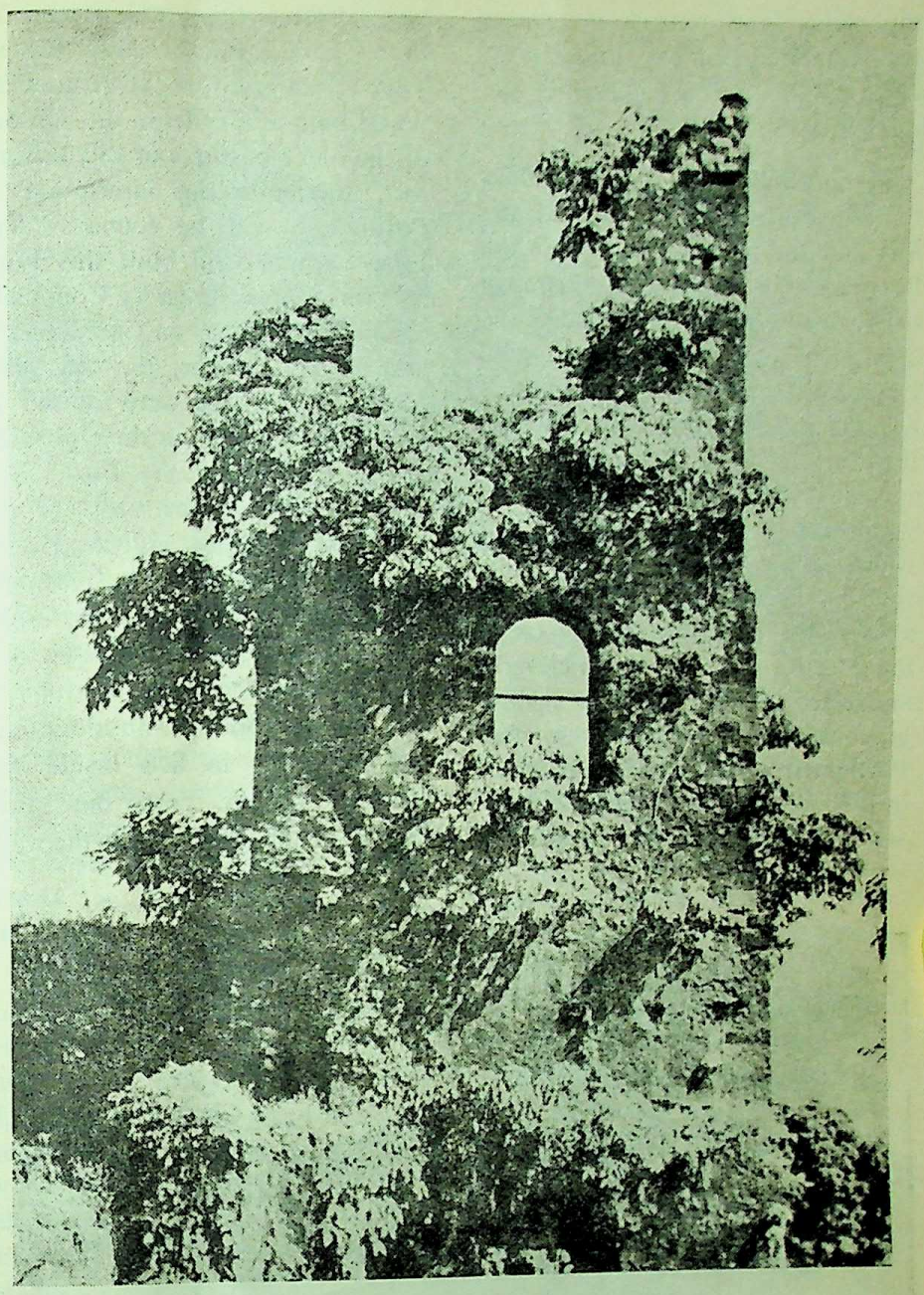
By

M. Lalitha Rao

The Bassein Fort is situated 56 km. from Bombay City, and 8 km. from Bassein Road Railway Station of the Western Railway. Perhaps the greatest victory in the history of the Marathas was the victory over the Portuguese at Bassein on May 16, 1739, when the Marathas under their Sardar Chimaji Appa laid siege of the fort on February 17, 1739 and captured the fort before the seasonal monsoon rains set in.



A Watch Tower of Bassein Fort

The first and the original fort of Bassein, which was then of moderate proportions, was built by Bahadur Shah, Sultan of Gujarat, in 1532, being one of the chains of the forts built by him to guard the coastline from pirates who were operating along the coast and also as a buffer against the Portuguese who were trying to establish themselves firmly on the west coast. After building the Bassein Fort, the Sultan placed a strong cavalry and infantry division in it. The Governor of Diu, Malik Toran, later strengthened it and built a citadel in it with a moat of salt water around it. A detachment of the Portuguese under their General Nuno da Cunha, soon captured the fort and put the garrison inside to flight. The Portuguese destroyed the Citadel but decided not to retain the Fort as at that time the necessary manpower to garrison it were not available with them ; moreover, their interest was diverted to more

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important developments in places like Cheul and Bombay (then known as Bombaim in Portuguese) in the neighbourhood.

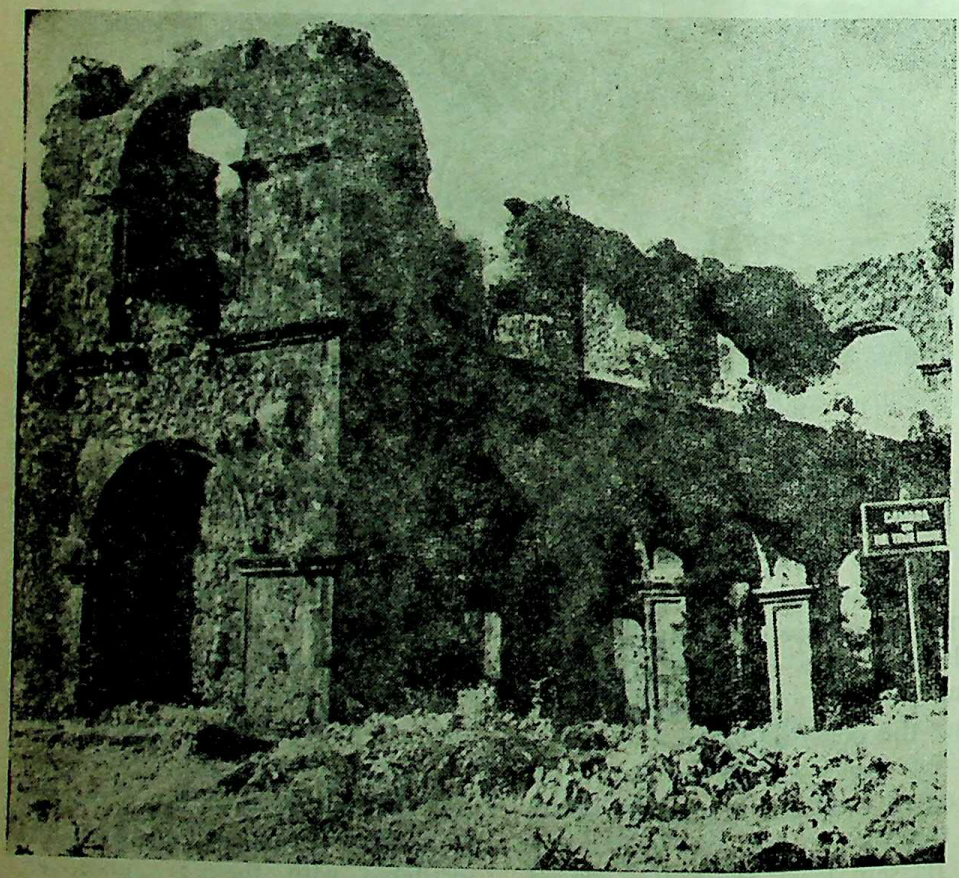
In a diplomatic move, Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat presented the fort and the town of Bassein to the Portuguese in 1535 to enlist their help in facing the growing menace of the expansionist activities of the Moghal Emperor, Humayun. Humayun was a constant source of threat to the territories of Sultan Bahadur. There was, in fact, a sort of rivalry as to who should win over the Portuguese, who were a great military power with their 'modern' weapons of warfare, against the other for supremacy in the Deccan and the Sultan cleverly succeeded in this diplomacy against his formidable rival, Humayun. The Portuguese repulsed a Moghal attack in 1536 and thereafter began to show some interest in the fort because of its strategic position and because of the revenue the fertile land yielded. They rebuilt the fort and remodelled it and built a Citadel in it. On one of the older bastions of this historic fort, the following inscription in Portuguese will be found. "The First Captain who built this Fortress was Garcia da Sa by Command of Governor Nuno da Cunha in the year 1536. "Later, the ten years from 1590 to 1600 were utilised by them in consolidating their position and in expanding the Fort. The vast area within the walls of the Fort were built up with large two-storyed buildings, baths, straight streets and well-laid parks. The buildings inside the Fort were reserved for the higher class of Portuguese and for the nobility who alone had the privilege to live inside the precincts of the Fort; the lower class of people lived outside the walls of the Fort. The Portuguese were good builders of the time and lived in stately buildings with covered balconies and large windows with panes of oyster-shell or latticed. The Fort was in the charge of a Commandant, who had a small garrison and who was assisted by a small staff for administration.

Court of the North

The nothern portion of the Fort consisting of a fourth of the total area was used as a parade ground and for growing grain, vegetables etc., a self-sufficiency project and a necessary precaution in the event of prolonged sieges. In the creek itself Portuguese gunboats patrolled and artillery was mounted on the ramparts of the Fort. The prosperity of Bassein reached such a peak that it was considered only next to Goa and was known as the Court of the North.

Bassein soon became a flourishing ship-building centre and found a ready market for timber, which was exported to Egypt and the Red Sea ports. The famous "Bassein stone" was very much in demand in those days and stately palaces and churches were built with it. The Bassein stone was also exported to Goa for building churches there. Inside the Fort there are Now 6 churches, 4 Convents and 2 Colleges, the Camara or the Town Hall, all in various stages of ruin. The massive ruins of the Cathedral of St. Joseph, with a huge tower bears the inscription: "In the year 1601, when the most illustrious Sgr. Dom Frei Alexiode Menezes was Archbishop Primate and the Rev. Pedro Galvao Pereira was Vicar, this Cathedral was built."

The large open area at one end of the main street was the market square surrounded by the Government House and other stately buildings.



The Camara or Town Hall in Ruins

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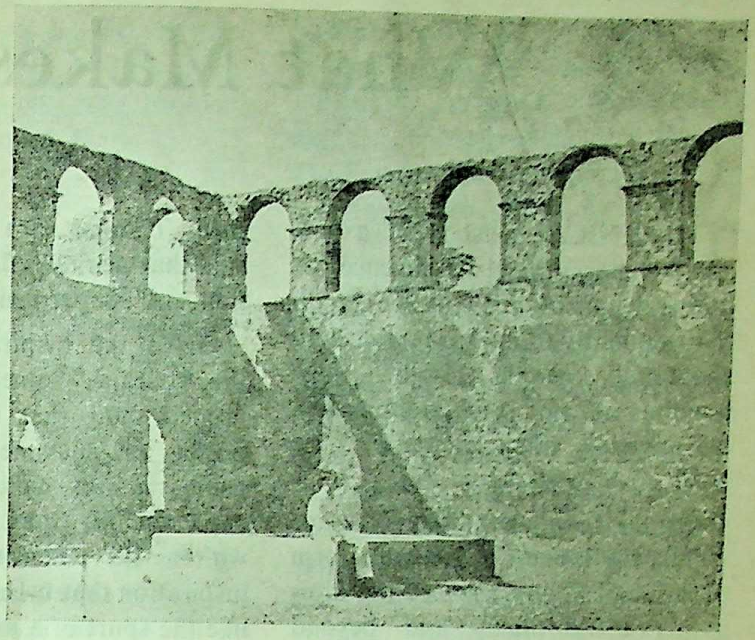
Jesuits were invited by the rtuguese and they made Bassein, entre of learning under them. established a College and ry and built a beautiful Church, ins of which can be seen even s day. Near the bastion of San stian lies a detached stone, with scription, "King Dom Joa of rtugal, the third of his name and D. Afons de Noronha, son of uis of Villa Real was Viceroy Francisco da Sa, Captain of the and City of Bassein, this bastion ed San Sebastian was built on February, 1554."

us Siege of Bassein

e well-planned siege of Bassein 739, is a famous historical event, ch will long be remembered as giving great credit to the Mara- fighting qualities and to the rtuguese, outnumbered as they , for their prowess of defence. aji Appa (the road leading to Fort is now named after him), her Bajirao Peshwa, was charged the responsibility of taking the at any cost. He launched the on February 17, 1739 with skill and indomitable courage, rmination and perseverance and on till May 16, 1739 when ch on the famous Bastion of Sebastian was made on the ern walls. Despite continuous er-attacks by the Portuguese, sed hand grenades, musketry mortars, the Marathas did not from the ruins of the bastion ought with a determination to the Fort before the monsoon set in. The creek was effecti- blockaded by the Maratha under their Admiral Manaji of Kolaba Fort fame, who succour from Bombay by sea ible. The Commander of the guese garrison Silveira Menezes lled in action but still the



Ruins of a Majestic Building inside the Bassein Fort

garrison fought on until they ran short of gun powder and food and finally surrendered on May 16, 1739 after a siege lasting for three months, greatly to the delight of the Marathas.

The terms of the surrender were most dignified and honourable, rarely found in the history of warfare. The entire Portuguese garrison consisting of both regulars and auxiliaries and the nobility were allowed eight days' time to pack up and leave with their belongings, including fire arms. Besides the loss of their commandant the Portuguese had lost about 800 valiant men, whereas the number of wounded and killed among the Marathas reached the appalling figure of 10,000 or more, a glorious example of sacrifice and determination of the Marathas to succeed at any cost in ousting foreign domination. The English at Bombay, alas, the traditional friends of the Portuguse, were silent spectators of this debacle. The English were not strong enough then to face the Marathas, but they provided an armed escort to the retreating Portuguese upto Karwar and withdrew almost within sight of Goa. As ill luck would have it, the men of one Khem Sawant, a Maratha Chieftain of those parts attacked the famished Portuguese refugees as soon as the English withdrew and killed and wounded several of them. The remaining depleted Portuguese garrison somehow tottered into Goa after this harrowing experience.

The Marathas renamed Bassein, Bajipur, after Bajirao Peshwa. The town continued to be prosperous until 1780 when the English took the Fort by storm under General Goddard but the Fort was returned to the Marathas under the terms of the Treaty of Salbai in 1783. By the Treaty of Poona in 1817, the Bassein Fort finally passed into British hands, who kept a small garrison in it more or less as a sort of formality. The maintenance cost of the Fort was very high and with the development of other ports Bassein gradually lost its eminent position.

* * *

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What Makes A Genius ?

—S. S. AHUJA

TECHNICAL mastery of a subject, exceptional intelligence, or a high degree of creativity are qualities frequently found in famous and successful people. Both these qualities are not often combined in one person, when they are, the result may be genius.

Genius in modern English usage means the highest conceivable form of original ability, something altogether extraordinary and beyond even supreme educational prowess.

Every now and then, in the course of human history, some remarkable man has appeared, and been called a genius. Leonardo da Vinci, the remarkable artist and inventor ; Aristotle, perhaps the greatest thinker of ancient Greece ; and Shakespeare—such men scale heights of artistic or scientific achievement far beyond most of us.

Yet geniuses are human beings only. They have no supernatural powers, only the gifts we all possess, though in a greater degree.

Exceptional Determination

What then makes a genius ? First, the achievements of genius, like those of every one else, follow a period of training. The greatest artist must learn how to use his brushes. The greatest mathematician begins with multiplication tables.

Next, the genius often shows exceptional determination. The idea that genius makes achievement easy is entirely fallacious. Great achievement is never easy. Genius, said a great inventor, is the capacity of taking pains and the truth of this aphorism is supported again and again by reading the lives of great men. Thomas Alva Edison has aptly said that genius is 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration.

Given the inspiration and given the courage, something more is needed, and that is patience and power of sustained work. True, genius is not merely " an infinite capacity for taking pains ", but without that capacity the flashes of inspiration that come to it would be like the spurt of a match on a dark night, which finds no fuel at hand, dies out and does little to warm and light this world. Pasteur at one of the most critical moments of his life said that he had " a lasting provision of faith ". The first spark was the divine gift, but the steady flame was fed by his own unremitting labour. It is just this combination of " faith and fire " with sustained mental effort that is most needed.

The 17th Century French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal was forbidden by his father to study mathematics ; it was thought he should learn Latin and Greek. But such was Pascal's determination to know more about mathematics that he worked on in secret, and without books or other help discovered for himself the basic concepts of geometry. He got as far as the thrity-second proposition of Euclid before he was found out.

Age of Manifestation

And the genius may manifest his qualities very young. Every age has its infant geniuses. Of course the greatest infant genius who ever lived was Mozart. At the age of 3, the child began to play the clavier and at five picked up a violin for the first time and played at sight. John Stuart Mill, the famous philosopher was learning Greek at the age of three.

Perhaps genius has something to do with opportunity to manifest itself and heredity. That is why Galton assumed that genius is a nature variator and showed that men of ability, if not genius, were found to come from able families.

Sometimes lack of opportunity hides the genius at first ; for example at 15, Newton left school and was working on his mother's farm. Only the visit of an uncle, who had been to Cambridge, suggested that Issac too should go there to study.

Some infant prodigies retain their unique abilities right into adulthood, others burn themselves like meteors and are never heard of again.

On the other hand, as geniuses have their contradictions, there are others who have appeared very stupid as children, for example, Oliver Goldsmith, Chhatterton, Newton, Flaubert, Einstein, Tolstoy, Edison, Hume, Sheridon, Gibbon, Dryden, George Barnard Shaw, Isaac Barrow, Lord Birkenhead and Sir Walter Scott. Yet they rose to fame.

Although the genius is often evident in early life, the most productive part is around 25 to 35. In general more important discoveries are made during these years, and greater works of art created, than at any other time of life. But the falling off is fairly gradual, and some retain their creative powers well into old age. Verdi wrote Flagstaff recognised as one of the world's great operas, at the age of 79. Some of the greatest works in literature and

LOK RAJYA

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...phy are the products of ripe ...brains. Voltaire was 64 when he ...'Candide'. Immanuel Kant ...ished his revolutionary Critique ...74 years of study and ...ence. Dr. Johnson's Lives of ...s, perhaps his best work, was ...en in his 75th year.

...ght and New Ideas

...nother characteristic of a crea... genius is his foresight and ...ness to use new ideas. Often ...ant new discovery may seem ...rd to many people. The famous ...ch religious philosopher Ncerbe... has said that the genius usually ...onises the world with his new ... and goes like a thunderstorm, ...ary to the wind. The same thing ...e of works of art—Beethoven's ...Symphony was derided when ...s first performed, yet Beethoven ...s later recognised as perhaps the ...rld's greatest composer ".

...gain, sometimes the achieve...ts of genius go on unconsci...y. Poincare, the famous mathe...ian, suddenly saw an impor... mathematical truth which had ...evaded him as he was stepping ...o a bus. A moment before, he ...not consciously been thinking ...hematics at all. Archimedes discovered the famous Archimedes Principle. The truth dawned on him while he was taking bath and he came out shouting 'Eureka, Eureka' (found out, found out !)

Genius and Idiot

Havelock Ellis, in his study of British Genius, points out that the tendency to muscular in—coordination, clumsiness and speech difficulties mark the two classes, the genius and the idiot, and he considers that there is an affinity between the two.

Ellis further pointed out that the genius often antagonises people by his present peculiarities ; he being, as it were, a misfit in every day life. He is liable to stammer ; to shuffle in his walk, to be hopelessly clumsy, to twitch in face or limbs ; he falls into deep moods of melancholy, is odd or stupid about the most ordinary things—Mozart could not carve meat without cutting his fingers-and is hypersensitive himself but insensitive or even cruel to other.

The world's great geniuses have had great debts not because they often disregarded the most common principles of simple mathematics; their happy—go—lucky way of life and utter disregard for striking a balance between income and expenditure landed them into debts. Alexandre Dumas, Oliver Goldsmith, Rembrandt, Feodor Dostoevsky can be cited as a few examples in this connection.

Although geniuses differ from laymen in their deeds there is not much difference in their habits and nature. They too have strange convictions, idiosyncrasies, superstitions and several drawbacks. Forgetfulness and absent mindedness are supposed to be a 'must' for some of the geniuses. It is not that they have a weak memory but they develop extraordinary ability to concentrate, to forget everything but the subject that they have in their minds. Thomas Alva Edison once forgot his own name while he was paying a tax in the Taxation Office.

The quirks of geniuses are endless and it is strange that some curious artificial means are said to have been used by different geniuses to stimulate their poweris. Every genius has his own source of inspiration—a cat or coffee or even counting lights.

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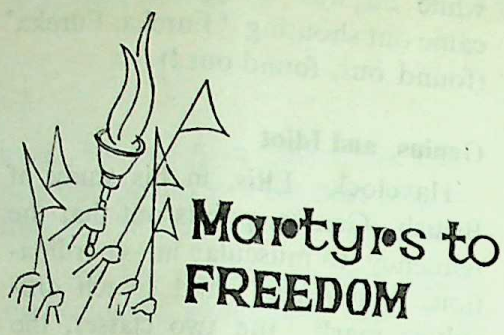

When on the horizon loomed
Dark shadows of despair,
And the soil lay all humbled
By tyranny brutal, bare ;

* * *

When India was in shackles,
And her people in pain,
When the millions — all aroused—
Sought freedom but in vain ;

* * *

Tho' on the scene then stood firm
Men of angelic creeds,
Who led the freedom's battle
With loud and noble deeds ;

* * *

Impatient and defiant, yet,
There rose the sulky souls,
Who thundred loud — blood for blood —
To beat the bellicose ;

* * *

True to their role of honour,
In brave and valiant pose,
To hail the freedom's glory,
They greeted the gallows.

— Ram Lal Varma.

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The Aga Khan Palace

BY

U. R. RAO.

From palace to prison and finally to place of pilgrimage, the transformation of the Aga Khan Palace in Poona bound up with the story of the last phase of India's freedom struggle.

At this time, Gandhiji had seen many prisons. During the course of Satyagraha in South Africa, he had been inside several jails—at Johannesburg, Volksrust, Pretoria and *Bloemfontein*. He was to know some of the Indian prisons. Jail-going was the common lot of freedom fighters. He wrote in *Young India* of January 26, 1922 : "We have today converted the jails into havens of refuge for liberty-loving men. They can be easily turned into abodes for attaining *nirvana*. The prison cell where Socrates drank the poison cup was undoubtedly the way to bliss. He lives today through the memory of that ineffaceable scene." And of the three prisons in which he came to be incarcerated—Sabarmati, Yeravda and the Aga Khan Palace, perhaps the last—which he called simply the "Detention Camp"—stands out more prominently for its historic associations with him. Also, it was sanctified by the deaths within its walls and the *samadhis* on its grounds—of Mahadev Desai, his secretary, and Kasturba, his wife.

At crack of dawn on August 9, 1942, the morning after the 'Quit India' Session of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay, the British Government arrested Gandhiji and other leaders. Gandhiji and Mahadev Desai were taken to Aga Khan Palace, where Kasturba later joined them. The last two were not to leave it—alive.

Samadhi of Mahadev Desai

On August 15, Mahadev Desai collapsed suddenly. Gandhiji had insisted on having the funeral on the grounds of the Aga Khan Palace, if the British Government were unwilling to let him or friends take the body out for the last rites. He had declared : "No father can handover the body of his son to a stranger. Mahadev was more than a son to me. I would like to perform his last rites myself." And so it came that the man who had, for over two decades, served Gandhiji with devotion and almost total self-effacement was cremated on the improvised burning ground in a corner of the Palace grounds. They built a simple earthen mound to mark the spot. "I visit his *samadhi* every day,"

Aga Khan Palace in Poona

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Gandhiji said, "in order to keep the example of his life-long dedication to service fresh in my mind."

Significant Pledge

On 'Independence Day', 1943, Gandhiji and the other inmates of the Detention Camp took the following significant pledge : "My immediate object is, and for years has been, for India to gain her independence, complete in every sense of the term, by truthful and non-violent means. And in prosecution of that objective, I re-pledge myself on this Independence Day not to rest till it is gained. I seek for the fulfilment of my pledge that divine unseen power which we recognize by such familiar names as God, Allah and Paramatma."

Venue of Gandhiji's Fast

The Detention Camp became the vanue of Gandhiji's 21-days' fast in February-March 1943, despite the Government's trust that he would be able to arrange his accommodation away from the Palace. But he refused to be released on the score of his fast. The fast was terminated on March 3, with Kasturba handing him a glass of orange juice diluted with water.

Gandhiji's favourite hymns were sung. Sarojini Naidu recited Tagore's poem : "This my prayer to my Lord". Gandhiji had survived the ordeal. His physician, Dr. B. C. Roy observed : "He was very near to death. Mahatmaji fooled us all".

Second Samadhi

But the Palace was to be hallowed by the passing away of Kasturba. The shock of the countrywide arrests and the torture of witnessing her husband's fast had disastrous effect on her health. Suffering from a series of heart attacks, her condition deteriorated till on Mahashivratri day, February 22, 1944. She died, with her head on Gandhiji's lap. Throughout her last illness, he had sat by her side, till death sundered the sixty-two year long and incomparable companionship. Again Gandhiji insisted on having the funeral outside with the sons and relatives present, or as in the case of Mahadev, it should be held on the grounds of the Detention Camp. The Government acquiesced in the latter course. Relatives were allowed to be present, the sons bore the bier and, in the presence of Gandhiji, Kasturba's mortal remains were consigned to the flames.

Little Inanimate things

Even little inanimate things in the Palace with which Kasturba had been associated deeply moved Gandhiji. He asked for her table to be brought to him and eating on it his simple breakfast, he said : "This table has become a very valuable thing for me. The picture of Ba reclining her head on it always stands before my eyes." A second *samadhi* soon stood by the first.

At the Altar of Freedom

Gandhiji was released from the Detention Camp, on grounds of health, on May 5. He paid his last visit in detention to the *samadhis*. Floral offerings were made, prayers, said. Before leaving the Palace Gandhiji mused : "Both Ba and Mahadev laid down their lives at the Altar of the Goddess of Freedom. And they have become immortal. Would they have attained that glory if they had died outside prison ?".

Gandhiji's deep Attachment to the Spot.

He had become deeply attached to the spot hallowed by the *samadhis* of his close companions in life and work. On May 6, Gandhiji wrote to the Bombay Government : "The place of cremation which has been fenced off becomes consecrated ground. The party has daily visited the ground twice and offered flowers tributes to the departed spirits and said prayers. I trust that the place will be acquired by the Government with the right of way to it through H. H. the Aga Khan's grounds so as to enable those relatives and friends who wish to visit the cremation ground whenever they like. Subject to the permission of the Government I would like to arrange for the upkeep of the sacred spot and daily prayers. I hope that necessary steps will be taken by the Government in terms of my prayer." On May 8 Gandhiji visited the Aga Khan Palace again to pay homage to the departed.

Nation's Sacred Trust

It took twenty-five years after Kasturba's death, twenty-one years after Gandhiji's, for the Aga Khan Palace to become the nation's sacred trust through a magnanimous act of the owners.

A Place of Pilgrimage

The Palace, ever since a place of pilgrimage had other significant associations with Gandhiji and his work. He did much reading and serious study there. It was at the age of seventy-four that he read Marx for the first time. It was there that he devoted an hour daily for quite sometime to teaching Kasturba in Gujarati grammar and poetry, geography and history. He even edited a few chapters of *The Ramayana* and the *Bhagavat* for her. He rewrote his earlier articles on health, later published under the title "Key to Health." He even attempted to write there a thesis on India as a protagonist of non-violence. But

(continued on page 48)

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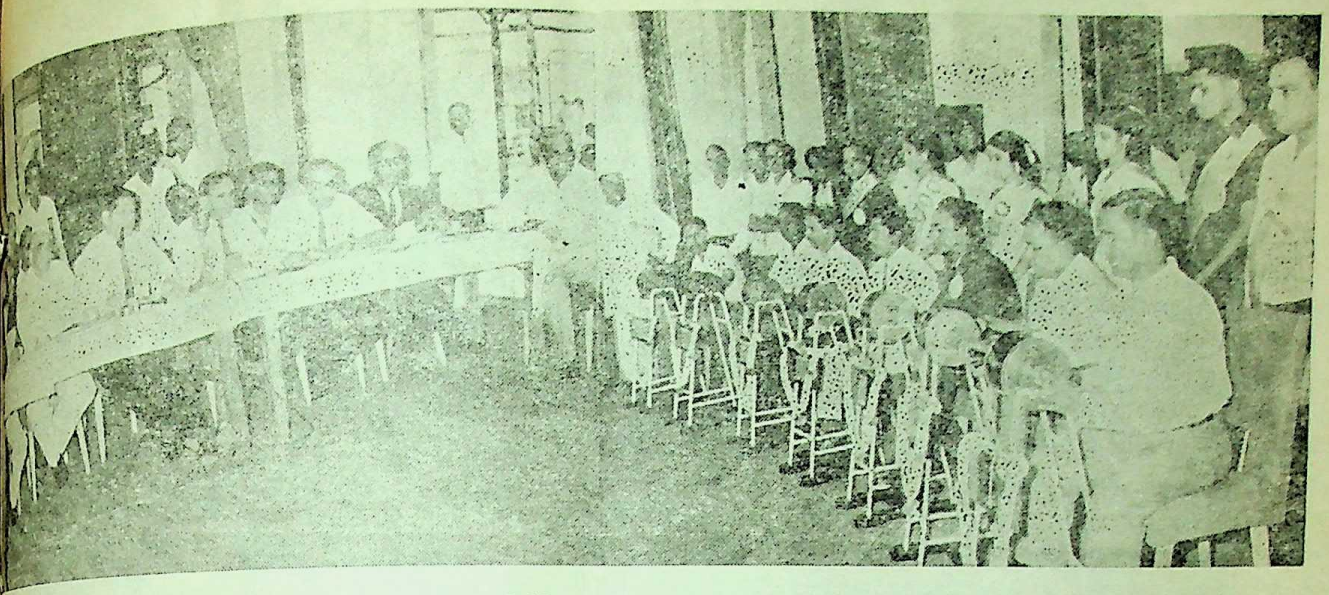
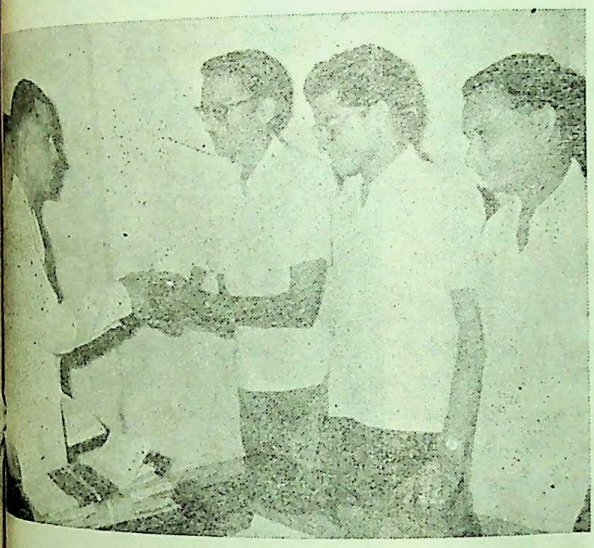


The first draw of the Maharashtra State Lottery was held in Bombay on April 12. Seated at left in the picture are the judges and at right are the revolving drums from which the lucky numbers were drawn.



Shri V. O. Dhalawat, recipient of 1st prize in the 'B' series of the Maharashtra State Lottery, is seen receiving a cheque from Shri H. R. Karnik, Director of State Lotteries, at Bombay, on April 14.

Maharashtra Government's discussion with the Fifth Finance Commission began at Sachivalaya, in Bombay, on April 7. In the picture, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and other Ministers are seen discussing a point with the Commission headed by Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

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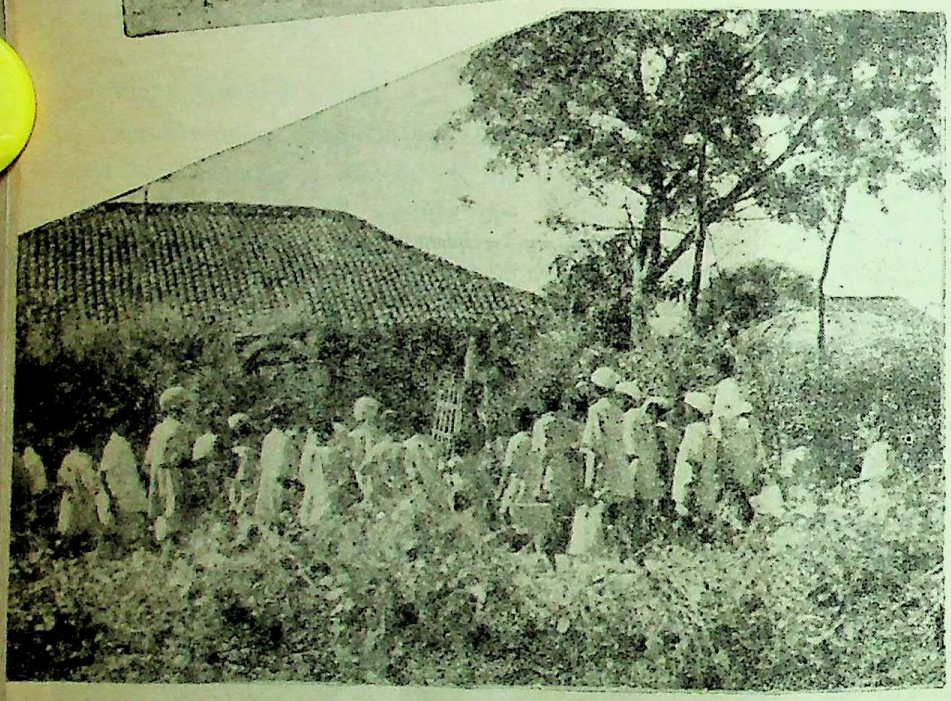

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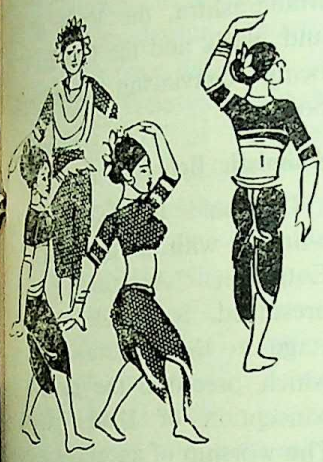

The Tribals of Maharashtra

—T. V. Parvate

Girijans spread over different districts in the State are a little over 6 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra which is 395·54 lakhs. In this article the writer describes various tribes of Adivasis residing in Maharashtra, their peculiarities, customs and traditions. He also points out what the Social Welfare Department has done and has been doing to improve the Girijans educationally, economically and culturally.

ACCORDING to the Census fo 1961, the population of the Scheduled Tribes, now-a-days referred to as Girijans, in the same way as the Scheduled Castes are called Harijans, is 23·97 lakhs or a little over 6 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra State which is 395·54 lakhs. In round figures it may be said to be 24 lakhs out of four crores. There are besides 6·97 lakhs of Gonds, Kolams, Korkus and Pardhis in the Nagpur division who have settled down in the plains for generations and therefore not included among Adivasis or Girijans, even though they have retained a number of their tribal characteristics that are to be found among their fellowmen who still live in the hilly areas. Were they to be included among the Girijans or Adivasis, their population would become nearly 35 lakhs out of four crores.

Adivasis

Among the Adivasis of Maharashtra, the Bhils, Gonds, Mahadeo Kolis, Varlis, Katkaris, Konkanas, and Thakurs are the main tribes with their various sub-divisions and they are to be found in Dhulia or West Khandesh, Thana, Nasik, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, Chandrapur, Yeotmal and Amravati districts in the hills and forests of the Western Ghats or Sahyadri ranges and the Satpuda mountains. They are the aborigines, that is original inhabitants of India before the Aryans came and are known to belong to the Dravidian races.

Pawra and Tadvi Bhils

From the stand-point of population, the Bhils residing in Dhulia, Nasik and Ahmednagar districts are the largest. There are two divisions among them, the Pawra Bhils and the Tadvi Bhils. Bhil appears to be derived from the word 'Bil' in Tamil which means a bow. The arrow and the bow still continue to be the favourite hunting weapon of the Bhils and they are known to be excellent marksmen of game. The Bhils have come in for frequent mention in the Purana literature of the Hindus. The most prominent Bhil story that comes to my mind at the moment is that of Ekalavya, a Bhil youth who aspired to be as good and great an archer as Arjuna of Mahabharata fame but was held back from fulfilling his ambition because Dronacharya, the great, teacher in Archery of the Pandavas and Kauravas, would not admit a Bhil as his disciple. Only Brahmans and Kshatriyas were entitled to that privilege according to the Social law of the day. Yet this Bhil youth regarded Dronacharya as his Guru. He made his clay model, saluted it before beginning his daily practice of archery on his own and after a few years of this self-teaching went to Dronacharya and told him that according to his belief he had attained proficiency in the art of archery because of his implicit faith in his Guru combined with his devoted effort and therefore he wanted to pay his Guru the traditional *Gurudakshina.*

Dronacharya was astonished to discover that without his having given him any training whatsoever, Ekalaya had come up to the standard of the Pandava and Kaurava princes, topmost among whom was Arjuna. But instead of admiring him for his achievement, he asked him to cut the first finger of his right hand and give it to Dronacharya as *Gurudakshina*, to which in all Conscience he was not entitled because he had taught Ekalavya nothing. His only motive in doing so was that no archer should excel Arjuna who

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was his most favoured disciples. Ekalavya without hesitation surrendered the demand !

Symbolic of the Attitude to Aryans

This story might be considered a fable, but it is symbolic of the attitude of the Aryans towards the Dravidians and typifies their behaviour. It is so similar to the attitude of the whites towards the Negros and Red Indians, although there are now clear signs on the horizon, that the conscience of enlightened humanity is aroused and efforts are afoot in all continents to do social justice to the downtrodden and backward humanity to establish equality of opportunity, if not socio-economic equality itself and recognise the brotherhood of man. After the attainment of freedom, India is also shouldering this moral responsibility by devising measures of uplift to ameliorate the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes in general, in a spirit of discharging an obligation.

Place in Ancient History

As I have said before, the Bhils have figured much in the Puranas. The author of the *Ramayana*, the Sage Valmiki is known to have been a Bhil or Koli but produced this great epic. Parvati in one of her incarnation became a Bhil woman and won over Shankara by her proficiency in dancing. Shabari similarly became a devotee of Ramchandra and offered him pre-tasted berries which he ate with relish. All this may or may not be strict history, but it is sufficient material to conclude that the Bhils had a place in the ancient history of India. All the other Girijans or Adivasis like the Gonds, Katkaris, Thakurs and Varlis have so much in common with the Bhils that they all seem to belong to the same human race, though over the centuries, they have naturally developed special features of their own by mixture of blood, modes of living and production and local geographic influences.

Protection under Legislative Provisions.

It was once the practice to class the tribal people as animists and not Hindus, whose influence according to the early census enumerators did not sufficiently reach those quarters, but the idea has now been revised and they are considered Hindus and are classified along with them, though as a separate section as backward communities, deserving protection under legislative and administrative provisions. The animistic ways of life among these communities have now been considerably modified because of the spread of education in these areas under Government initiative through the Social Welfare Department. Many from among these people have taken to civilised ways of life and live as good Hindus. However same animistic practices still persist among them which could equally be said about many lower classes of Hindus all over Maharashtra, the Varlis of Thana and Nasik and the Gawdas of Goa being convincing illustrations in point.

Animistic Beliefs

It would be helpful to define animism with the help of Dr. R. E. Enthoven. "Animism, it is to be presumed, is intended to cover a stage in the evolution of religion which precedes, the more definite conception of Hindu polytheism. The worship of ancestors, tiger-god, irregular shaped stones, big trees and a belief in witch-craft would appear to be the marks of identification by which animism is to be recognised." The general nature of animism may perhaps be explained as the belief that everything which has life or motion has also a soul or spirit and all natural phenomena are caused by direct personal agency. Instances of animistic beliefs may be found in the daily practices of the Hindus. Before climbing a tree, it is frequently the custom to pray for its pardon for the rough treatment to which it is subjected. When women go out to the field they take a little sugar and put it on an ant-hill to feed the ants. Their worship of cow by offering the animal *halad* and *kumkum* and the custom of worshipping the implements of the various caste trades called *Ayudhapiya* performed on the Dassera day should be probably classified as animism. Such practices belong as

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to the "civilised" Hindus to the Dravidian tribes, also called Girijans and Adivasis, or more currently tribals.

Mahadeo Kolis

Next to the Bhils Mahadeo Kolis are found in Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Nasik and Poona. These are perhaps the most influenced by Hindus and have very nearly become kunbis like the Gonds and Kolams in Wardha, Yavatmal and Chandrapur districts. The Gonds were once the rulers of what was called Gondvan which once comprised parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as well as Maharashtra. They often fought the Rajputs as also allied with them against the Mussalmans. There are still Gond jagirdars and Rajas in Chandrapur. Generally, those tribals who have settled down to agriculture have lost their habits of living in forest and culturally they have become similar to kunbis everywhere.

Varlis, Thakurs and Katkaris

The fourth in the point of numbers are the Varlis of Thana and Nasik who are believed to have come from Gujarat and are perhaps more Hinduised than the Thakurs and Katkaris of Thana, Poona and Kolaba. As between the Thakurs and Katkaris again, the Thakurs are easily better specimens of humanity than the Katkaris. Indeed even while living in the hills and forests or on their outskirts and following the same pursuits to earn their livelihood they present a contrast in their habits and behaviour. The tribe of Thakurs is found in the hilly parts of Karjat, Khalapur, Panvel, Sudhagad and Pen talukas. The opinion that there is Rajput blood in Thakurs is borne out by no valid evidence except perhaps their nomenclature. The Thakurs are a small squat tribe certainly better looking than the Katkaris. They have a reputation of being truthful, honest, teachable and harmless. They neither borrow nor steal, almost never appear in any a civil or criminal courts and are neat and cleanly in their ways. They keep their cottages thoroughly clean and have all the ordinary brass and copper pots and pans. The well to do live in good houses with a separate cooking room and cattle shed. Poor Thakurs live in a square hut of wattle and daub, the walls four or five feet high and fourteen to sixteen feet long and the roof of palm leaves. Near their houses, if there is some open space and water, they grow plantains and vegetables. If they do not earn enough to support themselves, they do not take to evil courses but live on wild vegetables, roots and herbs. They are very particular about their drinking water, always choosing a spring or a good well and taking great pains to keep the water pure and undefiled.

Kathodis

The Katkaris also known as Kathodis have probably got their name from the occupation of making kath or catechu, the thickened juice of Khair. Their peculiar dialect contains certain words common among the Bhils and their customs to some extent indicate probably a Bhil origin. However from their appearance, culture, customs and religion, it would seem that they are an aboriginal tribe little influenced by Brahminism. Formerly they chose their settlements in the forests to suit their convenience, selecting a spot that promised good hunting or tillage and leaving it as convenience dictated. Even to the present day, an epidemic or sickness occasionally induces the people of a settlement to vacate it and settle elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The katkaris have two divisions the sons and the Dhors. The former do not eat Cow's flesh and are allowed to draw water at the village well and enter Kunbi houses and temples. The Dhors are considered degraded as they eat beef. The divisions do not interdine or intermarry.

Different Dialects

Most of these are half-clad or half-naked people. Their birth, marriage and death ceremonies are peculiar to themselves and Brahmans nowhere figure. All of them understand Marathi but they have their own dialects. The Thakurs speak Marathi with a drawl. Though respectful in their manners they almost always use the singular even in addressing a superior. Christian missions have done some philanthropic work particularly among the Gonds an Bhils and there may have been a few converts to Christianity as a result but even the persevering missionaries have failed to make any headway among them or reform them. Even so painstaking and understanding an Englishman as Verrier Elvin who even went to the extent of marring a Gond maid, died a disappointed man.

Facilities for Tribals

All of these tribals are agricultural labourers or forest workers, maintaining themselves on wages or by selling some forest produce like honey, firewood, wild fruits etc. They are not affected very much by what is called civilisation. But because of the welfare activities carried on during the last few years under Government auspices, they are slowly becoming literate and more immune from insanitation, ill-health and disease. As far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, the Social

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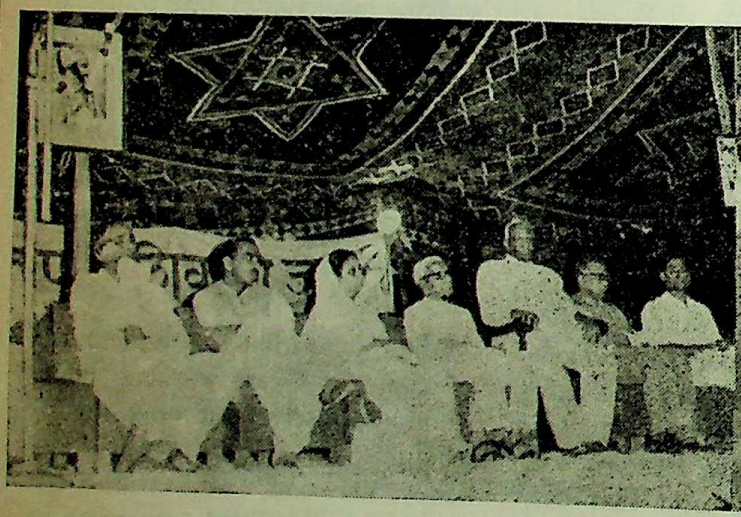
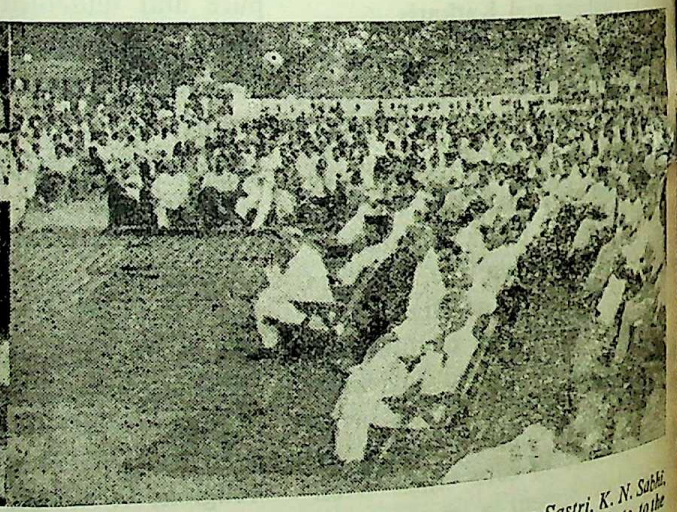
Welfare Department is carrying on work among them to improve them educationally, economically and culturally. Free primary schools have been opened, hostels have been started, subsidiary health units have been established, wells have been sunk, houses have been built, transport facilities have been provided and cultural programmes are organised. Reservation of 7 per cent seats for them in Government employ has been made and 8 per cent seats in educational institutions has been provided. Co-operative Societies for forest workers mainly in charcoal making and even credit societies have been organised. Under a centrally sponsored programme, some multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks were started during the second five years plan which continued to function during the third five year plan also. In Thana and Nasik, what is known as the 'Palemod system' has almost been uprooted by distributing loans among the tribals at very moderate rates and in this way their utter exploitation by money-lenders considerably controlled. A Tribal Research Institute in Poona has been started which will train Welfare Workers, specially for the Adivasi or Girijan areas. Progress is no doubt slow, but the miseries and exploitation of centuries cannot be abolished easily and soon. There is no doubt, however, that a good beginning has made in Free India and Maharashtra is responding in a creditable manner.

* * *

Shiv-Jayanti Celebration at Delhi





Shiv Jayanti was celebrated in Delhi, on April 18. The Vice-President Shri V. V. Giri presided. Sarvashri Prakashveer Sastri, K. N. Sabhi, Mayor Hansraj Gupta, V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister for Education and Rajmata Vijaya-Raje Shinde, were also present to pay tribute to the great hero.

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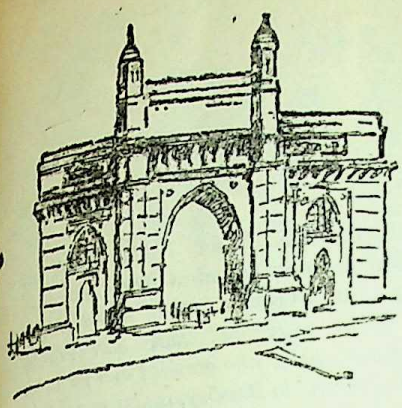
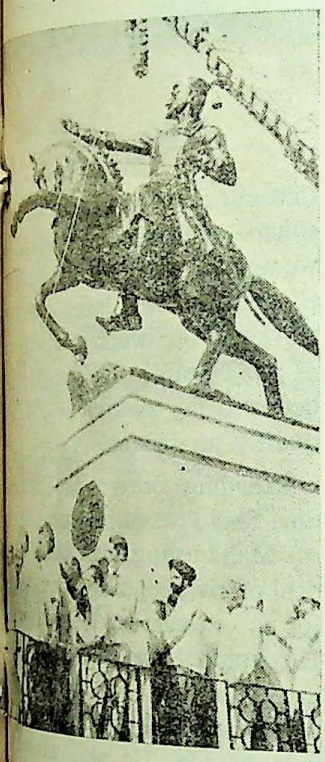


AROUND BOMBAY CITY



D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, garlanding the statue of Shri Shivaji at the Shivaji Park, Bombay on occasion of Shivjayanti, on April 18.

Maharaj Symbolised the of Indian Culture

SHRI D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, paying tributes to the memory of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj said that he was a great historical figure endowed with rare intelligence. He moulded the common men, who gathered round him, into men of extra-ordinary calibre and courage.

The Revenue Minister was speaking at a function organised by the Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Smarak Samiti at Gateway of Shivaji Maharaj on the occasion of Shiv-Jayanti. He said that Shivaji Maharaj was a man of action and symbolised the best and noblest of Indian culture.

Shri Desai said that Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj never compromised with injustice and fought ruthlessly against it. He stood for fairness and justice to everybody.

The Revenue Minister urged the youths of the country to imbibe in them the qualities of courage, adventure and foresightedness of great Chhatrapati and come forward with the same determination to defend and preserve the freedom of the country from foreign danger and for building the bright future of our nation.

Shri Jamiyatram Joshi, Mayor of Bombay and Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, were also present on the occasion.

Later, the Revenue Minister attended the function held at Shivaji Park by the Smarak Samiti to celebrate the Shivjayanti.

Export of Transformers to Kuwait

The first consignment of transformers manufactured by the

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, received H. E. Mr. R. K. Kurbanov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ushek, U.S.S.R., and Mrs. Kurbanov on April 20, at Raj Bhavan, Bombay.

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Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, who was the chief guest at a function organised by the Maharashtra United Nations' Association, to celebrate the 'World Health Day' on April 7, is seen addressing. Shri Shri Prakasa, former Governor of Maharashtra, who presided over the function held at the 'Talk of the Town' in Bombay, is also seen in the picture.

Crompton and Greaves Company of Bhandup was released for export at the hands of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the factory's premises last month. The transformers were ceremoniously loaded in a truck by the Chief Minister for export to Kuwait.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik complimented the company on its enterprise and said that until now India was considered as a country importing goods from other countries. The situation had of late been changed and the country had made a revolution in industrial sector and she was exporting goods worth sizeable amount to other countries. He said that in 1956, machinery required for the co-operative sugar factories in the State had to import but now it was indeed a matter of pride that the entire machinery required by sugar factories was being manufactured in Maharashtra itself.

The Chief Minister said that the progress and march of rural areas was evident from the fact that rural people were demanding only power and water for agricultural purposes.

Earlier, Shri P. R. Deshpande, Managing Director of the Crompton and Greaves, welcomed the Chief Minister. Shri C. K. Wardington proposed a vote of thanks.

Future of Humanity lies with W.H.O.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health stated on April 7, that this year's World Health Day was devoted to health, labour and productivity and said that future of humanity lay with the World Health Organisation. The Minister was speaking as the chief guest at a function organised by the Maharashtra United Nations' Association to celebrate the World Health Day, at the " Talk of the Town ".

Stating that health and labour productivity were so inter-connected that it would not be possible to contribute to the progress of health without their harmonious relationship, the Minister recounted hardships that labour had to undergo to get the minimum facilities and stated that since independence the lot of our working class had so much improved that it could be favourably compared with that of the working class of any advanced country.

Referring to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the Minister said that our State was foremost in every sphere of medical activity and that we were proud of the fact the favoured treatment was being given to the workers. Our workers were assured of good health which might lead to better living conditions and better quality production.

Presiding over the function, Shri Shri Prakash, former Governor of Maharashtra, felt that a great deal of civic education was necessary for a cleaner and healthier life. He deplored that educational system in our country was out of date and said that it did not teach the essentials of life. He also advised the doctors to play their role properly by teaching healthy habits to people.

Dr. D. N. Pai, Dr. H. V. Pophale and Dr. Joe V. Desa also spoke on the occasion.

Blood Donation Centre at Maharashtra Pavilion

Shrimati Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Health, lauded on April 18, the work of the blood donation centre started by the Haffkine Institute at the Maharashtra Pavilion at the National Agricultural Fair, Mahim Creek. She was informed that in all 148 donors have

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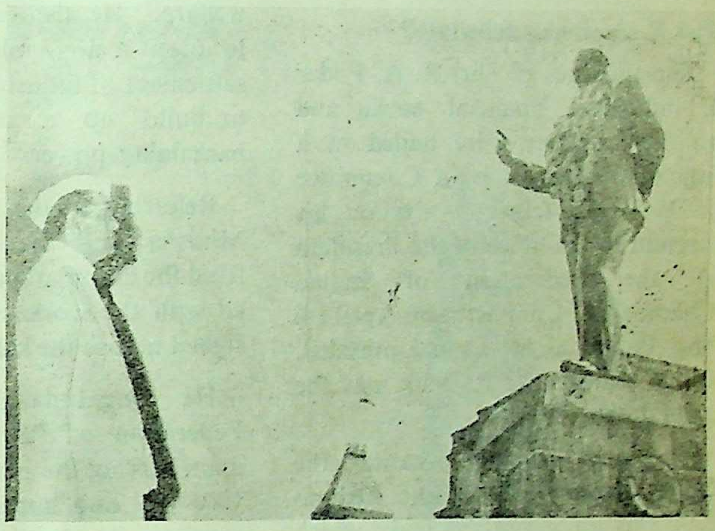
Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant is seen addressing a meeting held on April 14, to celebrate the 78th birth anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar at Ambedkar Maidan, Worli. Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, is also seen in the picture.



Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition garlanded the statue of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, in Bombay, on the 78th birth anniversary of the leader.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, visited the National Agriculture Fair, in Bombay, on March 16.

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donated blood since the blood donation centre started work at the Fair. She expressed satisfaction over the arrangements made for taking blood.

Shrimati Patil, accompanied by Shri A. K. Kanitkar, Deputy Director of Publicity, visited other sections in the pavilion and observed that the pavilion was instructive and informative.

A cultural programme was also presented at the auditorium in the Maharashtra Pavilion on the occasion of Shiv Jayanti.

Shri R. A. Podar felicitated

The qualities of Shri R. A. Podar in industrial, financial social and political spheres were hailed at a function organised by a Committee of Hosts to felicitate him on his election to the office of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on April 14. Shri Babubhai M. Chinai presided. Chief Minister V. P. Naik was the chief guest.

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister said that the Federation was an important body which played a vital role for the industrial growth of the country. He was sure with the stewardship of Shri Podar who had a vast experience of industries and banking, the Federation would accept challenge of the time. Shri Naik said that he was sure whatever suggestions made by the Federation would be given due hearing by the authorities. He assured all co-operation of the State Government to Shri Podar in his new assignment.

A silver casket was presented to Shri Podar by Shri Chinai as a token of love of the Committee.

Shri J. K. Joshi, Mayor of Bombay; Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay spoke on the occasion.

Shri R. A. Podar in his reply thanked the hosts for the honour done to him.

Workers Conference Inaugurated

Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Labour Minister inaugurated on April 11, First All India Conference of Refineries Workers at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour presided over the function.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Hathi said that strong trade unions were necessary to protect the interest of workers and to look after their welfare. He also called upon them to adopt a non-violent approach to settlement of industrial disputes and to build up a strong collective bargaining power.

Referring to the automation, the Minister said that resultant gains from the automation should be shared with the workers and should be signed across the table.

He congratulated the National Federation of Petroleum Workers upon serving the petroleum workers very well and hoped that it would continue to lead its constituents along the right lines.

Role of Trade Unions

Shri N. M. Tidke, exhorted the trade unions to play a three-fold role in the emerging industrial India to promote workers' well-being to participate in the process of productivity and to act as an agent of economic development and social change in the country.

The Minister also stated that industrial peace could not be achieved by violent means, nor could economic progress be secured through a relationship of perennial conflict and frictions between employers and trade unions. He felt that continuous efforts towards building up of a system of constructive co-operation was essential if economic and social objectives of national labour policy were to be achieved.

Referring to the automation, the Minister said that 'automation without tears' should be the policy. Any programme of automation must serve the social good or the larger interest of the community he said.

A forward-looking concept of labour movement as a partner in the country's progress seemed to be the need of the hour, he ended.

Vast scope for Oil Industry

Shri D. R. Chavan, Union Minister of State for Petro-chemicals stated that the oil industry had a vast scope for growth and said that growth of industry would depend upon the growth of economy objective of social justice should always be kept before the eyes, he said.

Shri Abid Ali, President of INTUC and Shri Dhabe, President of the Maharashtra Unit of INTUC also spoke on the occasion.

Shri Rajabhau Kulkarni, General Secretary, National Federation of Petroleum Workers (India) welcomed the guests.

Site of Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik announced in the Press Conference on April 11 that the advantages of the selection of the site in Akola district viz., the existing Agricultural College at Akola with an area of 550 acres *plus* additional area to be acquired in Borgaon Manju under the command of the Katepurna Project for locating the Campus of the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, would be as follows:—

(*i*) Proximity of town, aerodrome, railway, etc.;

(*continued on page 71*)

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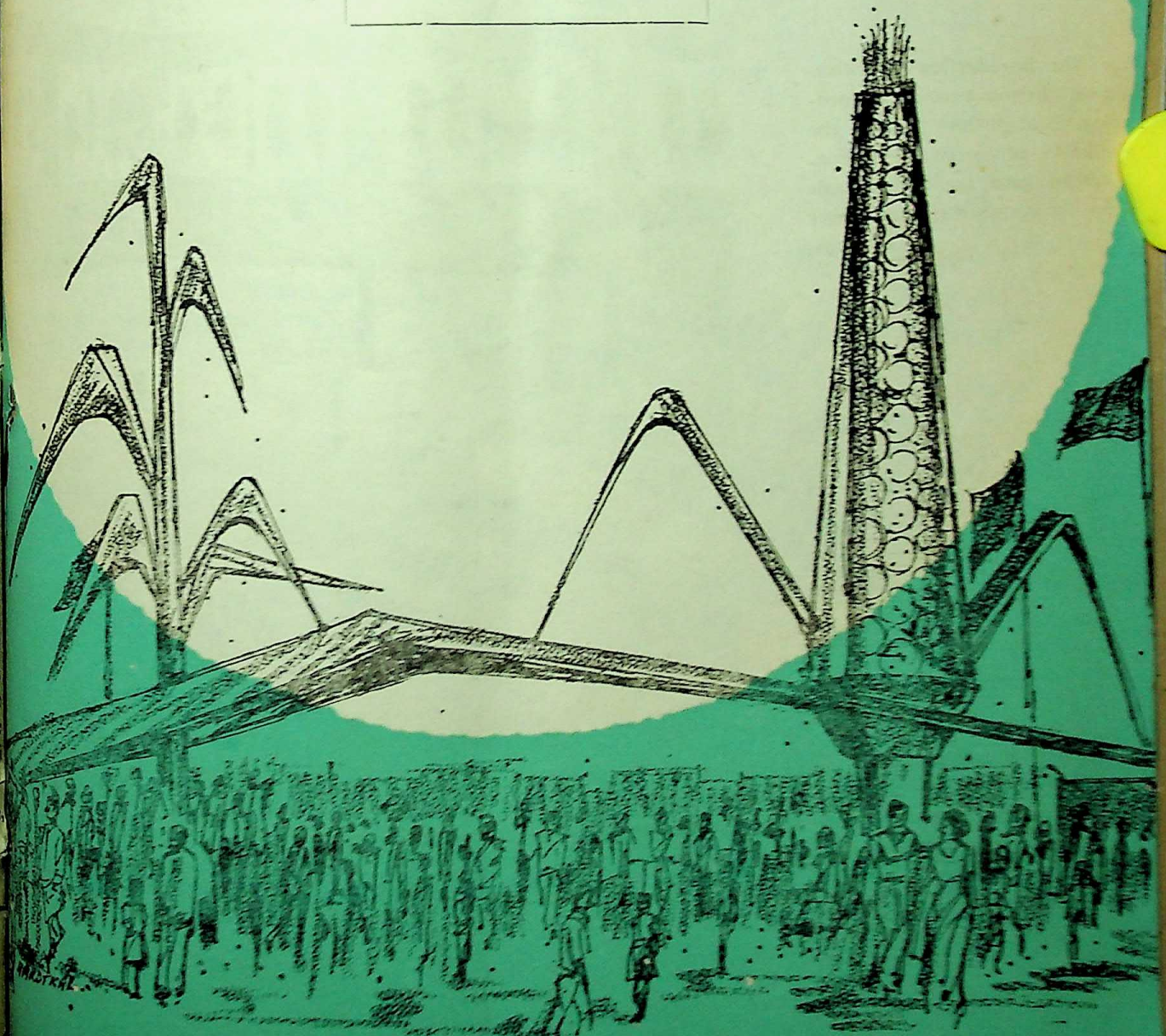
National Agriculture Fair

After the attainment of freedom, India has made rapid progress in the field of agriculture and the 5th National Agriculture Fair held in Bombay gives us a true picture of our achievements in that field. Here we publish a pictorial representation of the National Agriculture Fair.



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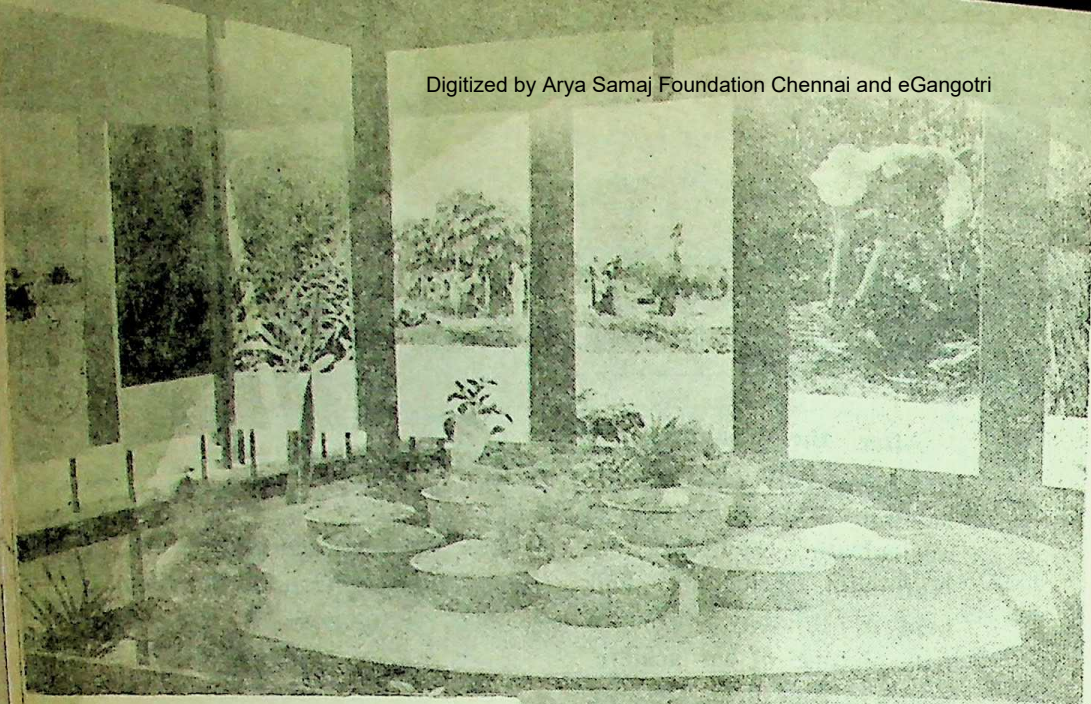
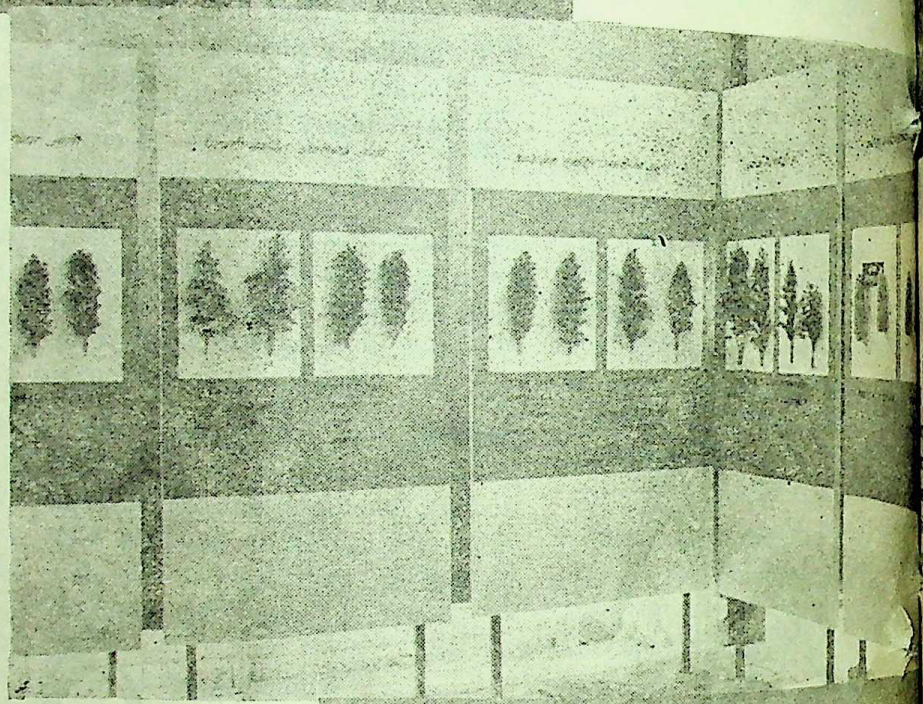


A view of the Maharashtra Pavilion near the entrance. Maharashtra grows a variety of food-grains and fruits and a few samples of these are kept on view here. The pictures in the background are of various agricultural operations performed in Maharashtra.



With the introduction of cultivation of hybrid variety of food-grains, Maharashtra is on the threshold of green revolution. Exhibited here are a few pods of hybrid jowar, maize and other crops.

The farmer in Maharashtra has realised the importance of modern techniques of farming. For stepping up food production he sows improved seeds and reaps a bumper harvest. On view here are a few full grown pods of improved variety of wheat.

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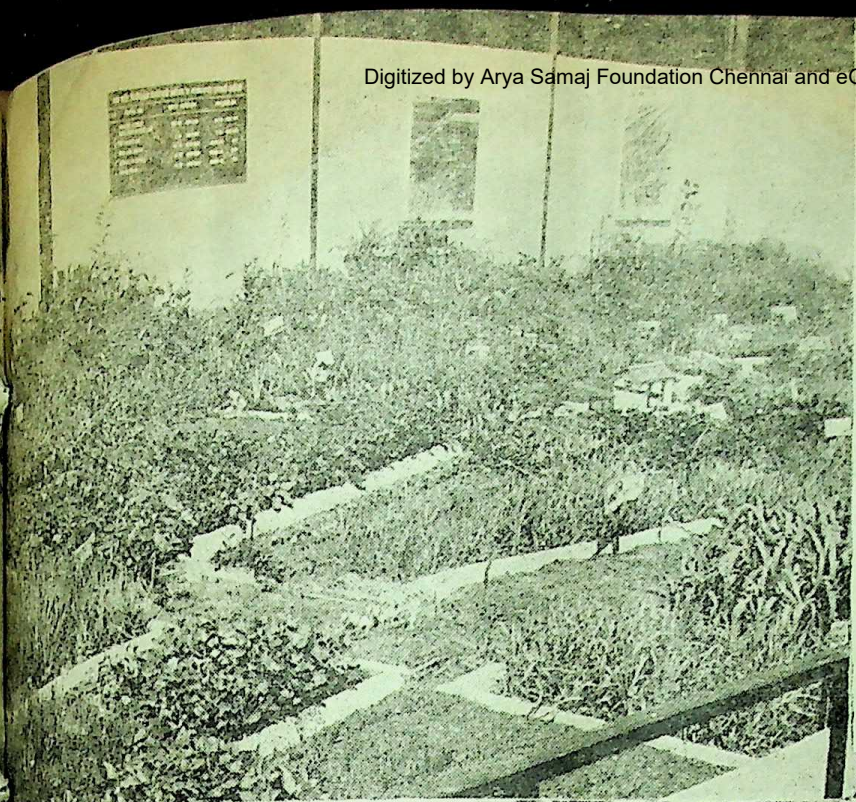
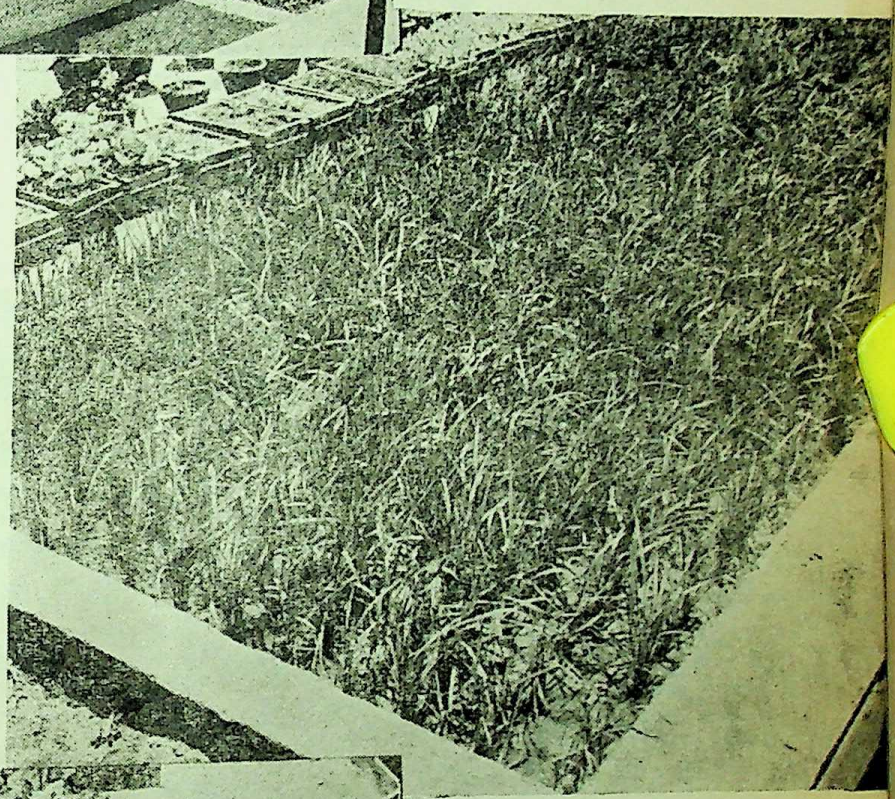
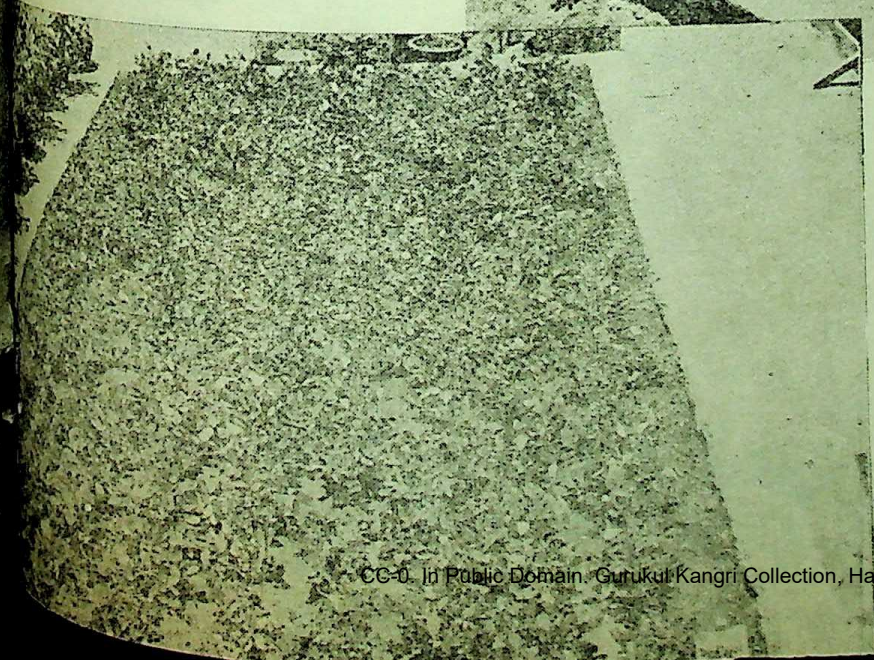


Maharashtra is known in the country for the excellent soil conservation work it has done. This picture shows the various types of soil conservation that are adopted under varying climatic conditions.



is needless to emphasise the importance demonstration plot in educating the about the modern techniques of ing. Here is a picture of a demonstra- plot in the Maharashtra Pavilion on is grown the Ambe-Mohur variety of which is known for its delightful fragrance.



Groundnut is one of the major crops of Maharashtra. Here is a picture of a plot of groundnut crop in the Maharashtra pavilion.

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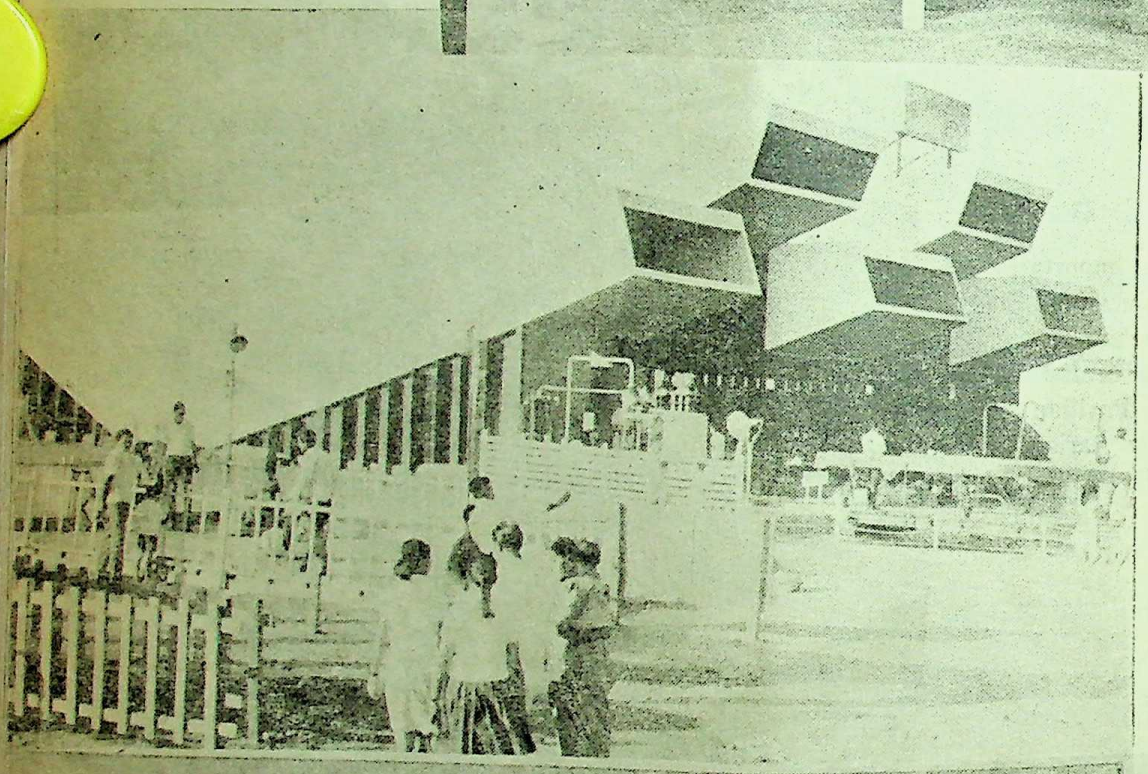
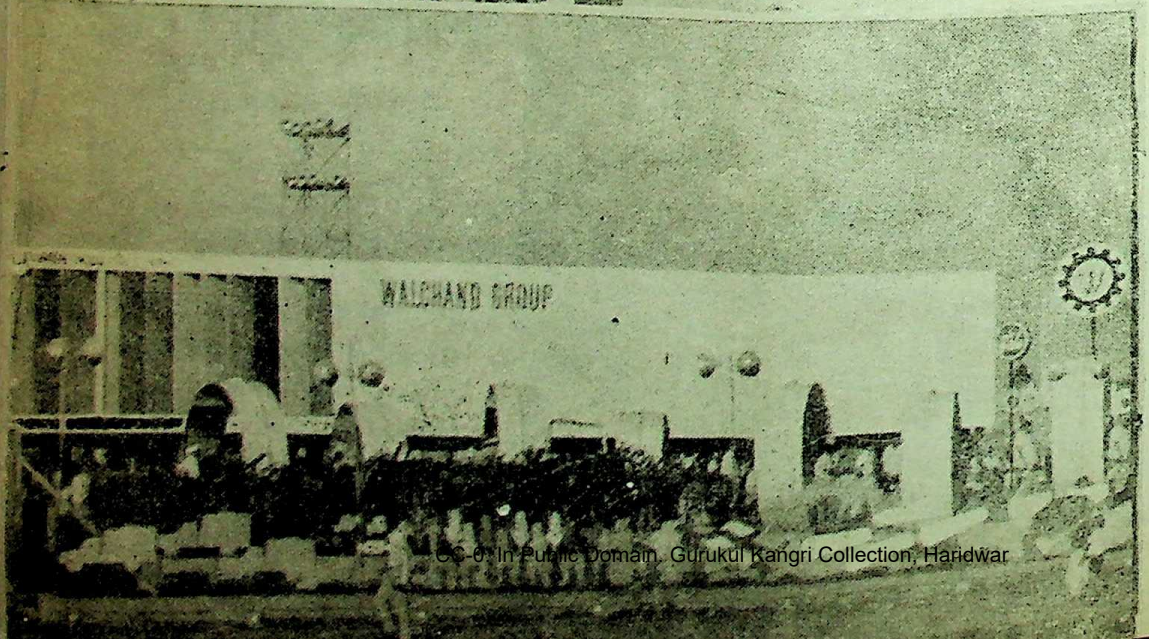
The rural radio farm forums have been established all over Maharashtra to keep the farmer posted with latest developments in the field of agriculture through the medium of broadcasting. These forums have become very popular with the farmers. Picture shows how the farmers listen to a farm forum programme at a village panchayat office.





The private sector plays an important role in promoting agricultural development by manufacturing agricultural implements, pumping sets, etc. The Kirloskar and the Walchand Group are the two manufacturing companies which have displayed various agricultural implements produced by them in their pavilions at the Agriculture Fair.

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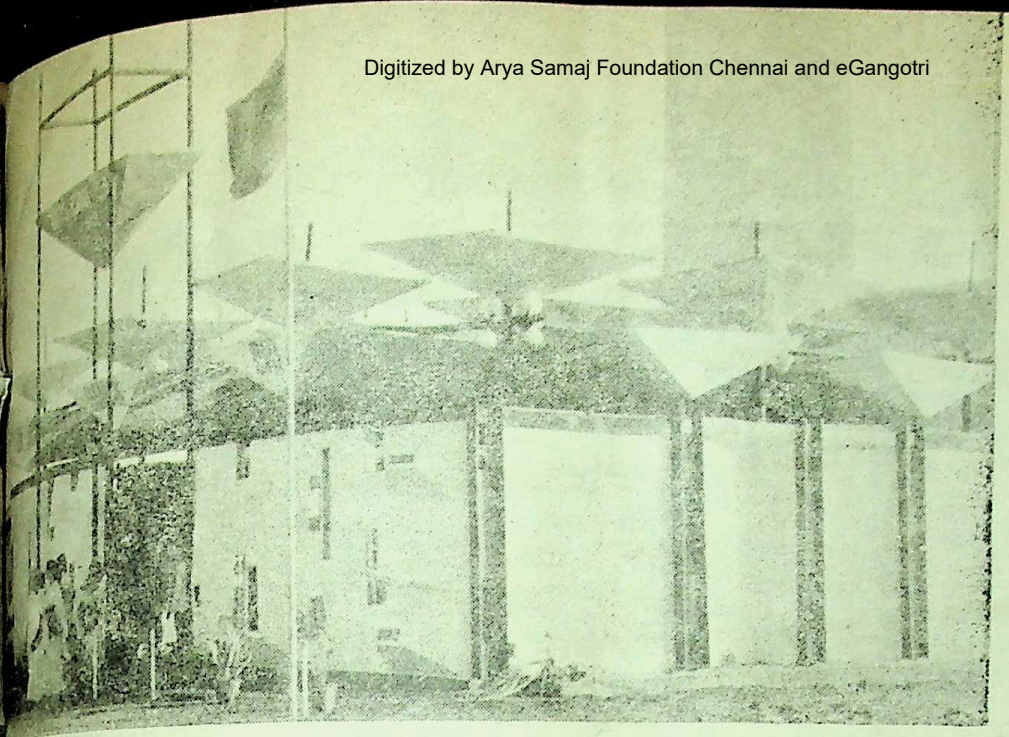
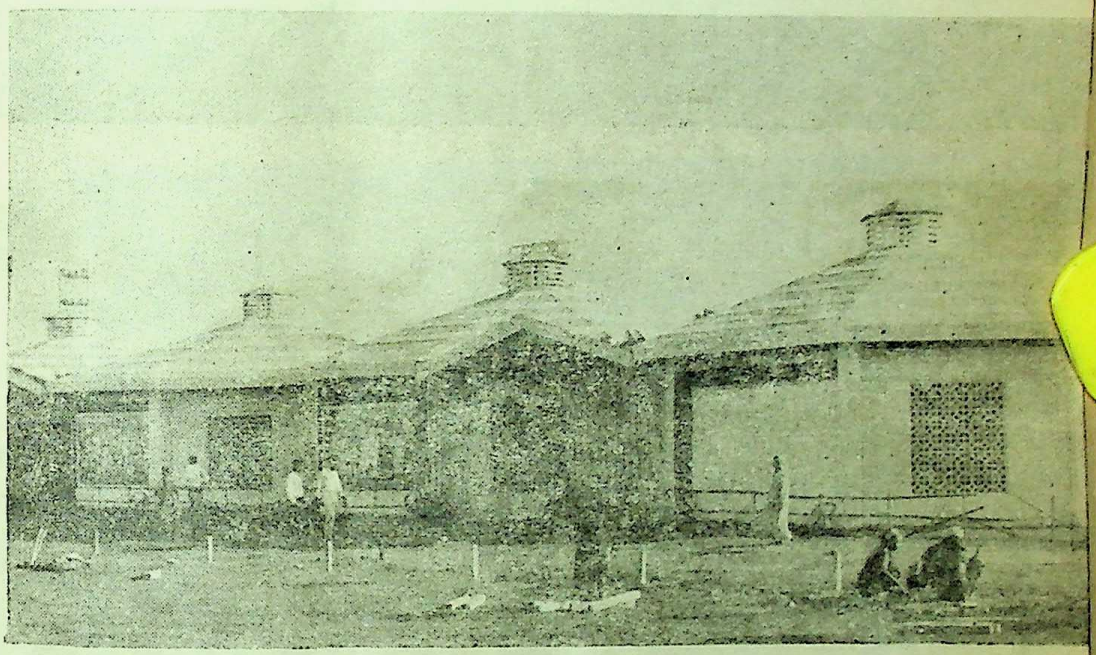


Goa is famous for scenic beauty and the progress it has made in the field of art. Here is a picture of the Pavilion of Goa, Daman and Diu.



A view of the attractive Gujarat Pavilion in the Agriculture Fair.

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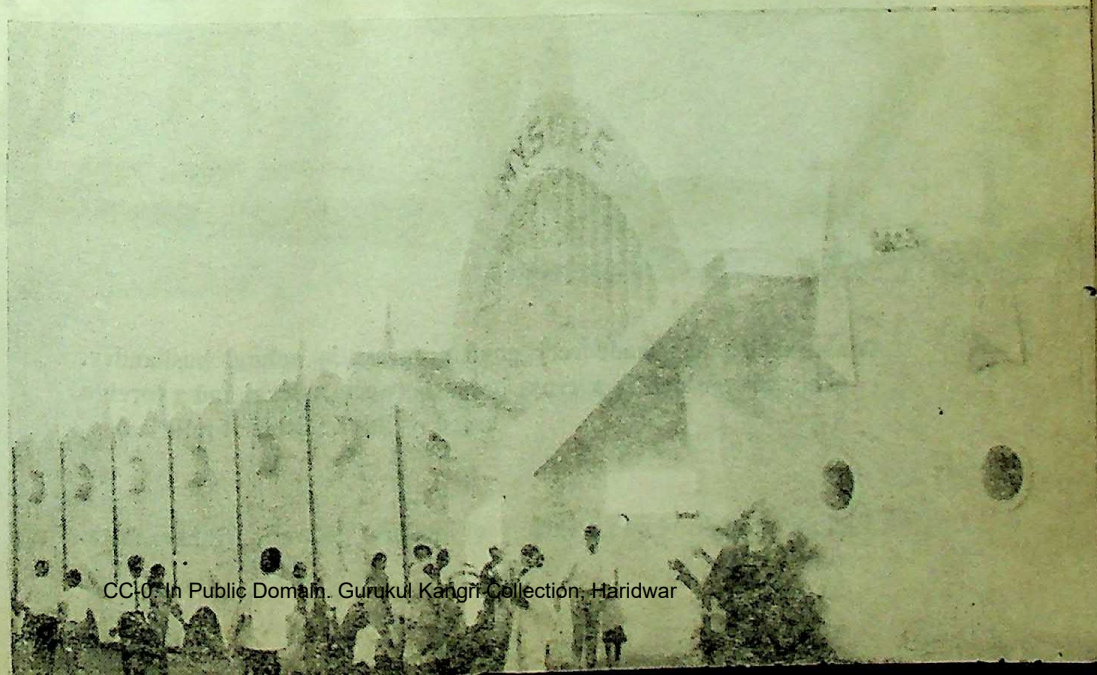

An Imposing View of the Mysore Pavilion.

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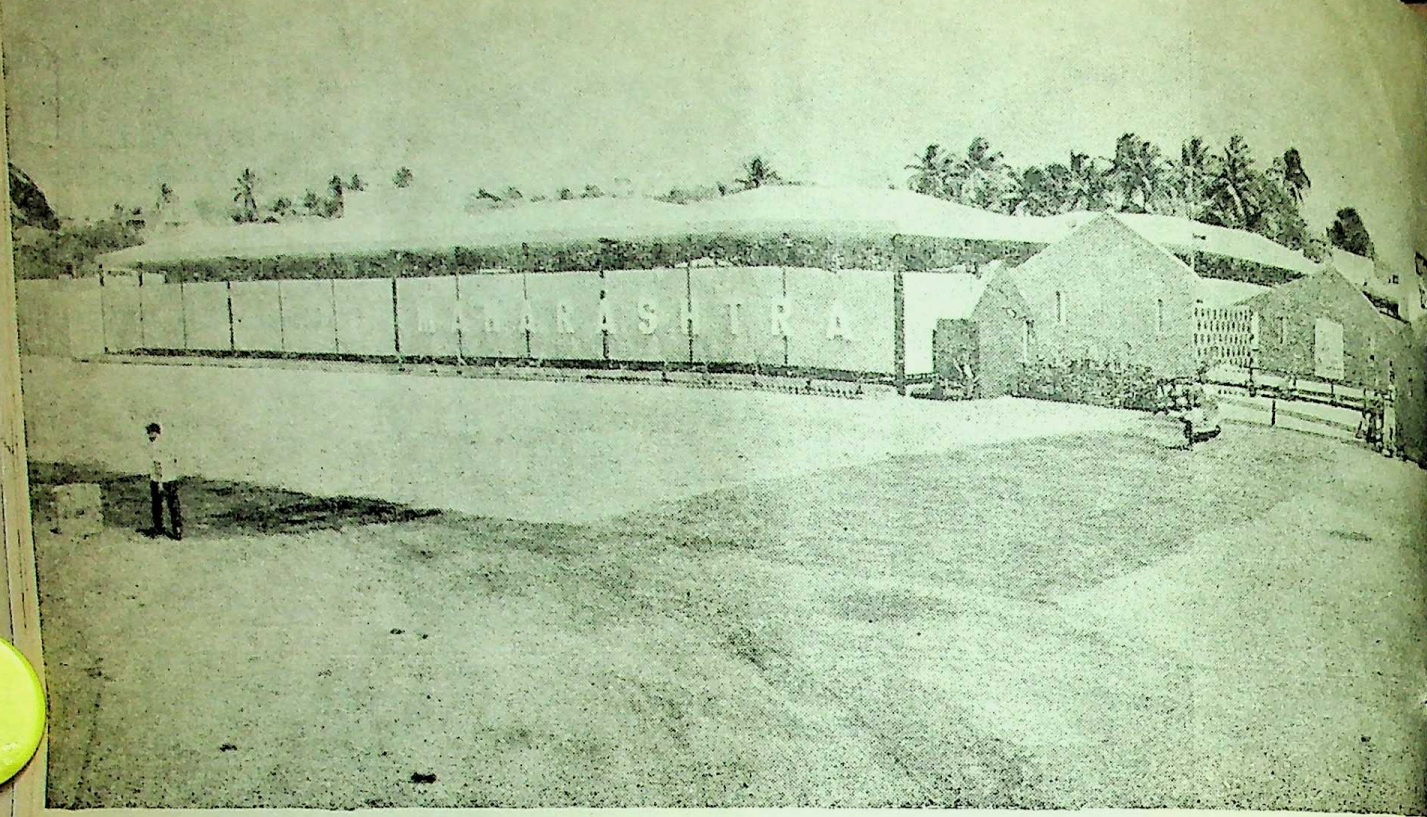

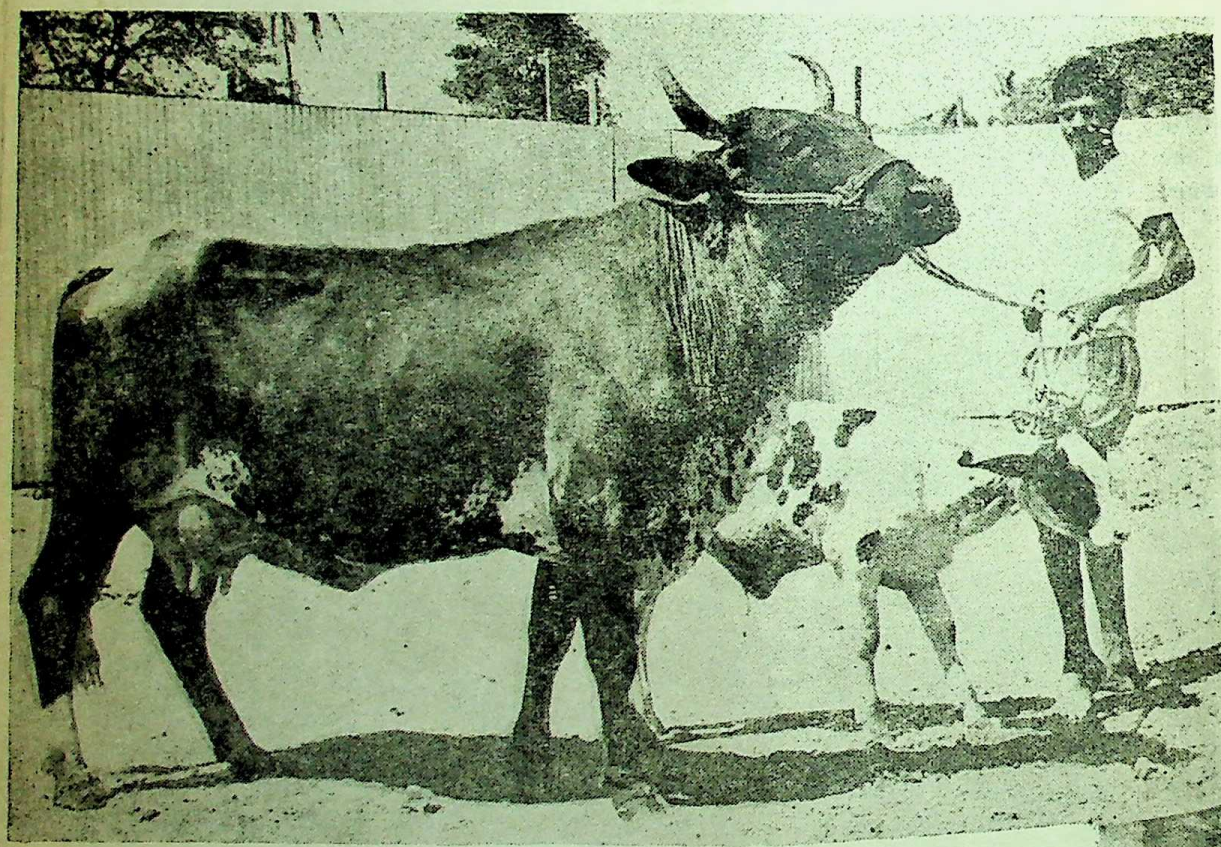

The Maharashtra [illegible]gest pa[illegible] Agricultural Fair [illegible]n of Picture at the [illegible]w of entrance where [illegible]e seen the life of Maha[illegible]a disp[illegible] "The exhib[illegible]

Maharashtra has made very good progress in animal husbandry. This cow, which is a cross breed between a local and a foreign breed, yeilds 15 litres of milk a day.

Picture at right shows a variety of bananas grown in Maharashtra.

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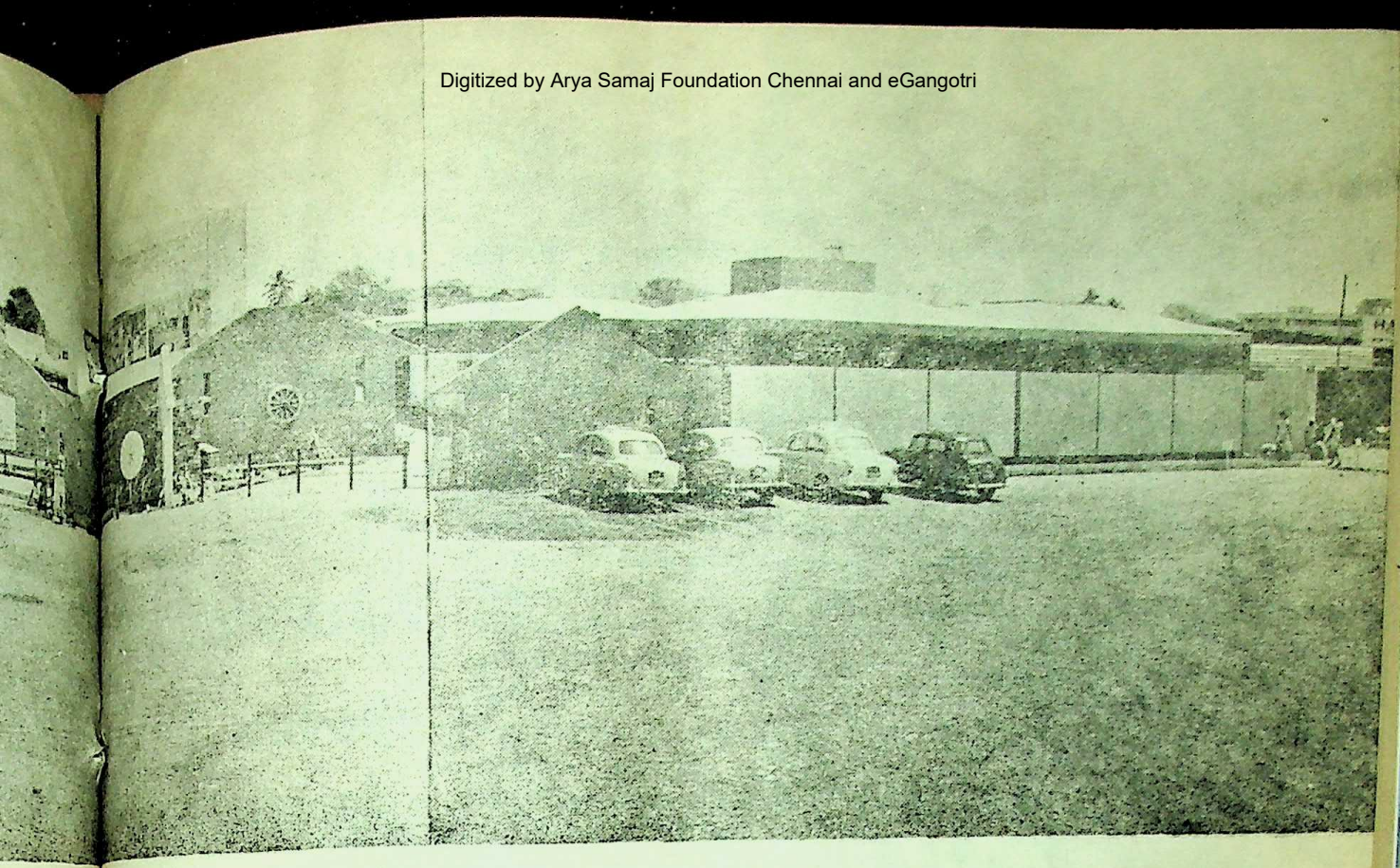
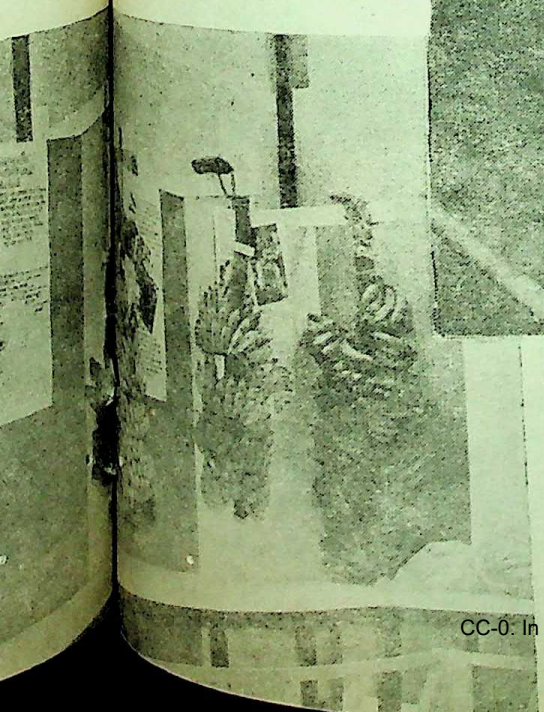


he Maharashtra gest pavilion in the National
gricultural Fair ea of 7,900 square metres.
icture at the w of the pavilion near its
ntrance where ma e seen. Pictures depicting
e life of Mahar e displayed under the title
"The exhibition.

A view of suckling pigs in the Animal Husbandry Section of the Maharashtra Pavilion.



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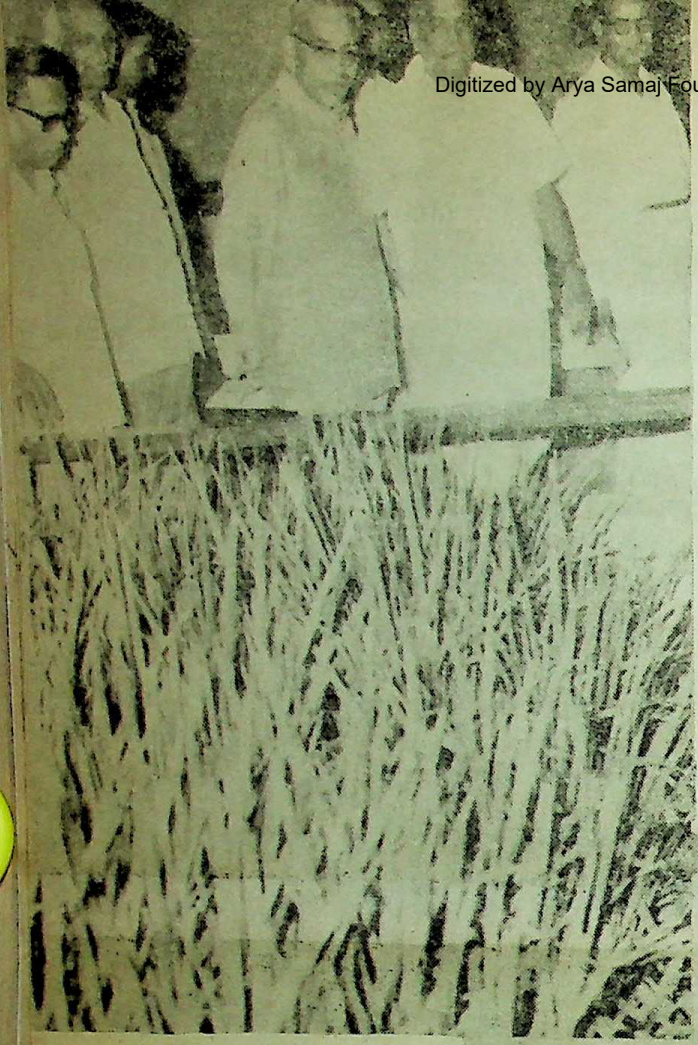
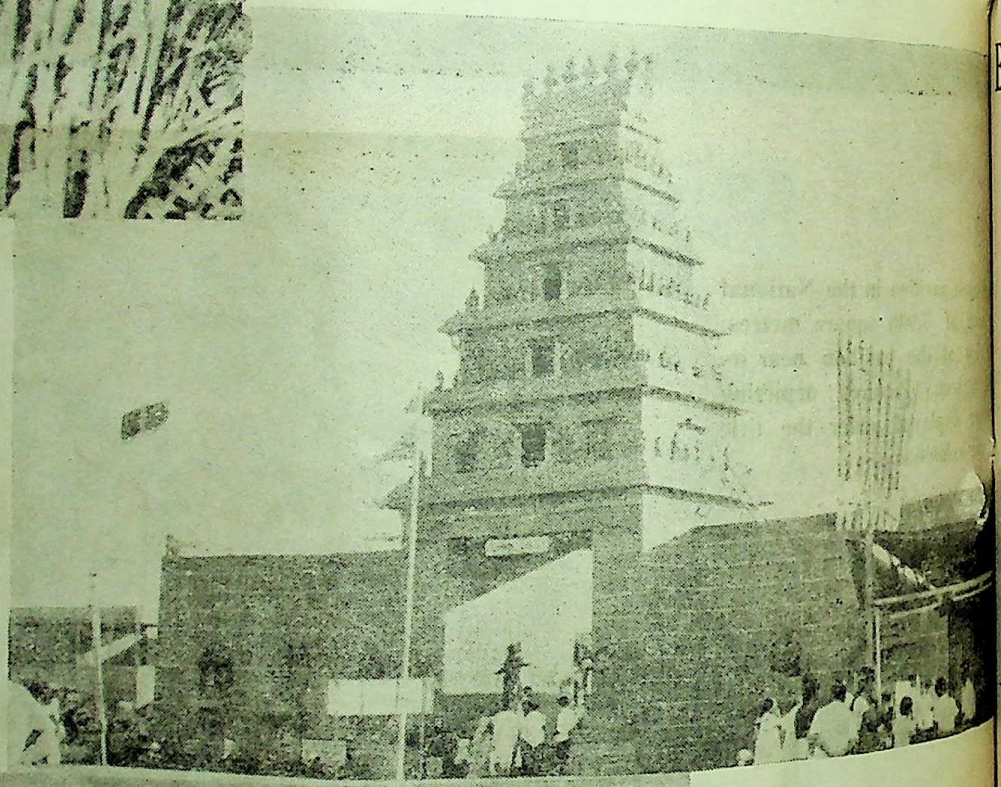
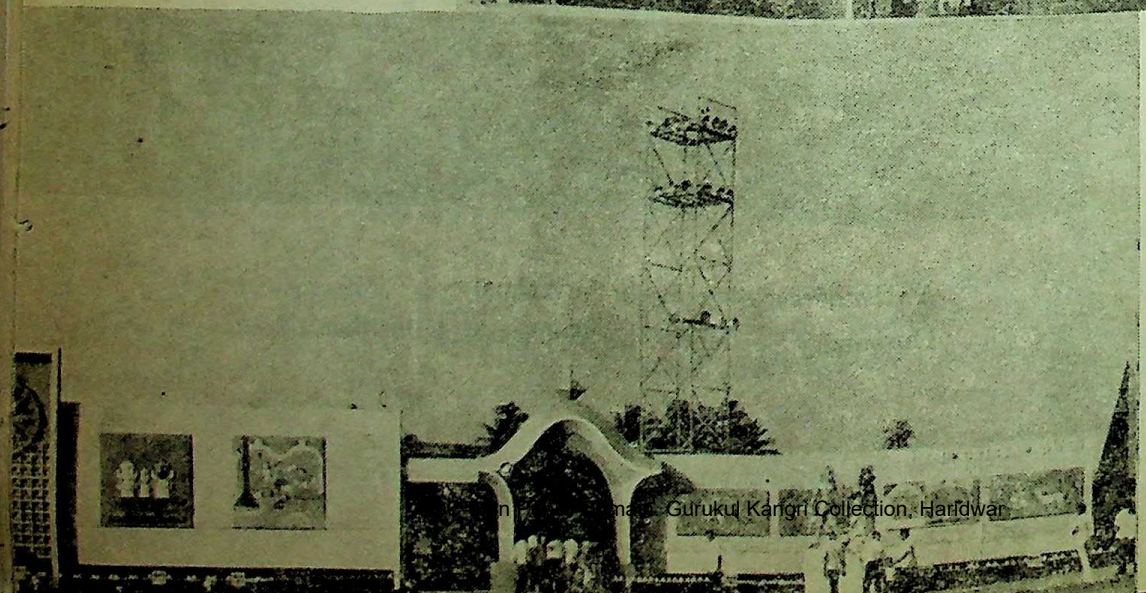


Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the architect of the green revolution in Maharashtra State, visited the National Agriculture Fair and expressed his satisfaction. Agriculture is Shri Naik's pet subject and naturally he showed keen interest in the exhibition.



A view of the main entrance to the Tamil Nadu Pavilion.



This is a picture of the Orissa Pavilion.

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Dispersal of Industries outside Bombay-Thana Poona-Pimpri and Chinchwad-Panvel Areas

New Incentive Scheme

THE Government of Maharashtra has introduced from April 9, 1969 a modified incentive scheme for dispersal of industries outside Bombay-Thana, Poona-Pimpri and Chinchwad-Panvel area superseding the previous scheme. According to the modified scheme :

(1) All new industries in the private sector, joint sector or the co-operative sector would be entitled to the incentives available under the scheme. For the purpose of eligibility, only *bona fide* industries whether new or proposing expansion or diversification, would be considered eligible.

(2) Under the scheme all the incentives available to industrial units, as described in Government Resolution, of September 25, 1964, would be available for a period of 6 years from the start of production excepting the refund of sales tax. The electricity tariff rebate would be available for five years of production, as at present.

(3) Entitled units will get interest-free loans (subordinated to equity of the company) equivalent to the sales tax payable by them on raw materials and finished products for first 6 years of production (only after they have been received by Government as sales tax) repayable 18 years after the disbursement of each loan in three annual instalments. The quantum of the loan in any one year will be subject to a maximum of 8 per cent of the gross fixed assets created in the under-developed areas by the new units, or the expansion or the diversification scheme.

(4) The scheme will apply only to units which apply before December 1, 1970 for an eligibility certificate.

(5) All units described in (1) above which have started production after 1st April 1968 would be entitled under this scheme but no assistance will be granted to such units on account of the period prior to the date the modified scheme described therein comes into force.

(6) A review will be taken on 1st April 1972 to decide whether the scheme should be continued in future or modified in any way or whether it should be made inapplicable to any particular areas where sufficient industrialisation has taken place.

(7) The units which have already been granted eligibility certificates under the scheme of incentives described in Government Resolution, dated 25th September 1964, will have the option to switch over to the new scheme if they so desire. The option must be exercised before 1st December 1970.

(8) Areas at Panvel would be excluded from the purview of the scheme, like other developed areas in Bombay-Thana-Khopoli-Poona region.

(9) Any urban area which reaches factory workers population of one lakh may be excluded from the scope of the scheme on the basis of review to be taken on 1st April 1972.

Furthermore, to attract investment from existing industries into the under-developed areas of the State, the following incentives have been sanctioned :

'A'—Existent Units in Developed Areas

The companies with Central and State sales tax liability of more than Rs. 3 lakhs per year from their units in the Bombay-Poona-Thana-Khopoli area should be entitled to a "refund" of the tax paid on their production in Bombay-Poona-Thana-Khopoli provided :

(*i*) these are invested in industries in the under-developed areas within

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the next three years ; (*ii*) that such " refund " is restricted to 25 per cent of the fixed assets created in the under-developed areas ; (*iii*) no interest-free loan corresponding to the sales tax on future production would be available to such units ; (*iv*) the tax " refund " will not be a refund from the State Government, but will be in the shape of a long-term interest-free loan repayable in three annual instalments starting from the end of the 18th year, subordinated to the equity of the investing company ; (*v*) other benefits under the package scheme would accrue as at present except that they will be available for six years of production. However, electricity tariff rebate will, as at present, be available for five years of production; (*vi*) the scheme is available at this state only to units which finalise financing for their project by 1st December 1970 and are so cleared by State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra. For this purpose, companies are entitled to take into account the tax credited in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 as available " owned funds ".

In case of the existent units in under-developed areas which are not eligible to incentives under Government Resolution of 25th September 1964 or under incentives scheme in ' A ' above, the scheme described above for developed areas would be applicable, except that even companies with sales tax liability above Rs. 1 lakh per year would be so entitled.

The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited, Bombay, is hereby appointed as the agent for the operation of both the alternative schemes. All payments will have to be made through SICOM, since they will be given in the shape of interest-free loans. It will be SICOM's responsibility to issue appropriate endorsements of certificates for pledging with financial institutions as security, to draw funds from the State Government against the credit certificates and advance these after appropriate verification and documentation, to the companies entitled to this incentive.

(*a*) In order to avoid a haphazard development which poses problems of providing amenities to the community, it is directed that in the four districts where some industrialisation has already taken place i.e., in Thana Kolaba, Nasik and Poona, the scheme under this Government Resolution, will be applicable only to units which are coming up in the areas being developed by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation but are outside the areas already excluded from benefits under incentives scheme.

(*b*) The tax credit would be non-transferable to prevent units which have no schemes for expansion from transferring their credits to a company with new or expansion schemes. It can, however, be transfered to a company wholly or substantially promoted by the present tax paying company. What is " substantially " should be a matter for decision by the Government or its agent.

(*c*) To prevent a misuse of such a scheme, wherein after starting of a unit, a manufacturer stops production in a year, it is hereby stipulated that the benefit will be recovered immediately in the event of the permanent closure of the unit within a period of 7 years of start of production or shifting of that unit out of the under-developed region of Maharashtra during the currency of the loan.

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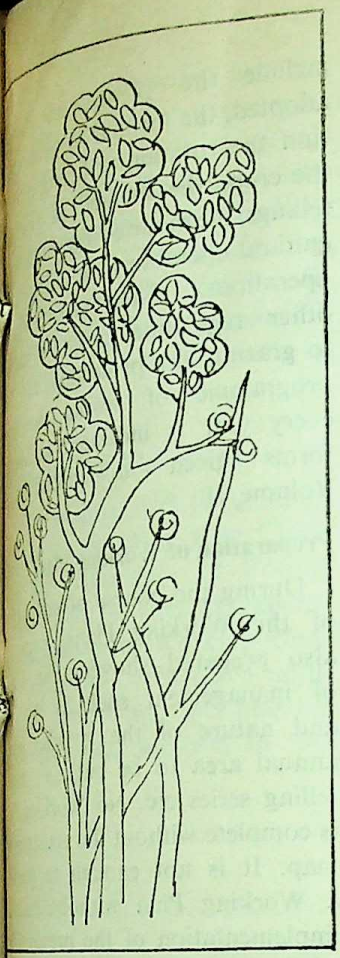

Development & Welfare of Forests

Forest Working Plan plays an portant role in development and lfare of forests. It is a written heme of management aiming at ntinuity of policy and action and ntrolling the treatment of a forest. Working Plan is a means of forcing systematic, obligatory and ndatory regulation for conti- ous management of a given perty. The Working Plan docu- ent is not only confined to silvi- ure and management aspects of forest but it also covers many er activities.

THE policy of the Government pertaining to the management of the forest is implemented through the Forest Working Plans. In agriculture we get the annual returns but it is not the case with the forests, which is a long term enterprise. It takes years before any particular forest attains maturity. Similarly, the harvesting in the case of forest crop is not a single operation but it includes intermediate fellings in the form of thinnings over a greater part of the life of the forest crop. The forestry is an investment in which the annual interest (increment) cannot be separated from the capital i.e., the growing stock. It is, therefore, necessary to find out a method by which the interest can be distinguished from the capital, so that only the former is removed in fellings as is done in the case of businessman's bank account. This type of method is called the management of forest on the basis of the sustained yield.

Forest Management

It is a fact that the less exploitation will amount to sacrifice of wealth at hand, whereas to exploit more will amount to bankruptcy. There are various problems connected with the forest management over the large forest areas of different types which require solution. It will be clear that in such areas the proper treatment of individual forest crops can only be ensured by drawing a scheme to be implemented in number of years in which all the problems related to forest management are dealt with in adequate details. In addition to the problems relating to the silviculture and yield regulations, other matters such as providing for right holders. fire protection, construction and maintenance of lines of communications and other works connected with the extraction of forest produce have to be dealt with in a written scheme which is commonly known as " Working Plan ".

Role of Working Plans

The Working Plan, as indicated by its name itself, is a document prescribing the time-table and the details of forest operations for managing the forest in accordance with the wishes of the Government. It is meant to carry out forest management in an efficient manner. It consists of prescriptions for a whole " rotation " or " felling cycle " but is liable for revision after suitable intervals in view of changed conditions of the forests or demand for forest produce. It indicates not only the quantity of each type of forest produce which shall be regularly cut or extracted but also the location from where to cut or extract and also where to regenerate. It further deals with the protection and improvement of the crop by " cultural and tending operations ".

Regeneration of Forests

In the beginning of this century, simple Working Plans were prepared for almost all important accessible forests on which there was demand. The main difficulty experienced then was that these forests had not received the desired treatment in the past. Since the knowledge of the characteristic of various species was very limited, the prescriptions in all these Working Plans were therefore necessarily simple i.e. on the lines of improvement fellings. By experience gained on working of these forests as per these Working Plans in due course of time, some knowledge about silvicultural requirements of these forests was gained. The facilities of exploitation were improved and the demand for the forest produce has considerably increased. The result

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of experiments conducted for establishing regeneration of various species particularly teak were known to some extent and techniques for artificial as well as natural regeneration of forest crops were developed. All these factors were taken into consideration in preparation of the subsequent Working Plans drawn up or revised between 1925-35. Since these Working Plans were revised after a revised detailed study of the forests and also taking into consideration the up-to-date developments and research made in Indian forestry, the prescriptions made therein were more precise and elaborate.

Deteriorating Conditions of Forests

In early thirties on account of the world-wide financial depression, although the implementation of the prescriptions was limited to the availability of the funds, these plans brought the management of forests on a somewhat sound footing. But during the Second World War, large quantities of forest produce were required for the purpose of defence which resulted in departmental exploitation in addition to the despatch work to meet the war demand irrespective of the cost and silvicultural principles. The condition of the forest naturally deteriorated because the cultural operations could not be attended to at the proper time for want of sufficient staff and moreover forests were felled beyond the prescribed limits. In short, the years of conservation of forests were wasted in no time, which resulted into diminishing of the value of increment of forests.

Position after Independence

The position however changed after independence i.e. from 1948 and the preparation of Working Plans and their implementation strictly as per rules, started. The Working Plans revised or newly prepared during these periods have taken into account the advances that have taken place in the industries as well as in the silvicultural techniques. Most of these Working Plans now prescribe measures for the regeneration and exploitation of the various other species besides teak which have come into prominance. The prescriptions regarding cultural and tending operations are also more reliable.

Standardised Pattern of the Working Plan

The pattern on which a Working Plan is presented is standardised. It is written in two parts. Part I deals with the facts on which the proposals for future management are based, and Part II deals with the prescriptions for future management. They are accompanied with the relevent appendices which form Volume II of the Plan. Part I describes in brief the tract dealt with, the topography, climate, geology, soil, and similar other factors, which govern the forest growth, the type and ecological status of vegetation, the past systems of management and their effects on the forest. The statistical details indicating the composition and distribution of various species and the rate of growth of valuable species, find their rightful place in Part I. In addition to the above information, other details such as rights and concessions, customs of people of the tract, administrative set-up etc., are also included in Part I of the Working Plans, as these items have a bearing on the future management. Part II lays down the general and immediate objects of management and prescribes in detail the future management. According to the systems of working, the forests are divided into different Working Circles. The prescriptions generally include the silvicultural system adopted, the method of yield regulation the rotation or felling cycle for the crop, the method of executing fellings, the mode of regeneration, the cultural operations and the tending operations. They also include other regulations such as closure to grazing, fire protection, etc. The programme of works prescribed every year is indicated in tabular forms given in appendices in Volume II.

Preparation of Working Plans

During the course of preparation of the Working Plans, maps are also prepared showing the details of management such as the type and nature of the growing stock, annual area to be cut, i.e., coupe, felling series etc. No Working Plan is complete without the management map. It is not enough to prepare a Working Plan without ensuring implementation of the prescriptions of the plan. For this purpose each Working Plan prescribes a series of forms, known as the control forms, to be maintained by the D. F. Os. to ensure that the prescriptions are properly implemented. The type of forms varies with the nature of the Working Plan prescription but they are more or less on standard lines. These forms are filled in by the territorial D. F. Os., annually after completion of the forest year and subsequently scrutinized by the Divisional Forest Officer. No deviation in the prescriptions of the Working Plan is permitted without the proper sanction from the Chief Conservator of Forests, or the Conservator of Forests, Working Plans Circle, as the case may be.

Working Plan is Responsible for Forest Management

From the foregoing, it is evident that the Working Plan is a highly technical document. The implementa-

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of the prescriptions of the rests largely with the territorial ministrative staff. It is, therefore, ential that the staff entrusted with implementation of the Working prescriptions should also be quately trained in forestry. In rt the Working Plan is responsible the welfare and development of ests.

parate Working Plan Circle

In Maharashtra, with the creation a separate Working Plan Circle der the Conservator of Forests the year 1962, the work of prepara- n and revision of Working Plans Schemes have been taken up in right earnest and considerable ogress has been attained in the important work. Details of working Plans have already been drawn up for important forests of the State. During the last decade, large areas of the earstwhile private forests have come under State ownership. Provisional Working Schemes have been drawn up for these forests also. At present, 42,000 sq. kms. of the forests are being worked as per regularly drawn up, Working Plans or Working Schemes.

The work of revision of the old Working Plans and the preparation of the new plans and schemes for the rest of the area is entrusted to 4 permanent Working Plan Divisions of which Headquarters are located at Poona. Nasik, Nagpur and Chandrapur and 4 Special Divisions the headquarters of which are at Pen, Dhulia, Dahanu and Chandrapur and one special Working Plan Sub-Dvision, Repanpalli at Chandrapur under the guidance and control of the Conservator of Forests, Working Plans at Poona.

The Working Plans and Schemes are prepared as per instructions given in the Bombay Working Plans Code and the forests Manuals. A five-year schedule for the revision and preparation of Working Plans and Schemes is drawn up and is followed. Preparation or revision of a Working Plan covering about 600 sq. miles of Forests normally takes about 2 to 3 years. ● ● ●

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ntinued from page 20)

The Aga Khan Palace

gave it up in a mood of severe f introspection : " Where do I nd ? Do I represent that *ahimsa* own person ? If I do, then ed and hatred that now poison atmosphere should dissolve."

Gandhiji had himself protested against his incarceration in such an expensive place as the Aga Khan Palace which he considered wholly unnecessary and asked Government that he and his companions be removed to any regular prison Government might choose.

But Destiny had willed it otherwise. The Aga Khan Palace was to become consecrated ground and a place of pilgrimage to the nation.

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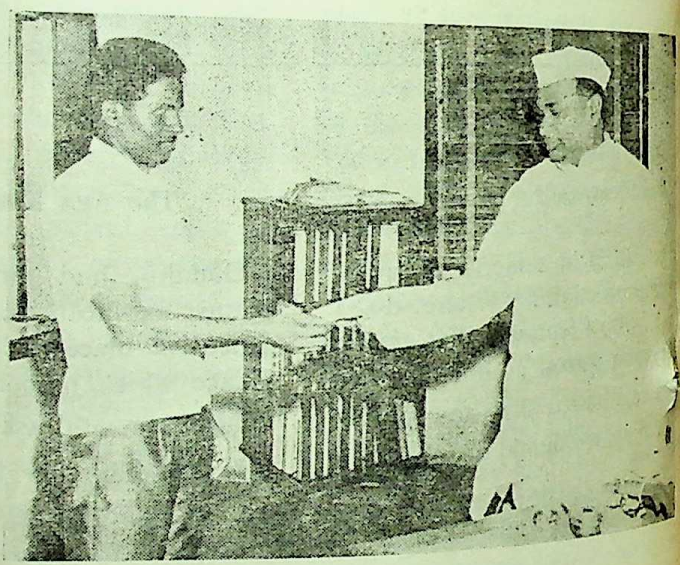
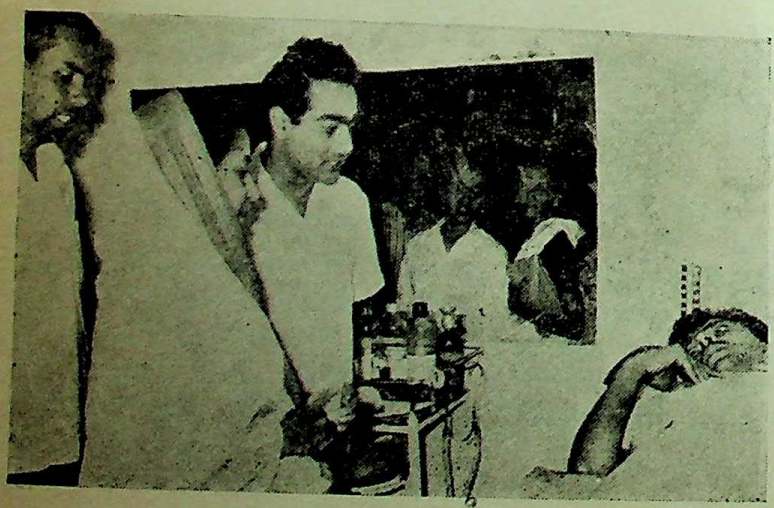
On the occasion of the Shiv Jayanti, a diamond jubilee rally of the Akhil Bharatiya Maratha Shikshan Parishad was held at Shivaji Park, Bombay, on April 18, which was attended by the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan. Picture shows Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue and President of the Parishad, addressing the gathering.



Shri Gangadhar Madhav Gurjar Jarikotkar winner of the 1st prize of the 'G' series of Maharashtra Lottery, is seen receiving a cheque for Rs. 2·50 lakhs from Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power. Shri Gurjar has donated Rs. 11,000 to the Lal Bahadur College at Dharmabad in Nanded district.



Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, is seen at the blood bank in the Haffkine Institute Stall of the 5th National Agriculture Fair at Mahim Causeway.

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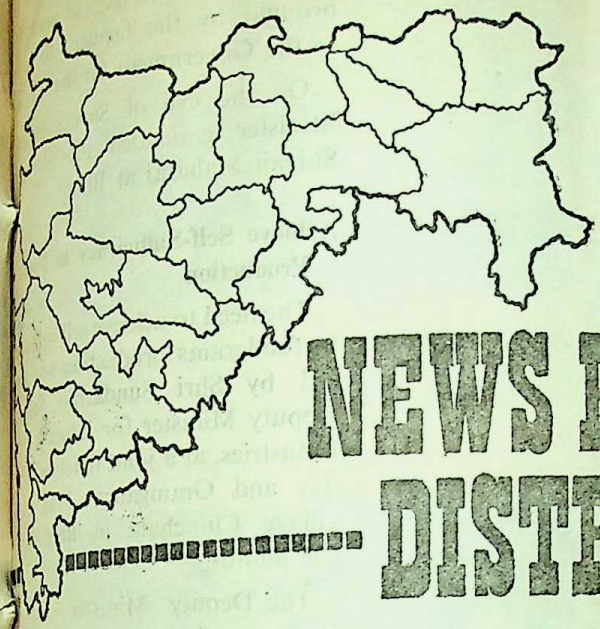


NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

ndhi Centenary Year Objective

PLEMENTATION of the Maharashtra Government's ndhi Centenary Year objective of plying pipe water to villages was g a pace in the State, said Shri B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural elopment, on April 20, while gurating Rs. 55 lakh Mulshi Water Supply Scheme at Paud Poona district. Shri Mamasaheb hal, M.L.A., presided over the ction.

The scheme, described as the gest in the Poona division and the of its size in Poona district, aged to supply pipe water to 47 villages by the end of the Gandhi Centenary Year. For the moment, three villages would be benefitted by the Scheme and 12 in the next month.

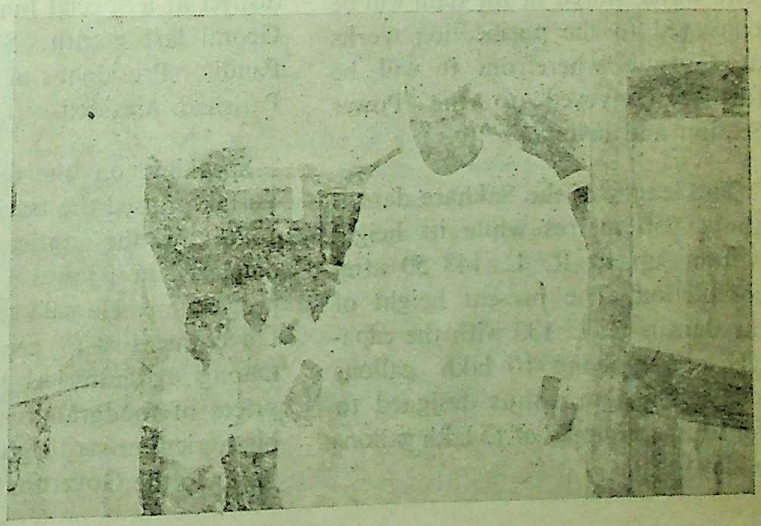
Shri Khedkar said that by the end of March this year, 173 pipe water supply schemes, costing Rs. 2·07 crores and covering 320 villages were completed in the State and 200 more villages would be covered under this scheme by the end of the Centenary Year. Under the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 10 crores had been made for water supply scheme, including digging of new wells and the repairs of the old ones in the rural areas. The Government had, so for, spent Rs. 3 crores on such schemes and a budgetary provision of Rs. 3·30 crores had been made for the year 1969-70, he added.

In Poona district, the Minister said, 402 new wells had been dug and 143 wells were repaired in 1968-69 and work on 461 wells including 105 new wells was in progress and it was expected to be completed during the Centenary Year, he added.

Water supply to Tarapur Power Station

The water supply scheme to meet the requirement of Tarapur Atomic Power Station was inaugurated formally on April 12, by Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development at the Purification Works Site at Govane in Thana district. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies presided over the function.

The scheme executed by the Maharashtra Government at a cost of Rs. 105 lakhs is having the capacity of supplying about 6 lakhs gallons of water daily to the power station and its staff colony. After completion of the dam at the proposed height, the scheme would be able to supply additional 3 lakhs gallons of water



Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, gurated an exhibition held at the Training Camp for ldren, on behalf of the Family and Child Welfare Scheme at Monsala.

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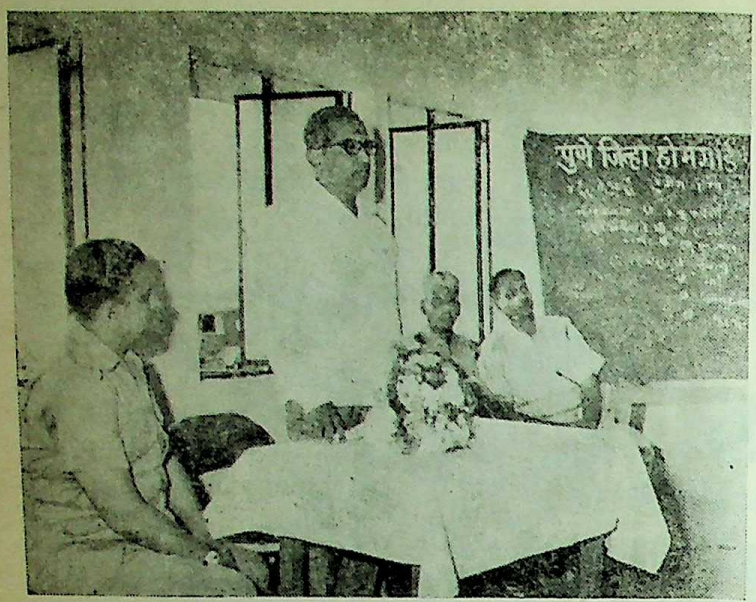

Shri Shankarrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Co-operation, is seen addressing on the occassion of the concluding function of the Training in Crop Protection, organised by the Home Guards, Poona district, on April 14.

per day to 11 villages viz. Govane, Dabhade, Khambale, Chinchani, Vire, Vangaon, Nawale, Dahisar, Vave, Kudas and Tarapur in Dahanu and Palghar talukas of Thana district. The water supply will be extended to 18 more villages afterwards. The cost of this scheme would be Rs. 36 lakhs.

The site of the dam is about 4 miles from Vangaon Railway Station of the Western Railway where the water of the West flowing nalla is stored near Sakhare village. The water stored in the dam will be conveyed to the purification works at Govane wherefrom it will be further conveyed to the Power Station and colony.

The length of the Sakhare dam is about 650 metres while its height will be up to R. L. 148·50 after completion. The present height of the dam is R. L. 133 with the capacity of supplying 10 lakh gallons a day. The dam is thus designed to for ultimate supply of 15 lakh gallons a day.

The scheme was almost completed in and water supply to power station was commissioned on Shiva Jayanti on April 29 last.

Bhir district awarded prize of Rs. 1 lakh

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Civil Supplies, awarded the prize of Rs. 1 lakh to Bhir district for its good performance in Jowar Procurement Programme. Shri Abraham, Collector of the district received the prize on behalf of the district at a special function held at Georai last month. Shri Sayajirao Pandit, President of Bhir Zilla Parishad, presided.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vartak praised the meritorious work done by the agriculturists and officials in jowar procurement programme. He said that it was the Government who created stability among agriculturists by fixing the prices of foodgrains and urged the big agriculturists to give the surplus jowar to the Government.

Four thousand bags of jowar were brought by the farmers to sell it to the Government on the occasion.

On the eve of Shivajayanti the Minister garlanded the statue of Shivaji Maharaj at Bhir.

Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Food Production

The need to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains production was stressed by Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries, at a joint function of levy day and Gramgaurav held at the village Chinchala in Bhir district last month.

The Deputy Minister said that in a predominently agricultural country like India, it was necessary to eliminate imports of foodgrains by producing more foodgrains with the use of modern agricultural methods..

Lottery prize winner donates Rs. 11,000 to College

Shri Gangadhar Madhavrao Gurjar Jarikotkar of Circle Dharmabad, district Nanded, who won the first prize of Rs. 2,50,000 in series G of the Maharashtra State Lottery has donated an amount of Rs. 11,000 to the Lal Bahadur Shastri College, Dharmabad.

The winner announced his decision while receiving the cheque for Rs. 2,50,000 at the hands of Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, on April 19.

Technical Team for Small Industries visits Parali

In order to give massive boost to industrialisation in Marathwada an intensive development campaign has been launched and accordingly the technical team of Small Industries Service Institute visited Parali in Bhir district on April 13. Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings

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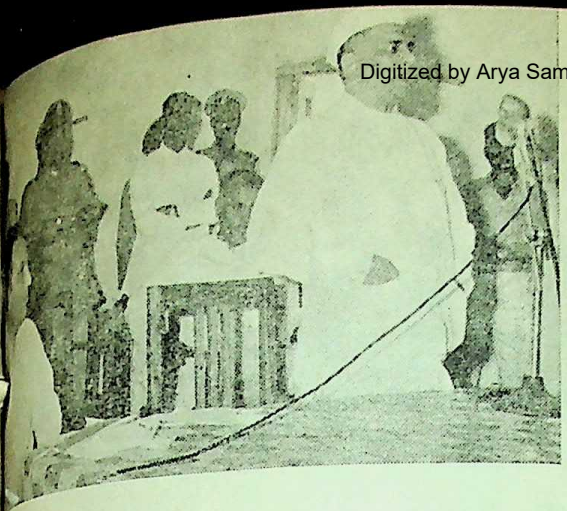
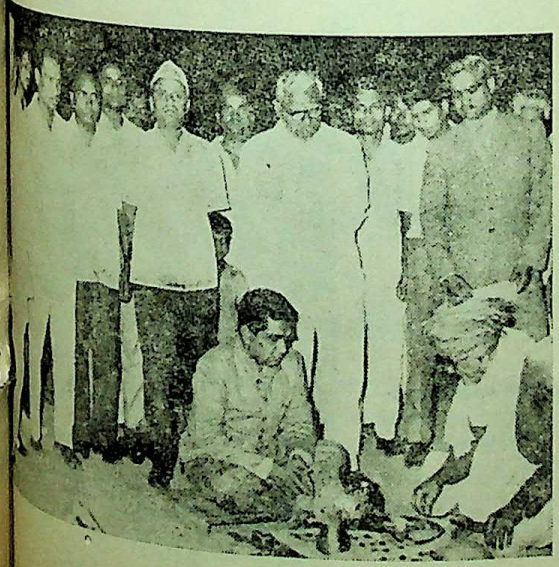


Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, addressing the first meeting of the Maharashtra State Prison Advisory Board, at Paithan, on April, 19. Seen in the picture at left is Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home.

The Shrirampur Taluka Gramgaurav Ceremony was recently held under the Chairmanship Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. Picture shows Shri Bharde taken in a procession on a bullock cart, accompanied by Shri Bhaskarrao Galande Patil, Chairman of the Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Shri Bhausaheb Hande, Chairman of the Education Committee and Shri Vasantrao Khadangle Sabhapati, during the gramgaurav celebrations.



Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, is seen performing Bhoomipujan at the place of the proposed building of the Nursing Home at Parbhani, on April 13. Also seen in the picture are (from L to R), president Zilla Parishad, Shri Goregaokar, President, Parbhani Municipality, Shri I. D. Deshmukh, and Shri Manjitrao Deshmukh, Collector. Shri Mohanbhai Patel, a welknown merchant has donated Rs. 25,000 for the Nursing Home.

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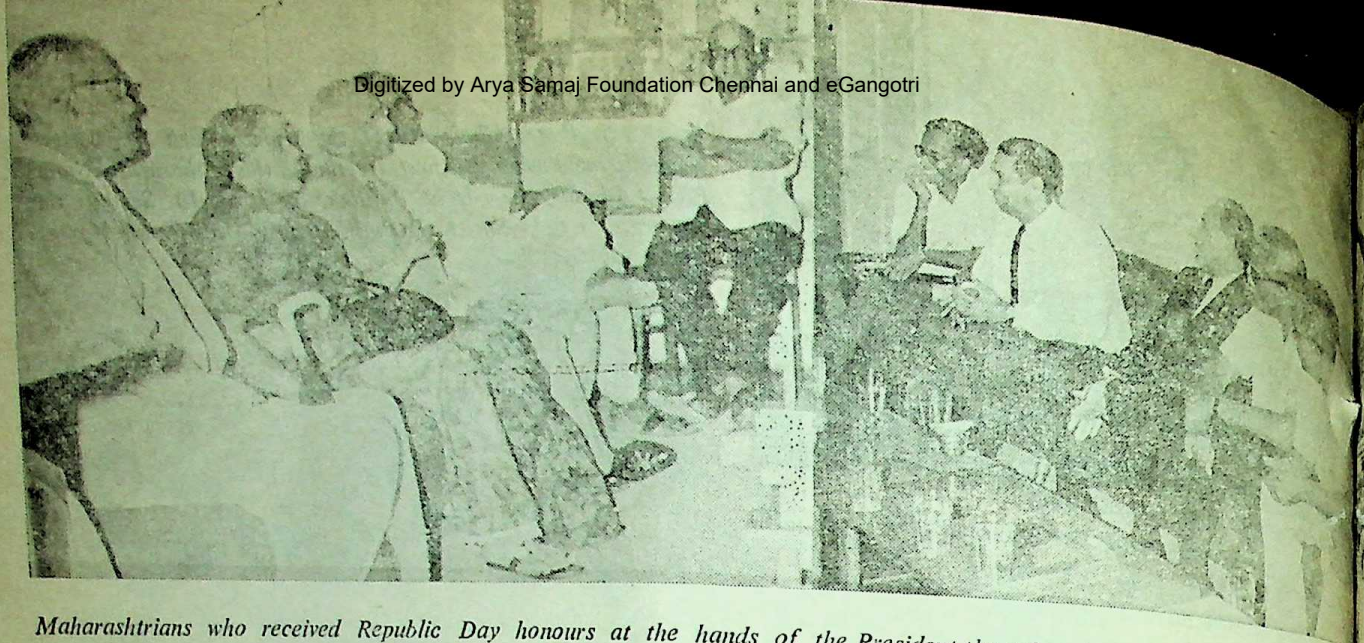
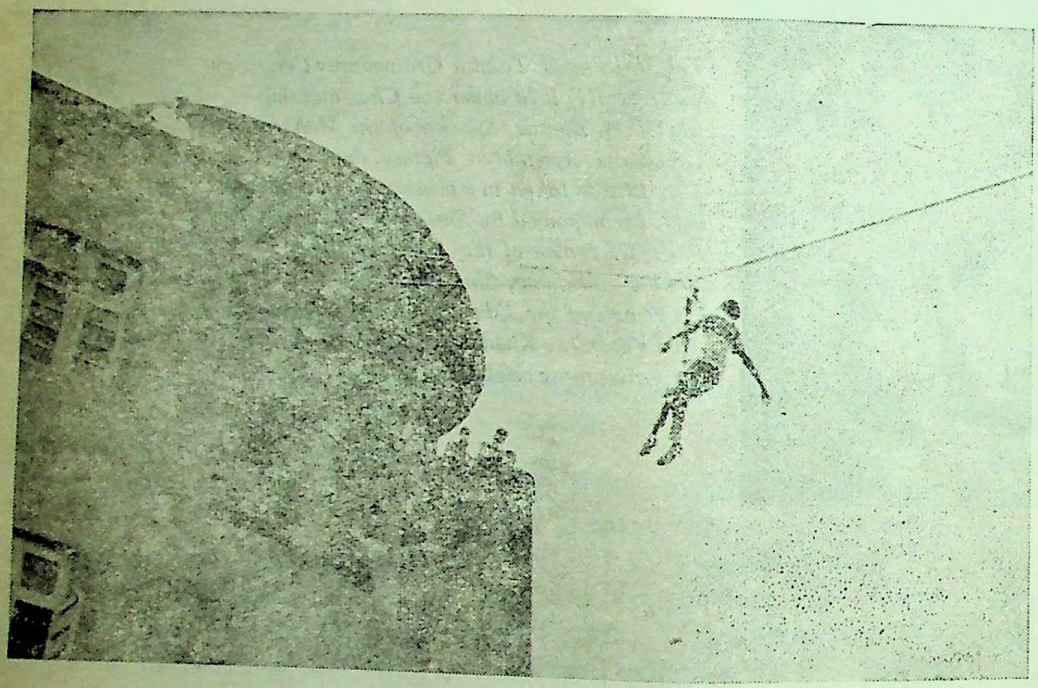


Maharashtrians who received Republic Day honours at the hands of the President the other day visited the Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi. Seen in the picture from left are Kavi Yashwant, Shri G. D. Madgulkar. Shri A. David. Shri Naval Tata is seen third from right.



The Civil Defence Organisation, Poona, gave a demonstration of rescue operations at Poona, on March 30.

★

Another picture of the demonstration of rescue operations.

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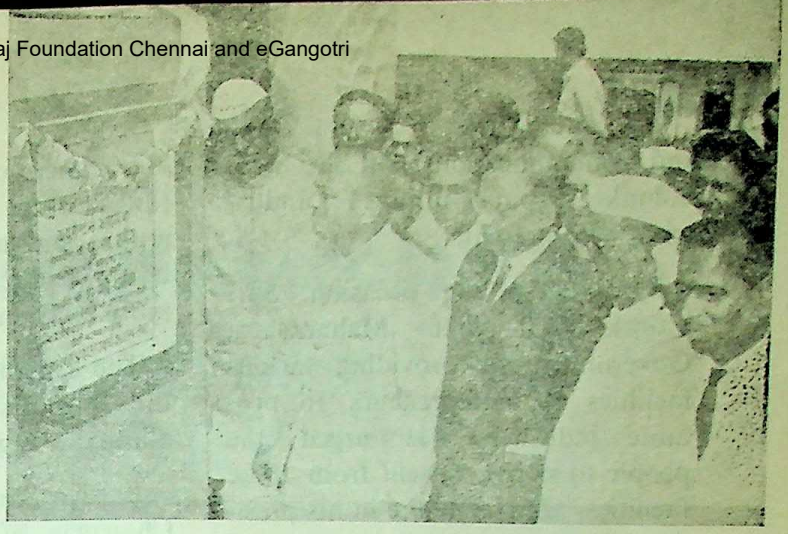
The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, unveiled the bust of Shri Gadge Maharaj installed in the premises of the Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya and Mahavidyalaya at Murtijapur in Akola district, on March 27.



Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, inaugurated the Sakhare Reservoir, 128 kms. from Thana, from which the Tarapur Atomic Power Station will get its water supply, on April 12. Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, is also seen in the picture.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Housing, inaugurated the [illegible]-tenement building of the Lokmanya Grihnirman Sahakari Samstha, at Thana, on April 6.

[illegible]griculturists and farm labourers in the Kaij Integrated [illegible] Block in Bhir district received milch Ajmeri sheep at the [illegible] L. S. Sunderrajan, Divisional Commissioner, on March [illegible]. In the picture are Shri Baburao Adaskar, Shri P. Abraham, [illegible] of Bhir, Shri M. R. Kher, Chief Executive Officer and [illegible]rao Sarnaik, Agricultural Development Officer.

Levy Day was observed at Selu in Parbhani district on March 3. In the picture, Shri Manjitrao Deshmukh, Collector of Parbhani, is seen inaugurating the Levy Day by weighing a bag of foodgrains.

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and Communications and Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Minister for Industries, were present.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vairale said that Maharashtra Government was providing various facilities to entrepreneurs to promote industries. He urged the people to derive benefit from these facilities. Shri Solunke in his presidential speech stressed the need of starting new industries in backward area. Earlier, Shri Annasaheb Gite, M.L.A., welcomed the Ministers.

Loans to Agriculturists

Loans amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs were distributed at the hands of Shri Sundarrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education and Industries at a function organised by the Land Development Bank at Ambajogai in Bhir district last month. Shri Rakhmaji Patil presided.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Solunke said that the co-operative movement in Maharashtra was in the forefront in the country and the State Government earnestly desired to keep this movement healthy. He further added that agriculture in Maharashtra was dependent on nature and hence, Government was trying its best to bring more and more land under irrigation.

The Deputy Minister hinted that the Bhir district was likely to be allotted a sugar factory.

Earlier, Shri Sonajirao Kshirsagar, Chairman of the Bank, while welcoming the guests, reviewed the progress of the bank. He said that during the last one year the Bank had distributed loans to the tune of Rs. one crore to the cultivators.

In his presidential address, Shri Rakhmaji Patil praised the working of the Bank.

Shri Bhagwanrao Lomte, President, Ambajogai Nagar Parishad also spoke on the occasion.

Shri Balasaheb Pande, Director of the Bank, proposed a vote of thanks.

Esso Bulk Asphalt Depot at Parali

Roads had to play an important role in socio-economic development and hence the State Government had embarked upon an ambi[illegible] road development progra[illegible] Though the State could not fulfi[illegible] growing demand it had [illegible] remarkable achievement in [illegible] direction. This was observed [illegible] Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister [illegible] Buildings and Communica[illegible] while inaugurating the Esso [illegible] Depot at Parali on April 13. [illegible] bulk asphalt depot is the first of [illegible] kind in Maharashtra.

Shri S. A. Solunke, Deputy Mi[illegible] ter for Industries, presided.

Training course of Civil Defence Organisation Commenced in Poona

A six day basic training co[illegible] conducted by the Civil Defe[illegible] Organisation, Poona was starte[illegible] the N. M. V. High School [illegible] April 21.

About 400 educated volun[illegible] participated in the course. [illegible] knowledge of basic principals [illegible] control and communications ser[illegible] of the Organisation was impo[illegible] during the course. Film sh[illegible] and lectures of experts were [illegible] arranged.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SMT. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, introduced the Maharashtra Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 1969, in the Assembly, on March 24.

Interim Budget

The Assembly voted Rs. 263·05 crores as advance on account of the estimated expenditure for the first four months of the financial year 1969-70. Earlier, a motion on the vote-on-account budget in this respect was moved by Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, on behalf of the Minister for Finance.

Development picture not clear

Participating in the discussion on the motion, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that the booklet presented along with the vote-on-account budget did not give a clear picture about the progress that had been made in the various schemes undertaken by the State. The planning should move from a lower to the higher level, Shri Dhulup said and added that the State Government was not in a position to launch certain urgent projects as it had to depend on the Central Government.

Like other States, Maharashtra Government should strongly press their demands with the Centre, otherwise there was a greater possibility of injustice being done to Maharashtra.

Shri E. P. Salve said that all regions should be equally developed and Adiwasi areas should not be neglected in that regard. These areas should be immediately taken up for development, he said.

Shri S. D. More said that the Government had not been able to put a check on the exploitation of the poor people and therefore economic planning had failed.

Shri K. B. Mhaske emphasised the need for giving more assistance to small agriculturists.

Shri R. K. Mhalgi said that some people were making a deliberate attempt to weaken the Central Government by taking advantage of differences between the Centre and the States. The Finance Minister should have avoided laying emphasis on such points of difference in his budget speech. The feeling that this country was one should be fostered, he observed.

Extend Green Revolution

Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the green revolution should not be limited to the banks of canals but it should be visible in the fields beyond which were under dry farming. The industries from the State were being shifted to other States. He called upon the Government to adopt aggressive policy in respect of industries also as in the case of agriculture.

Shri N. R. Gunjal stressed the need for paying more attention to agricultural development.

Shri S. K. Athalye said that there was a need for all to co-operate and participate in the development programme of the State.

Shri N. V. Ugle stressed the need for supplying more electricity to the rural areas.

Aggressive Policy in Agricultural Field

Replying to the debate, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, said that a clear picture about the progress made in various fields since 1956 would be placed before the House while presenting the budget after the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State was finalised.

The results of the aggressive policy adopted by the Government in the field of agricultural production were now visible, he said and added that the State was now capable of bringing 8 per cent of land under irrigation. Similarly, under the programme of cultivation of hybrid foodgrains, the area that would be covered, this year, would increase from 12·8 lakh hectares to 20 lakh hectares. Even then it was not possible to bring 26 per cent of land under irrigation and therefore dry farming was inevitable. Under these circumstances, hybrid seed programme was very useful, Shri Wankhede pointed out.

Concessions to Industrialists

Emphasising the need for aggressive industrial policy as in the case of agriculture, the Finance Minister said that for the last three or four years the Government had been implementing its policy of giving several concessions to industrialists and with that policy the process of dispersal of industries had begun. There was some set back to the

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...ersal of industries on account of ...ession last year.

...e not for weakening the Centre

...e relations between the Central ...ernment and constituent States ...been clearly defined in the Con-...tion, Shri Wankede said and ...d that it was the stand of the ...harashtra Government that the ...tre should become strong. The ...rence he had made in the budget ...ch about the injustice that was ...e to the State was not made with ...w to weakening the Centre, he ...ted out.

...ever, the House voted the interim ...get.

On March 25, Shri S. L. Peje, ...rman of the Assurances ...mittee, presented the 9th Report ...the Committee to the House. In the ...rt it is stated that out of the ... assurances given on behalf of ...Government, no replies were ...ved in respect of 23 assurances, ...assurances were fulfilled by the ...ernment, 7 were partially ful-...d and 12 assurances were not ...n into consideration.

...rmal Rise in Prices

...rashri R. K. Mhalgi, Hashu ...di, V. R. Kaldate, S. G. ..., Krishnachandra Bhoite, D. ...hajarshi and E. P. Salve moved ...ing attention motion regarding ...abnormal rise in the prices of ...t oil, ghee, sugar, spices, kero-...and other essential commodities ...Bombay City following the ...ation of the Central Budget ...the consequent hardships people ...to face on that account.

...ter's Reply

...response, Shri H. G. Vartak, ...ter for Food and Civil Supp-...made a statement, in which ...d that rise in the prices of ...and kerosene alone, out of the items mentioned in the calling attention notice, was expected following the presentation of the Central Budget and it was true that there was rise in the prices of these commodities sold in the open market. As the excise duty on kerosene had been increased by Rs. 7·89 per 200 litres, the per litre cost of kerosene had increased by 4 paise. The reason which had affected the price of sugar was the change made in the system of charging excise duty on it. Formerly, an excise duty of Rs. 28·50 was levied per bag of sugar but under the new system, an excise duty was levied on the cost of sugar, i.e. an excise duty of Rs. 23 was levied on sugar worth Rs. 100. As a result of this, the price of levy sugar had gone down by Rs. 2 approximately per quintal of sugar, but as the price of sugar sold in the open market was higher, the excise duty levied on that sugar was also higher.

But the sugar factories had borne part of the increased levy of excise duty instead of putting the entire burden on the consumers and therefore the price of sugar sold in the open market had not gone up in proportion to the increase in the excise duty. Moreover, the prices of sugar in the open market was falling day by day.

Shri Vartak told the House that it was true that the prices of sweet oil and ghee went up to some extent. But the rise in the prices of these commodities was due to short supply in the market. The rise in prices was unconnected with the budget. The State Government was making efforts to import soyabean or sunflower oil with a view to bringing down the prices of these commodities.

Incentives for Dispersal of Industries

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made the following statement in the House regarding the new scheme of incentives for dispersal of industries for balanced industrial growth :

It has been the constant endeavour of Government to attract large industrial projects to this State and to disperse those to the underdeveloped areas and secure a regional balance of industrial growth. The steps taken by the Government in this behalf include :

(1) Development of industrial areas and estates through the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and providing of developed plots and sheds at concessional rates to industrialists; (2) Providing under the State Government's programme for grant of loans to industries, loans at concessional rates for setting up industries in areas outside Bombay-Poona Complex; (3) Investment by Government in the industries in the underdeveloped areas of the State, by establishment of the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited; and (4) To grant a rebate in the electricity tariff for industries in the underdeveloped areas.

To encourage dispersal of industries a package of incentives was announced in September 1964. These incentives were as follows :

(1) Government extends support to the application for Industrial Licence; (2) Concessions are given in octroi duty and sales-tax and electricity tariff; (3) Government guarantees the repayment of loan raised for an industry; (4) Government subsidises the employer's contribution in the house building

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programme of employees; (5) Assistance is given in procuring building materials on loans; (6) Priority is given in Government stores purchase to the extent of 33 per cent. to industries in the underdeveloped areas; and (7) Assistance is given in technical training facilities.

Positive Step to Attract Industries

This Package Scheme of Incentives offered by the Government is a positive step taken for attracting industries in rural areas. Except for the electricity tariff, all incentives are given for a period of 13 years from the date of licence, or registration.

The present Package Scheme of Incentives was introduced in September 1964. Taking into account the experience of the last four years it appears that the industrialisation of the underdeveloped areas has not been achieved as expected. Government has, therefore, reconsidered that Scheme and has now formulated a revised Scheme of incentives incorporating the following substantial changes. The revised scheme is mainly as follows:—

Special Incentives to Backward Areas

I. Special Incentives to all new industrial units in the underdeveloped areas:

(1) So far these incentives were available to only 55 listed industries. Under the new scheme the incentives will be available to all types of new industries to be set up in the underdeveloped areas. All new industries in the private sector, co-operative sector or joint sector, to be set up in the under-developed areas will be entitled to the incentives available under the Scheme for a period of six years after the start of production. However, electricity tariff rebate, will, as at present, be available for a period of five years of production.

(2) Under the new scheme those units which have started production after 1st April 1968 and those which will start production hereafter will have to apply before 1st December 1970 to avail of incentives under the modified scheme. The incentives will however, be available only from the date the modified scheme comes into force.

(3) As provided in the scheme, units which are set up in the under-developed areas can avail of a part of the finance as loan from the State Government. Units set up under this scheme can get interest free loans to the extent of the sales tax paid by them or part thereof (subject to limits mentioned below) on the raw material purchased by them and the finished goods produced by them, during the first six years of production. The quantum of the loan in any one year will be subject to a maximum of 8 per cent. of the gross fixed assets created in the under-developed areas by the new units. The loan is repayable after 18 years in three annual instalments. For purposes of repayment the loan will be subordinated to equity.

(4) If the units which are availing of the present incentives, desire to avail of the new incentives, they must apply to Government accordingly before 1st December 1970.

(5) Under the Package Scheme of Incentives as it existed till now, units set up in the Bombay-Thana-Khopoli-Poona-Pimpri-Chinchwad area were not eligible for incentives. Under the modified scheme units in that area as also in the Panvel area will not be eligible for the incentives.

(6) The modified scheme will for the present be in force till 1st April, 1972.

Further Encouragement

II. Besides this, to encourage the existent units in developed areas of Bombay-Thana-Poona to set up units in under-developed areas Government has now formulated the following scheme of incentives. This scheme is expected to exert substantial inducement to industrialists in the developed areas to set up units in under-developed areas:—

Those units with Central State Sales Tax liability of more than Rs. 3 lakhs per year, will be entitled to a "refund" of a part of Sales Tax paid by them as loan from the Government provided that—

(*a*) The units must invest the amount in the under-developed areas within the next three years; (*b*) The such "refund" is restricted to 25 per cent. of the fixed assets created in the under-developed areas; (*c*) The units which will be started in the under developed areas with incentives under this part of the scheme will not be eligible for the incentive regarding Sales Tax mentioned in para. I (3) above; (*d*) The tax "refund" will not be a direct refund from the State Government to the units, but will be made available in the shape of a long-term interest free loan. This loan will be repayable in three annual instalments starting from the end of the 18th year. The repayment of this loan will be subordinated to the equity of the investing company; (*e*) Other benefits under the Package Scheme of Incentives as introduced by the Government decision on 24th September 1964 will accrue as at present excepting the benefit regarding Sales Tax, to industries set up under this scheme. These benefits (excepting the benefit regarding Sales-Tax) will be available for a period of 6 years after the start of production but concession in the electricity tariff will however, be available for a period of five years only after the start of production; (*f*) The existent industries in the

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OM) will be eligible to avail of
ives under this scheme; (g) For
oses of finalising the scheme the
ralists are entitled to take
account the sales-tax payable in
1970 and 1971; (h) The existent
s in the under-developed areas
h have a Central and State
-tax liability of more than
1 lakh per year are eligible to
l of their sales tax as loan
clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d)
e.

he above Incentives Schemes will
ther be operated by Govern-
through the State Industrial
Investment Corporation of
rashtra Limited.

r Shortage in Summer

ter, Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate,
P. Kapgate and L. B. Mankar
a discussion on the acute
shortage felt all over Maha-
ra in summer on account of
cient rains and steps taken by
vernment in this regard.

ating the discussion, Shri V. R.
te said that water shortage
m had cropped up in Miraj,
and some villages from Barshi
since the end of February
He called upon the Government
e in hand the programme of
supply this summer as a
important programme. He
ted the Government to con-
a well in every village
would be open for everyone.
R. K. Mhalgi said that if
in the Warvan dam near
ala was diverted in the Indra-
River, some villages in the
region would be benefited
the summer. He suggested

that tankers should be pressed into service to provide water supply to such villages which were suffering from acute water shortage problem.

Shri K. M. Patil suggested that wells should be sunk deep.

Shri B. K. Deshmukh suggested that small bandharas should be constructed to store rain water and similarly sources of water supply in the hilly tracts should be explored.

Shri B. D. Killedar said lot of time and energy of women was wasted in bringing water from distant places. He suggested that every well in the village should be provided with a pumping set.

Shri B. G. Patil said that boring rates charged to agriculturists should be reasonable and nalla bandhara schemes should be implemented.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that this year's expenditure of Rs. 3 crores on the scheme of piped and well water supply was inadequate in the context of the proposed schemes estimated to cost Rs. 60 crores for piped water supply schemes and Rs. 15 crores for well water supply schemes.

Shri D. A. Nikam said that adequate powers should be delegated at the lower level of the administration to include those villages which were not on the water map for taking up water supply schemes.

Steps taken by Government

Replying to the discussion, Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, said that Government had issued orders to grampanchayats to supply water to villages where there was water shortage by hiring bullock carts immediately. There was water shortage in the State on account of failure of rains in the last few years, Shri Khedkar said and added that Government had issued immediate orders to Revenue and Rural Development officials to take necessary steps. The work of sinking nearly 9,000 wells was in progress and air compressor and boring machines were being used for this work. Shri Khedkar said that additional grants were being sanctioned for the water supply schemes. He pointed out that a provision of Rs. 1·48 crores was made in 1966-67, Rs. 1·66 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 3 crores in 1968-69. The amount would be increased in the Fourth Plan period, he said.

Bills Introduced

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, introduced the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, introduced the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Bill to Protect Unprotected Labour Discussed

Later, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, moved the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Worker (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1968 for the consideration of the House.

Moving the Bill, Shri Tidke said that the Joint Select Committee to which the Bill was referred had given its unanimous report after deliberate consideration and the amended Bill was being placed before the House for consideration. Shri Tidke said that in the course of last 87 years, this was the first Bill which sought to give protection to a very big class of unprotected Labour.

Sarvashri V. R. Kaldate, Hashu Adwani, L. P. Shah, B. K. Deshmukh, E. P. Salve, Krishna Desai, Y. R. Deogade, Dr. R. B. Chaudhari and K. R. Bhoite participated in the discussion on the Bill.

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The House, later, took up the clause-by-clause reading of the Bill.

On March 26, Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, presented the ninth report of the committee to the House.

32 Villages in Dangs

Later, Shri F. M. Pinto moved a calling attention motion in respect of the 32 villages in Dangs claimed by the Maharashtra Government from the Gujarat Government with a view to knowing that Government's reaction to the claim and Maharashtra Government's policy in regard to it.

No Border Dispute with Gujarat

In response, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, made a statement in the House, in which he said that there was no border dispute between Maharashtra and Gujarat at the State level. The former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Y. B. Chavan, had made it clear that there was no dispute between Maharashtra and Gujarat on the question of Dangs and the issue of Dangs had been completely settled in a spirit of understanding on the principles of " give and take ". It was not the policy of Maharashtra Government to take up the border question again. The work of demarcating the boundary of the two States was being done by the concerned departments and there was some difference of opinion as to where lay the boundary line according to the available maps. The statement made by the Revenue Minister of Gujarat, to which Shri Naik said that his attention had been drawn, might be in the context of these differences and enquiries were being made with the Gujarat Government in this connection. But, it was possible to solve the minor differences by scrutinising the maps and through negotitations while actually deciding the boundary. It would not be proper to enlarge these differences into a border dispute and raise a new controversy, Shri Naik observed.

Municipal By-election Episode

Sarvashri V. R Kaldate, Dr. D. N. Samant and V. G. Prabhugaonkar moved a calling attention motion in connection with the police raid on the office of the Jan Sangh in Bombay on the day of Municipal Election i.e. on March 20 and the improper activities that came to light as a result of the raid and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.

Chief Minister's Statement

In response, Chief Minister V. P. Naik told the House in a detailed statement that on the day of the by-election, one Shri Ramniklal Gopalji Kansara, a voter, lodged a complaint with the Princess Street Police Station that a worker of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh approached him and showed his willingness to wipe out the indelible mark on his (voter's) finger so that he could exercise his vote again. The complainant stated that he had verified the truth after going to the Jan Sangh office in Kalbadevi and a Jan Sangh worker had wiped out the indelible mark with the help of some chemical. Later, the police went to the Jan Sangh's Office at Kalbadevi along with the complainant and took possession of a bottle containing some chemical and other equipments.

The Chief Minister told the House that a case had been registered under the Indian Penal Code and investigation was in progress. He added that nobody had been so far arrested.

Restrictions on Powerlooms Discussed

Shri Nihal Ahmed raised a discussion in connection with the restrictions put on the powerlooms to weave coloured sarees as a result of which over a lakh of workers were facing unemployment and consequent discontent among the weavers and the need for the Government to pay immediate attention to the problem.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Nihal Ahmed said that in Maharashtra there were over a lakh of powerlooms on which depended nearly a lakh of persons for their employment and they were facing unemployment problem. The Government was neglecting the problem. He said that the actual figure about the number of handlooms in Maharashtra was not available he said and pointed out that the handlooms alone would not be able to meet the demand for colour sarees and consequently the coloured sarees produced on powerlooms in other States which had not put such restrictions would be sold in Maharashtra. The State Government should use its good offices with the Union Government to remove the ban on powerlooms.

Shri Gulam Mohamed Banatwala said that handlooms could not produce coloured sarees of the same quality as produced by the powerlooms. Therefore acute shortage of coloured sarees would be felt. If the powerlooms were allowed to produce only white cloth the production of such cloth would exceed the demand and therefore its price would fall.

Dr. R. B. Chaudhari said that Maharashtra had 70 per cent of the powerlooms in the country and therefore the State Government should press the Centre to lift the ban on powerlooms. He also suggested that the additional excise duty levied on powerloom cloth should be done away with.

Shri P. D. Patil said the ban was not in consonance with their ideal of

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...ing agro-industrial pattern ...y.

... Hashu Adwani emphasised ...d for giving equal encourage- ... to both powerloom and ...oom industries.

... Gulabrao Ganacharya said ... cloth produced on handlooms ... be purchased by the Govern- ... but coloured sarees should be ...ced on the powerlooms.

... Y. R. Deogade said that ...ties faced by the powerloom ...ry were not being taken into ...eration while giving protection ... handloom industry.

Will Assist Powerloom Industry

...plying to the debate, Shri R. A. ... Minister for Industries, said ... the State Government could ... stop the enforcement of the ...m Government's orders banning ...ction of coloured sarees on ...rlooms. Powerlooms would ... remain idle because of the ban, ... Patil said and added that efforts ...ld be made in Delhi only to ...d the date of enforcement of ... orders in the three centres, ...ly Burhanpur, Jabalpur and ...gaon, as suggested by the ... Mehta Committee.

... Industries Minister stated ... the Central Government ap- ...ed the Asoka Mehta Committee ... January 8, 1963 and the com- ...e submitted its report recom- ...ding as to what should be the ...ns of the handloom and ...e industry with the powerloom ...ry, in June 1964. The report ... discussed and from various ...rs it was generally stated ... the report was favourable to ...loom industry and therefore it ...ld be implemented. The Cen- ... Government issued orders, on ...2.1966, banning production of ...ed sarees on powerlooms. ... State Government had asked the people in the industry to abide by the orders. The Minister told the House that in the opinion of the State Government the powerloom industry was an important industry of the State. The Government would assist the industry in every way to overcome the difficulties that it was facing on account of the ban on production of coloured sarees. If the powerloom owners formed co-operative societies and produced other cloth the State Government would give necessary assistance to the societies.

Bills Introduced

Later, the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1969 the Maharashtra (Vidarbha Region) Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1969 ; and the Maharashtra Sale of Trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Bill, 1969 ; were introduced in the House.

Labour Protection Bill Passed

The Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1968 was passed by the House after clause by clause reading and as amended by the House.

Discussion on Power Cut

Shri R. K. Mhalgi raised a short discussion on the power cut. Initiating the discussion, Shri Mhalgi said that the Government had not properly explained as to whether its decision on power cut was proper or not. The Government should clarify as to from what date the power supply from Mysore and the Tarapur would be available, he said and called upon the Government to reconsider the question of relaxing the restrictions on the domestic power consumption.

Shri G. A. Deshmukh said that agriculturists from Sholapur district were put to hardships on account of the State Electricity Board's policy of disconnecting power supply to that district.

Shri Hashu Advani said that Government should take into consideration the adverse effects of the power cut on Industrial production and the workers.

Shri Shyamkant More called upon the Government to relax the restrictions on domestic power consumption.

Power Cut was Inevitable

Replying to the discussion, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries told the House that the power cut was inevitabe, but while enforcing the power cut the Government had taken care to ensure that the people were inconvenienced to a minimum possible extent. The level of the water in the lake from which Tatas drew their water for power production as well as that in Shiv Sagar was low in June-July last year. Therefore, a situation arose in which the production of electricity was expected to be less than the normal necessitating restrictions on power consumption.

Shri Patil said that the Chief Minister of Maharasltra had called a meeting of those connected with electricity and a committee representing various interests was appointed in that meeting. After considering the problem thoroughly and consulting the experts, it suggested an estimated power cut of 16 per cent after taking into consideration the power that would be available from various sources like Koyna, M. P., Mysore, Tarapur and Igatpuri. The power cut was enforced from November 1968. Concessions to some extent were given to export-oriented industries and such industries in which continuous process was

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involved. Recently, further concessions had been given. No restrictions were actually put on domestic power consumption but care was taken to ensure that the domestic consumption did not exceed the earlier limit. Later, there was a demand that the power cut could not be applied to industries and workers. The power cut on domestic consumption was put later only when it was realised that electricity would not be available as per the estimates. But when electric power was available from Madhya Pradesh, the domestic power cut of 20 per cent was reduced to 10 per cent.

Efforts Made to Procure Power

Shri Patil said that efforts were being made to procure power supply from Madhya Pradesh and Sharavati (Mysore) right from the beginning. He said the State Government had given Re. 1 crore in advance for the inter-State link although this amount would be made available by the Union Government. The work on inter-State link had almost been completed and the State Government was endeavouring to get the power supply as early as possible. Referring to the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, the Minister said that on account of some technical difficulties, the power supply could not be made available from October 1968 as expected. It was expected that electricity would be produced on experimental basis at Tarapur in May 1969 and the actual power supply would commence from July 1969. Efforts were being made to advance these dates taking into consideration the needs of Maharashtra State.

No Power Restrictions on Hostels, Libraries

The Industries Minister told the House that there were no power cut restrictions on students' hostels and libraries so also the agricultural pumping sets. If it was found that the power supply from Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Madhya Pradesh was satisfactory, the Government would certainly reconsider the question of withdrawing the power cut restrictions on domestic consumption.

Attack on School Teacher

Sarvashri R. K. Mhalgi, Hashu Advani, E. P. Salve and V. R. Kaldate moved a calling attention motion in connection with the attack made on Kumari Shalinibai Pande, a primary school teacher from Taklimia in Rahuri Taluka, in the first week of March by forcibly entering her house and consequent atmosphare of terror amongst the female employees and the steps taken by the State Government in that connection.

In response, Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Electricity and Agriculture, read the statement of the Chief Minister.

In the statement, it was stated that Kum. Shalinibai Pande, a primary school teacher under Zilla Parishad, at Taklimia in Rahuri Taluka, who was returning home on the evening of March 1, 1969 after school hours, noticed that Kum. Bhoge and Kum. Jadhav were quarrelling on a public road. She intervened and separated the two girls. But Kum. Bhoge spoke insultingly to Kum. Pande who thereupon told her that the matter would be reported to her class teacher or the headmaster. Later, Kum. Bhoge went home and complained against Kum. Pande to her grandmother. Then, Smt. Manikarnikabai Devram Karpe, Smt. Sushilabai Ramrao Shinde, Shri Prakash Devram Karpe and Smt. Gajarabai Vithal Kadam, all belonging to her family, entered the residence of Kum. Pande and beat her with chappals and fists blows. Because of the beating Kum. Pande had scratches and swelling on her body. On the same night, at 11-15 p.m., medical treatment was given to her. As an out door patient, she took treatment for six days. At 11 p.m. on March 1, 1969, Kum. Pande lodged a police complaint about the incident at the Rahuri Police Station. The complaint was treated as non-cognisable offence by the Police Officer and she was asked to seek justice in a proper court.

After the D. S. P., Ahmednagar received the complaint of Shri Shirang K. Pande, father of Kum. Pande, the Circle Police Inspector, Sangamner, registered a complaint of Kum. Pande on March 21, 1969. As it was noticed that the offence was cognisable from the details of the case the offence was registered under the clauses of the Indian Penal Code at the Rahuri Police Station. After preliminary investigation, Smt. Manikarnikabai Karpe and Shri Prakash Karpe were arrested on March 22 and Smt. Gajarabai Kadam and Smt. Sushilabai Shinde were arrested on March 25. The court released all the accused on bail and further investigation was in progress.

As the Police Havaldar Kathavate treated the offence as non-cognisable and there was consequent delay in carrying on the investigation, departmental enquiry was being conducted.

After taking into consideration the above facts, it would be seen that although there was delay on the part of the police initially, the action had been taken now.

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C. Demands More Grants
ary Education

bri Hashu Adwani and Kangate called the attention Minister for Education decision taken by the Municipal Corporation Board to close the of standard VII from next the consequent problem ission to other schools some 25,000 students and action proposed to be by the secondary school The members wanted the policy of the State ent in this respect.

r Explains Position

response, Shri P. G. Kher, for Urban Development, statement of the Minister ication.

the statement, he said that Bombay Municipal Corpora- had not officially informed the ment that they would down the classes of standard classes from standard V in the Municipal schools the next year. But Shri Trivedi, Chairman of the Committee of the Bombay al Corporation, while the budget estimates of oration for the year 1969- the House, had warned the ment, in his speech, that Government continued to its present policy of not con- the Corporation's request for grants, the Corporation be compelled to take a measure of either closing re-opening the classes standard V onwards.

ation's Demands

demands made by the Municipal Corporation follows: (*a*) The Bombay Municipal Corporation should be given a grant-in-aid equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure on primary education.

(*b*) As running of standards V to VII of primary schools was not the statutory responsibility of the Municipal Corporation, it should be given a special grant-in-aid; (*c*) the grant-in-aid for standards V to VII started by the Corporation should be given in accordance with the new grant-in-aid code; (*d*) The Bombay Municipal Corporation should be given a grant-in-aid equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by it on construction of primary school buildings.

The administration of primary education is carried on by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920 and the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888. The Act of 1920 is limited to only compulsory primary education. In Western Maharashtra Standards I to VII are considered to be primary education. The primary schools of the former district school boards and municipal boards are in existence from the past only. Taking into consideration the needs of the residents of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation started standards I to VII in their primary schools also and to this day the Corporation has been conducting the primary schools having standards I to VII.

Shroff Committee's Recommendations

The Government had appointed the Shroff Committee in 1949-50 to decide as to how much grant-in-aid should be given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the purpose of the primary education. The Committee had recommended that the Corporation should be given at the most a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Committee had not recommended that the Corporation should be given a special grant-in-aid for conducting schools from standards I to VII. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Committee and it started giving grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporation, from the year 1950-51 in accordance with it.

Grant Enhanced

Taking into consideration the extension of Municipal limits from time to time and the increased expenditure of the Corporation on primary education, the Government had increased the amount of grant-in-aid as follows :—

Year	Amount of Grant-in-Aid (Rs. in Lakhs)
1950–51 ...	25·00
1952–53 ..	30·50
1957–58 ..	35·00
1960–61 ..	48·00
1962–63 ..	53·00
1963–64 ..	62·50
1966–67 ..	71·50

Present Grants not Sufficient

It is not the opinion of Government that the grant-in-aid given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation is sufficient. The Poona and Sholapur Municipal Corporations are given a grant-in-aid of 50 per cent for compulsory primary education and $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for other primary education. The Nagpur Municipal Corporation is given a grant-in-aid of 50 per cent of its estimated expenditure. It is true that

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the Bombay Municipal Corporation is given comparatively lesser amount of grant-in-aid. The primary education programme of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has expanded and the expenditure thereon has also increased and the State Government was aware of it. The number of students in the primary schools increased from 6,33,609 in 1966-67 to 6,72,601 during the current year. In 1966-67, the Corporation's expenditure on primary education was of Rs. 6,02,76,412 and during the current year it was of Rs. 8,46,32,752.

Considering the expansion of the primary education and the increased expenditure on it, the Government does not consider that the Bombay Municipal Corporation's demand for additional grants-in-aid is unreasonable. The reasons why the Government could not increase the grants given to the Corporation are as follows :—

(1) The expansion of primary education in the rural areas and State Government's increasing responsibility of providing funds for the purpose ;

(2) Financial stringency ;

(3) The better financial position of the Bombay Municipal Corporation compared to other Local Bodies and Zilla Parishads.

Demand C : There are 582 classes of standards V to VII attached to secondary schools run by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. These classes are conducted in the buildings of secondary schools numbering 27. There are about 29,000 students in these schools. The number of students of standards V to VII in primary schools is approximately 1,41,028. The number of students in standards V to VII is included in this figure. The figures about students in each class are not available. If the number of students are equally divided, it can be considered that in the VII standard there are about 47,000 students. During the current year, possibly this number will increase. It is true that the Corporation is not given the grant-in-aid for the standard VII on the same scale as is given for the same standard conducted in the secondary schools of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. If the Corporation decides to close the standard VII from the academic year 1970 it is true that the secondary schools will have to give admission to about 47,000 students. There is little possibility of accommodating these 47,000 students in the existing secondary schools for want of space. In that case, the Government will have to give permission for opening new secondary schools and if that is done there will be additional financial burden on the Government.

Demand (D) : The Bombay Municipal Corporation is not given grant-in-aid separately on the basis of expenditure incurred by it on the construction of buildings for primary schools and it is not possible for the Government to give such grants on account of financial stringency. The other Municipalities and Zilla Parishads are also not given such grants by the Government at present. The Government had not been able to give primary school building grants even to Zilla Parishads from 1966-67 on account of financial stringency. The Government cannot grant the demand of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Consideration in Fourth Plan

The question as to whether any increase in the existing grants for primary education could be allowed or not to the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is under Government's consideration. The delegation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had called on the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on March 19, 1969 and the Chief Minister has given an assurance to the delegation on behalf of the Government that the demand of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be sympathetically considered. In accordance with the assurance, the question was under Government's consideration. The question of giving grant-in-aid for the standards V to VII attached to the secondary schools will also be then taken into consideration.

Privileges Committee's Report

Shri A. N. Namjoshi, chairman of the privileges committee, presented the report regarding the so called breach of privilege and disrespect to the House caused by the attack on Shri Y. R. Deogade, M. L. A., made by the students of Nagpur Medical College under the leadership of Shri A. M. Salpekar on July 13, 1968.

Discussion on Remand Homes

Later, Shri R. K. Mhalgi raised a short discussion on the Government's decision to close the beggars' homes and remand homes in Maharashtra State.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Mhalgi said that the Government should try to understand the difficulties of the remand homes. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 1·10 per boy which was being given by the Government was inadequate and the managements of remand homes had represented to the Government to increase the grant-in-aid. If the remand homes were closed, the delinquent children would be thrown out and that would not be conducive for the peace in society.

LOK RAJYA

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Homes should Not Be Closed

V. R. Kaldate said that were falling prey to icism and it was spreading gry and therefore an independ- Correctional Administration be established to eradicate That was the primary respon- of the Government. For Children's Guidance Clinics should be started. A broader from this angle should be Shri Kaldate said and that the remand homes not be closed.

W. A. Nayak said that stitutions should be set up ral areas to guide the child ants and perverse children same village to which they ed. If the institutions were far away from the villages organisation, the parents of would be inconvenienced.

Navnit Shah said that the ment's correctional pro- was very inadequate ed to the other nations in world. With the help of the social institutions and the the programme should be ed, he suggested.

F. M. Pinto said that if the tions were closed down, the of child dilinquents would

Hashu Adwani said that problems of child dilinquents neglected, the society would to face very bad conse- in future.

K. P. Patil said it would be proper to view these tions from the point of financial feasibility. There of scope for economic in many other fields, he

Shri Krishna Desai said that the children turned to commit offences on account of difficult economic conditions of their parents. He suggested that the Government should provide employment to poor children.

Minister states Government's Policy

Replying to the discussion, Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, said that it was not the policy of the State Government to close the remand homes. The Government was considering the question of increasing the per capita grants for the inmates of the remand homes.

Shri Bharaskar said the question of reforming the dilinquent children was a scientific one and it could not be solved merely by giving them a sympathetic treatment. In the opinion of the Government, a part of the expenditure on running these institutions should be borne by the institutions. It had been decided to introduce some improvements in order to increase the efficiency of the institutions. Institutions having 100 inmates employed 8 to 10 servants. It was not economic to employ many servants for an institution having 20 to 30 inmates. Therefore, it had been decided to unify some institutions but while doing so care would be taken to absorb the servants elsewhere instead of retrenching them, he said.

As regards beggars, Shri Bharaskar said that in Maharashtra there were many beggars from other States and when the question was taken up with the concerned States, some of the States had informed that they would bear the expenditure on the rehabilitation of beggars from their States and some had refused. He told the House that the Government had decided to construct a hospital at Ghaipatwadi at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs for leprosy patients.

Bills Passed

The House passed the Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1969 and the Maharashtra (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.

The House later on took up the Bombay Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969 for consideration.

Opposing the Bill, Shri V. R. Kaldate said that the expenditure on the tours of committees within or outside the State had increased in the course of last few years.

Shri Shyamkant More, who supported the Bill, said that these tours were study tours and added that they could get more information through study tours rather than studying the volumes or reports as while on study tours the members got an opportunity to actually see things for themselves and also discuss the subject with the concerned persons.

Shri S. K. Athalye, Shri W. A. Nayak and Shri Datta Samant, who participated in the discussion, opposed the Bill.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, while replying to the discussion on the Bill, said that the Bill had been brought before the House following the recommendation of the joint select committee to that effect. Later, the House passed the Bill.

The House also passed the Bombay and Madhya Pradesh Housing Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and the Maharashtra Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Slogans Raised in House

On March 23, as soon as the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, entered

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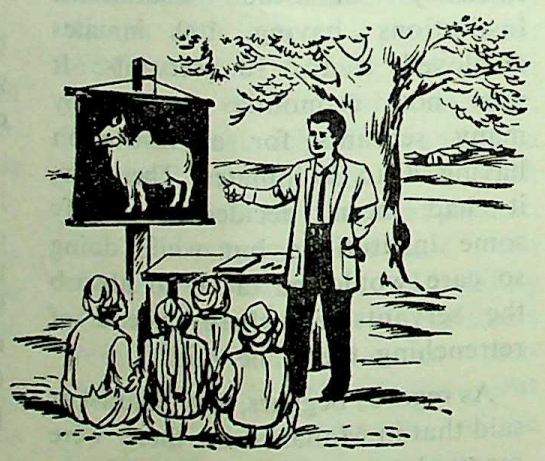
the House, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, held the floor and said that farmers and other citizens from the nook and corner of Maharashtra had come to Bombay City and joined the morcha in connection with the border dispute. He suggested that all of them present in the House should meet the morcha and try to understand their feelings. The Speaker told the Leader of the Opposition to make his statement after the question hour.

Speaker Adjourns House Twice

As soon as the Speaker gave his ruling the members of the Peasants and Workers Party started giving slogans. While the slogan shouting was going on the Speaker asked the concerned members whether they wanted to allow the proceedings of the House go on or not. As they started shouting slogans more loudly, the Speaker named the members of the Peasants and Workers Party and said that he would have to suspend their membership. As the slogan shouting continued, the Speaker adjourned the House for one hour.

When the House again met after one hour, the members of the Peasants and Workers Party again started giving slogans. Then the Speaker said that it appeared to him that some members did not wish that the House should proceed with its business but the majority of the members felt that the House should proceed with its business. The Speaker then said that he was adjourning the House up to 3-30 p. m. When the House met at 3-30 p. m., the P. W. P. members again raised slogans and tried to obstruct the proceedings of the House and therefore the Speaker adjourned the House till March 31.

(To be concluded in the next Issue)



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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Transport Operators

tion

March 24, Sarvashri Dr. Pandit, Uttamrao Patil, Datta me moved a calling attention in connection with the deci- of strike taken by The Bombay Transport Operators Fede- Ltd. on March 20, 1969, inconvenience caused to the engers and to the transport of and the attitude of the ernment towards the demands workers.

plying, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy ter for Home made a statement House. In his statement he that he had already discussed the representatives of the bay Lorry Owners' Association the aforesaid Federation, in ection with the control over upply and prices of tyres and plaints against police etc. and ficers concerned have taken ures as directed. Their other ands like abolishing the octroi lessening the tax on the port of goods, related to the cial position of the Govern- and it was necessary to think those demands carefully from point of view. He further told their demands have been thought sympathetically and would also carefully considered in future. ernment was of the opinion that was no necessity of strike and nstrations. The Federation on strike with thoughtful consi- tion as they had excluded the porters of vegetables, milk, etc. from the strike. The strike for a day only and as the venience caused was very little, no special measures were undertaken, he said.

Water Supply in Villages

Shri Tushar Pawar moved a resolution proposing a vote of thanks for the Governor's address in the Maharashtra Legislature. While moving the resolution he said that Maharashtra State was known as a deficit State in food production but due to the efforts of the Chief Minister, outstanding progress has been made and food production has actually increased by 15 per cent. The Government was doing its best to solve the problem of water supply. During the current Gandhi-Centenary Year the State has undertaken a big programme to make available the supply of drinking water in rural areas. Every village in the State was covered by the Co-operative movement.

Shri H. S. Barmukh supported the resolution and further suggested that the old chawls in Bombay should be repaired. Free education should be imparted by Government to girls, he added. He congratulated the Government on its decision to provide medical aid in rural areas.

Shri Uttamrao Patil said that Government should ensure that Governor's address would be fully in Marathi in future. There is no mention about textile industry in Governor's address, he said. Though the item of powerlooms was under Central Government, the State Government should not be indifferent to that, he added. Concluding he said that research on a greater scale should be made in connection with hybrid seeds.

Problem of Unemployment

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that 20 lakhs of people in the State were unemployed and there were more than forty lakhs of people whose income per day was less than 50 paise per head. The Agricultural labourers, Adivasis and Harijans were in a distressed condition. He further criticised that the people at large were not actually profited by the construction of dams.

Smt. Sevigne Athaide said that Marathi language was being imposed on the minority. This policy was quite improper, she added.

Shri S. L. Ogale said that efforts to be undertaken by the Government for solving the border dispute were not mentioned in the Governor's speech. Similarly nothing was mentioned in the Governor's address as to when the White Paper concerning Education would be implemented, he said. It was a matter of regret that drinking and gambling have become rampant during the Gandhi Centenary Year, he added.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya emphasised that the border dispute and the Krishna-Godavari Water dispute should be settled within some specific period and the Central Government should be informed to settle the matter finally.

There was no reference about unemployment and the problems of the political sufferers in the Governor's address, said Shri Maheshwar Thakur. He congratulated the Chief Minister on his giving promise to

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solve the problems of the political sufferers.

Shri K. V. Desai said that he was doubtful about the proper implementation of the White Paper concerning education.

Shri Bhausaheb Shirole spoke in connection with the recent riots in Bombay and expressed his regret saying that the political parties in India have censured the Maharashtrians without understanding their actual problems.

Shri H. S. Hatwar said that full salaries should be paid to the teachers regularly.

Shri N. B. Sapate said that he was doubtful about the implementation of White Paper regarding education. He further suggested that an Education Corporation should be established.

Maharashtra State Lottery

On March 25, Sarvashri Uttamrao Patil, V. G. Deshpande, Datta Tamhane and Madhav Limaye moved a calling attention notice in connection with the two Maharashtra State Lottery tickets, having the same number. The speeches of the Honourable members pertained to the growing suspicion in the minds of the people about the validity of the tickets and Government's reaction towards it.

Replying, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, made a statement in the House. In his statement he said that the agents appointed to sell lottery tickets were asked to examine their ticket-books very carefully. Due to some technical difficulty there was a possibility of the numbers being indistinct. For the same reason in rare cases the numbers might not be in a proper straight line. In case a number was not printed or the same number was printed twice on two tickets or if the number on the cover of the ticket-book was incorrect, the agent should bring it to the notice of the Pay and Accounts Officer, Bombay. Proper action would be taken by Government immediately, he said. The technical difficulty would remain for a short time only and Government was trying its best to remove it as early as possible. Concluding he said that if the agents would act according to the suggestions there would be no difficulty and no reason for the people to be suspicious about the lottery.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, made a statement revealing the plan which would give philip and special facilities for the development of industries in the undeveloped areas of the State.

Shri Madhavarao Limaye appreciated the efforts of the State Government in connection with food production. He further pointed out that shortage of crude-oil was felt by the agriculturists and that has hindered their progress of food production. State Government should take notice of it, he added.

Shri V. G. Deshpande said that till the time the State Government was not prepared to create a constituntional dead-lock, the border dispute would not be settled. Leaders were not paying attention to the problems of the people of the rural areas, he added.

Shri Narubhau Limaye, appreciating the Governor's address said that Harijans were not getting justice in the State and Government should be alive to that problem.

Constructive Work Needed

Dr. V. R. Pandit said that the State Government should gurder its loins during this Gandhi Centenary year to provide food, shelter and employment to the needy people. Opposite parties would also help this constructive work, he added.

Shri Vithalrao Hande said [illegible] Government should reveal [illegible] efforts it has made to bring do[illegible] the prices of the goods and arti[illegible] of daily use. He further criticis[illegible] the State Government and said [illegible] it has not adopted a policy [illegible] would once for all settle the Krish[illegible] Godavari Water dispute.

Shri Ishwar Bhosikar, Congratu[illegible] ting the Government for giv[illegible] various Kinds of aid to the ag[illegible] culturists, suggested that progres[illegible] efforts should be made for constru[illegible] tion of wells in rural areas.

Shri M. N. Anjikar said that th[illegible] was no reference about any p[illegible] concerning the development [illegible] Vidarbha, Marathawada and Ko[illegible] kan in the Governor's addre[illegible] Proper attention was not given to th[illegible] development of Vidarbha, he adde[illegible] He further said that the salaries o[illegible] teachers should be paid fro[illegible] Government Treasuries.

Shri Dadasaheb Rupawa[illegible] congratulated the Government on [illegible] achievement in food production a[illegible] further suggested that some pla[illegible] should be formulated for providi[illegible] work to the unemployed people [illegible] rural areas.

Shri L. R. Abad appreciate[illegible] agricultural and industrial policy o[illegible] the Government. Shri Bachhar[illegible] Vyas said that Government shou[illegible] try to make speedy industrial pro[illegible] gress in the State. He further com[illegible] plained that vigorous effects we[illegible] not made in connection with th[illegible] supply of electricity.

Replying to the discussion, Sh[illegible] V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, sa[illegible] that we were fortunate to hav[illegible] Dr. P. V. Cherian, as our Governo[illegible] who was a loving and most experi[illegible] enced person. Though Marathi wa[illegible] not his mother tongue, he respecte[illegible] the suggestion of the members o[illegible]

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position and read out two graphs in Marathi while deliver- speech. In such circums- it would be quite improper to comments, saying that he did liver the full speech in Marathi. comments would lower the of the House, he said.

ment for the Educated

speaking about the problem ployment in connection with educated persons, the Chief said that Gajendragadakar mission has been appointed for same purpose. All parties have statements before this Commis- saying that the local people be given preference for the of employment. Central ment has also made sugges- stating that while providing ment in the class three and four cadre in the public under- preference should be given local people. Legal provision ing to the need of such ment should be necessarily in all States. Our State has efforts in this direction in vari- tors, he added. Before four years there was actually such tion that an ordinary agricul- was not ready to cultivate his but due to the irrigation faci- and water supply schemes ented by Government, thous- acres of land was t under cultivation. The ly Procurement Scheme has successful and the young who were wandering in search were working in the fields, d.

ring to the recent riots in y, he said that chaotic condi- must be curbed for maintaining and order in the society.

boys of certain caste were not d in some schools in the State.

Similarly they were also prohibited to take water at certain places. The State Government would make honest efforts to redress their grievances, he said. Government has tried its best to maintain the price-line of foodgrains. Some of the Honourable members have criticised our lottery-scheme. But by our lottery, the Government has exerted a check over lakhs of rupees, which were spent by the people of our State in other States. In order to prevent the people from spending their money over Matka, a committee was appointed by the Government. According to the recommendations of the same Committee, this lottery has started, he said.

Rashtriya Motor Workers Union

On March 26, Shri R. F. Chaudhari moved an adjournment motion saying that some disturbance might occur as Shri Rohankar, Secretary of the Maharashtra Motor Kamgar Sangh has started fast unto death and as other persons were also going on fast. He further explained that on November 6, 1968, decision was given by the Industrial Court to give recognition to the Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Union, Yeotmal and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, advised to implement the decision. In spite of that the Corporation and the Government have delayed the implementation and as a protest against the same Shri Rohankar has started fast unto death and other persons have also started fast at various places.

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, disallowed the resolution, stating that Corporation and not the Government was responsible for giving recognition to the Union.

Later, Sarvashri R. F. Chaudhari, Bachharaj Vyas, V. G. Deshpande, Uttamrao Patil and K. V. Desai staged a walkout in protest of the same.

Increase in prices of Oil, Ghee etc.

Afterwards, Sarvashri V. R. Pandit and S. L. Ogale moved a calling attention notice in connection with the excessive increase in prices of oil, ghee, sugar and other things of daily use and the measures adopted by Government for the same.

With reference to the same Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, made a statement in the House.

In his statement he said that after the Budget of the Central Government was passed, the prices of sugar and kerosene have increased. As the excise duty on kerosene has increased the extra assessment of tax on it was four paise per litre. The method of assessing excise duty was changed by the Central Government and hence there was a change in the price of sugar. According to new rate, the excise duty was charged as Rs. 23 on sugar worth Rs. 100. But the owners of the factories have not burdened the customers to that extent and therefore the prices of sugar have not increased in that proportion. Besides this, the prices of sugar are decreasing day-by-day in the open market, he added.

It is a fact that the prices of oil and ghee have increased to some extent but this did not happen on account of the budget. It was due to the shortage of supply in the market., he said. For bringing down the prices of these things State Government has suggested the Central Government to import soyabeen and sun-flower oil. The prices of spices and chilies have also decreased to some extent, he said.

Later, Shri V. R. Pandit and Shri J. G. Bhave moved a calling attention notice in connection with

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the decision taken by the Education Committee of the Bombay Corporation, to close the classes of the seventh standard, the prolem of the admission of about 25,000 students in other schools as a result of the same, the announcement of agitation of the middle school teachers and the policy of the Government towards the issue.

With reference to the same Shri Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy Minister for Education, made a statement in the House. (The same statement was made in the Legislative Assembly by Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education).

Problem of water Supply

Later, Dr. V. R. Pandit started a discussion over the increasing population in Bombay and the problem of water supply and housing arising out of it. Dr. V. R. Pandit said that Government should explain its policy for solving the various problems which arose out of the increasing population in Bombay. There is no Co-ordination in the organisations working for the development of Bombay, he added.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that the co-operation of the rich people was needed for the work of rehabilitation.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya said that giving permits for starting new industries in Bombay should be stopped.

Shri Moinuddin Haris said that people were comming to Bombay in quest of service and this should be taken notice of, while solving the problem.

Replying to the discussion, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, said that out of the plans formulated for supplying water to Bombay, the plan of the Bombay Corporation would be given preference. Government has every hope to get about 440 million gallons of water from the Upper Vaitarna Project and 220 million gallons of water from the Bhatsai Project in the year 1972. Land for laying down the pipe-lines for a distance of about 50 miles, has already been acquired, he said. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has been asked to take up the Baravi Project. About 100 million gallons of water would be made available from this project, he added.

Problem of Housing

Later, with reference to the problem of housing he said that five or six States were given financial aid for housing by the Central Government. But Maharashtra State got more financial help from the Central Government than the other States, he explained. Larger amount has been spent over the construction of tenements in Bombay. Maharashtra Housing Board has constructed 47,234 tenements and 6,293 tenements were under construction. 2,000 tenements have been constructed for persons who were dishoused. Concluding, he said that Government has decided to rehabilitate the displaced hutdwellers.

The following Bills which were already passed by the Legislative Assembly were passed in this House :—

(1) L. A. Bill No. LXXVIII of 1968 the Probation of Offenders (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(2) L. A. Bill No. XCIII of 1968 the Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(3) L. A. Bill No. XCVIII of 1968 the Bombay Legislative Members' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

(4) L. A. Bill No. XCVII of 1968 the Bombay Lifts (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Salaries of Middle School Teachers

On March 27, Shri S. L. Ogale moved a resolution stating that the salaries of teachers of the middle schools which were receiving grants from Government, should be given through Government Treasuries. He further explained that the teachers have made this request from the last three years as they did not get full salaries. They were getting their salaries irregularly he said. Mysore State teachers were receiving their salaries either through Government Treasuries or Banks.

Smt. Shantabai Dani opposed the resolution, saying that the procedure adopted by Government should be implemented more efficiently.

Shri Bhausaheb Shirole opposed the resolution stating that professors and primary teachers would also demand for the same.

Shri Prabhakar Vaidya supported the resolution saying that after studying the procedure adopted in Mysore State, the same should be implemented in Maharashtra.

Shri G. P. Pradhan supported the resolution, criticising that the proprietors of some educational institutions were thinking themselves as the owners because they had forgotten their roles of trustees.

Shri N. B. Sapate said that along with the grants given to the schools, it was also the duty of the Government to see whether the teachers also could avail of that financial aid and receive the full salaries regularly.

Shri Narubhau Limaye said that this question should be postponed for some period as by disbelieving in the management, it would badly reflect on some good institutions.

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Vithalrao Hande supported
olution, stating that the grants
not given in time and many a
nt in the the grants was effected.
was the reason for the irregular
complete payment, he added.

M. N. Anjikar supported
olution and further said that
der to attract the young and
ervive teachers, it was necessary
ay the salaries through the
vernment Treasury.

J. G. Bhave supported the
tion stating that Government
agreed to the new formula of
grants and it was the
vernment which was responsible
aying full salaries to the
ers.

inistrative Difficulties

plying to the discussion,
Sunderrao Solunke, Deputy
ster for Education, said that
vernment was considering
her it would be legal to pay
salaries of middle-school
ers through Government
aries. Therefore Government
not hasten to solve this
blem. There would be adminis-
e difficulties also in the way
plementation, he added.
ld not be proper to take the
without taking into
ence, the proprietors of the
tions. Moreover the relation-
between the teachers and the
tions would not remain as
as it was before. There
some institutions in the
which made underhand
s. State Government has
y decided to cancel the
tion of those institutions
did not pay the salaries
ly. He further said that
times, the salaries were paid
the amount of grant. Shri
bhuddhe, President, S. S. C.
ation Board, had been to
e for studying the proceedure

of the payment of salaries and the report was submitted by him to the Government. That report was being studied by the Government. There were 1,800 middle schools in Mysore State and free education was imparted up to Matriculation. There were 6,000 middle schools in Maharashtra and free education was not imparted. Teachers were appointed there by Government while proprietors of institutions were allowed to appoint teachers in Maharashtra. This was the reason why this case could not be compared to that of Mysore. He further explained that if the middle school teachers were paid from Government Treasury, other teachers also would demand the same thing and big staff would be required for that work. It was also doubtful as to what extent the banks and Post would co-operate in the working of the scheme. Concluding, he said that the decision would be taken after thinking over all the points involved in it.

Beggars Homes and Remand Homes

Shri Uttamrao Patil raised a point of discussion over the beggars homes and remand homes in Maharashtra. He said that he wanted to know the reasons why Government has closed the beggars homes and also the remand homes. Sufficient grants were not given to these institutions and if funds were raised from the people by way of donations, these institutions which were so very necessary specially in Maharashtra, could run properly, he added. Government should give 100 per cent grants to the remand homes, he said.

Shri D. T. Rupavate said that boys from upper strata of society were admitted to these homes by influence. He expressed his regret for such disadvantages taken by the people.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that only a limited number of students should be admitted in such homes. The number of leprosy homes in the State should be increased, he added.

Dr. V. R. Pandit said that reorgnisation of these homes should not be made only because there were financial difficulties.

Shri Zumbarlal Kalantri said that Government should not make haste in taking decision for the reorganisation of these homes. Proper study for the same was quite essential, he added.

Replying to the debate, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests, said that Government has taken a decision only to reorganise the beggars homes and remand homes. Government wanted to lessen the number of institutions belonging to the specific groups i.e. some of them could be merged into one institution, he said. By reducing the number of beggars homes, Government would save Rs. 13 lakhs. The number of beggars who were physically sound was more in these homes. Efforts were made to send them back to the States from which they came but they were not prepared to go, he explained. About Rs. 40 to 50 per head were spent for beggars. For this reason and for providing them with work, they were being sent to the works camps at Chanda and Wardha. In some institutions boys were less than the required number. Therefore reorgnisation of those remand homes was necessary, he concluded.

The following Bills which were passed in the Legislative Assembly were passed by the House. (1) L.A.

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Bill No. C of 1968—The Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation) (Amendment Bill), 1969. (2) L. A. Bill No. XVI of 1969—The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1969.

Shri Uttamrao Patil moved a suggestion that the Chief Minister should make a statement before the House, regarding the incidences occurred at the time of the morcha of Peasants and Workers Party when a member of the House Shri Uddhavrao Patil had to receive lathi charge. He added that the Chief Minister should give all the information about it and the proceedings of the House should be adjourned.

Shri Bachhraj Vyas expressed that it was a blow to democracy, that he had to receive lathi charge when the Morcha was passing peacefully.

Shri Vithalrao Hande gave information about the lathi charge by the police, and asked that the proceedings should be adjourned.

Shri Narubhau Limaye agreed with a view expressed earlier that the Chief Minister should make a statement, and added that it was not essential to adjourn the proceedings.

Shri Datta Tamhane and Shri Bhausaheb Shirole expressed that the proceedings should be adjourned.

Afterwards Shri R. S. Gavai, the Deputy Chairman, of the House said that the House did not concern with the above problem, as Shri Uddhawrao Patil was not the member of the House.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, said that if the Members wanted a statement, they would have to wait till the authoritative information would be received.

Chief Minister's Statement

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, made the following statement regarding the situation handled by the police, at the time of the Morcha :

At about 2·00 p. m. when the Morcha came to Kalaghoda from Azad Maidan, numbering about 6,000 persons who were forming the front portion, tried to force their entry through the police cordon. They were given facility to do so as they wanted to court arrest but a large number of persons suddenly rushed forward using their flag sticks against the police officers and men. Inspite of the restrained behaviour of the police the crowd continued to attack the police with the butts of their flag sticks. Some of the police officers received injuries as a result of this attack and suffered loss of their caps, spectacles, etc. As the attack which had already disorganised the police cordon, continued, the police had to push them back by mild cane charge. The leaders who first courted arrest were Shri Dajiba Desai and Shri N. D. Patil, M. L. A. along with about 30 more persons. Thereafter, the morchaits who had dispersed again assembled at a distance of about 200 yards and were addressed by leaders like Shri Uddhavrao Patil, Shri Bhagwan Suryawanshi and few others.

During this scuffle between the police and the morchaits, Shri Udhavrao Patil got a minor abrasion on the elbow. He also got two blows on his back one on the leg. Even after receiving these injuries he continued to address the morcha and courted arrest subsequently by leading another batch of Satyagrahis.

After the statement of the Chief Minister, Shri R. S. Gavai, the Deputy Chairman of the House adjourned the Proceedings for one hour.

Non-official Bills

The incomplete discussion about the non-official Bills viz. Legislative Council Bill No. 13, 1968, Maharashtra Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 1968, was continued.

Shri Datta Tamhane opposing the Bill, said that the power for taking any decision in the Municipal Law, had not been given to any particular person but to the Council Committee and the subject Committee. Therefore, he said, that he thought that the working of the Municipality would not be disturbed.

Shri Anandiram Kamath, said that once we accepted the principle of democrary it would be basically improper to consider the opinion of 2/3rd of the majority.

He further stated that the majority of the Municipalities were running smoothly, and because there was mismanagement in 3 to 4 municipalities only, it would not be proper to amend the law.

Shri Lakhmichand Abad and Shri Kalantri supported the Bill.

Shri Pandurang Phalke also supported the Bill, and requested that the decision should be taken after discussing with the representatives of the Municipalities.

Replying to the discussion on the Bill, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, stated that the implementation of the new law about the municipalities had been started since June 15, 1966. After the elections 19 municipalities were formed in Maharashtra. The no-confidence motion against the Presidents of the nearly 14 to 15 municipalities was moved upto 1969, such motion

(continued on page 7

LOK RAJYA

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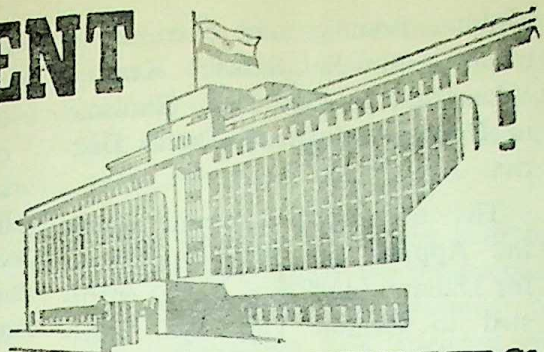
OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



to Construct Houses

THE Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a scheme of ing financial assistance in form ans to the project affected ons for construction of houses in gaothans.

Financial assistance for construction of houses to the persons affected the Irrigation/Power Projects was to being provided, under its housing project scheme, by Rural Development Department. scheme has been discontinued effect from April 1, 1969 and been replaced by this new me.

Under the new scheme financial ance in form of loan is granted Zilla Parishad to the persons ed from their residential s as a result of the Irrigation Power Projects, out of the ment placed by the General inistration Department exclu- for this purpose.

loan not exceeding 66 2/3 per of the estimated cost of cons- n of the house subject to imum of Rs. 2,000 is advanced the houseless project affected s at an interest of 6 1/4 per er annum.

ject affected persons, who have been advanced 1st and/or stalment of loan under the Housing Project Scheme of the Rural Development Department are also eligible to apply for financial assistance under this scheme, but only to the extent of the difference between Rs. 2,000 and amount already received.

Application for such loans should be made to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad in a prescribed form. Loans under the scheme are admissible only for construction of houses in villages previously approved by the Directorate of Resettlement on the basis of recommendations of the District Resettlement Advisory Committee.

Disposal of Government Waste Land

The Government of Maharashtra has decided that such cultivators who are authorisedly cultivating the lands on eksali lease up to the period ending March 31, 1969, excluding lands specifically reserved for rehabilitation of persons affected by various projects, should be allowed to retain the leased land on permanent basis as occupant class II, up to one economic holding, including land held by them as owners or as tenants, as provided in the Waste Land Disposal Rules.

In the cases of eksali lessees whose lands have already been withdrawn and distributed to others in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution of January 14, 1969, such cases will not be reopened. If, however, any other land is available for disposal, Collectors have been directed to give first preference to such eksali cultivators in allotment of available land and submit such cases with their recommendations to Government.

The Government has further directed that in the cases where the land has been ordered to be withdrawn from the eksali cultivators mentioned above but not yet disposed of to others, the Collectors have been requested to reconsider their cases, accordingly.

The Collectors have been asked to take immediate steps to grant lands to the eksali lessees on permanent basis.

The Government has also directed that henceforth no Government land should be given for cultivation on eksali lease and the Collectors have been asked to undertake permanent disposal of available land excluding those reserved for resettlement of persons affected by various projects or for any other specific purpose. As regards leasing of lands reserved for resettlement of persons affected by various projects, separate orders have been issued by the Governments on March 12, 1969.

Narialwala Challenge Shield to Hatnur village

The State Government has awarded Shri Rustomjee Ardeshir Narialwala Challenge Sheild to the village Hatnur in Kannad taluka of Aurangabad district which has shown the best efforts in compost manure-making by filling 472 compost pits during the year ended June 30, 1966.

Admission to Shasakiya Vidyalaya, Aurangabad

A special competitive examination (test) for admission to the Shasakiya

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Vidya Niketan, Aurangabad, for pupils, who were studying during 1967-68 in new Std. IV and who passed Std. IV in April 1968 and who are at present reading in Std. V during the current academic year i.e., 1968-69, in Marathwada, will be held on May 26, 1969.

The last date for receipt of the applications for the examination in the prescribed form by the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads in Marathwada from whom further details of the examination could be obtained in May 10, 1969.

Heads of primary and secondary schools in the rural areas in Marathwada and pupils studying in these schools, who desire to appear for this examination, are advised to contact the Education Officers of the Zilla Parishads of their respective districts for further details.

Loans to Labour Contract Societies

The State Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to the various Labour Contract and Co-operative Societies in different districts of the State. The loans will be utilised by them for the purpose of their working capital and purchase of tools and equipments.

The loans were sanctioned to the State Government by the Union Government in two instalments of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1968-69.

Applied Nutrition Training Programme

The Government of Maharashtra has withdrawn the training programme from the Grihini Vidyalaya, Mahim, Bombay and entrusted it to the Gram-Bal Shiksha Kendra, Vikaswadi, Kosbad Hill, Gholwad in Dahanu taluka of Thana District.

The training programme under the Applied Nutrition Programme for Dahanu block was earlier entrusted to Grihini Vidyalaya. However, the Institute could not undertake the programme for want of certain facilities and also failed to establish sufficient contacts with the block due to long distance.

The Government therefore entrusted this work to the Gram-Bal Shiksha Kendra, Gholwad providing grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,100 for the 1969-70. The Kendra will provide instructions in production and consumption of nutrition food appropriate to rural conditions to house wives and women workers and organise frequent visits and demonstration camps in the block for that purpose.

Granulated Mixed Fertiliser Plant at Aurangabad

The Government of Maharashtra has accorded sanction to the contribution of Rs. 8·25 lakhs towards Government share capital contribution to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Bombay. The contribution is for installation of a granulated mixed fertiliser plant at Aurangabad for the manufacture of granulated fertilisers mixture on certain terms and conditions.

Industrial Design Institute in Bombay

The Directorate of Art, Government of Maharashtra, will establish an Industrial Design Institute in Bombay to meet the of the city for imparting training Industrial design. The Director has been pursuing this quest vigorously with the State Gove ment and the Government of In and it is expected that the Ind Institute of Industrial Design will established in Bombay very short

In view of the unprecedented of students seeking admission commercial Art at the J. J. Insti of Applied Art, Bombay, the Di torate has taken in hand the deve ment programme of the Inst and increased the intake capa by 100 students. At the instance Government of India, the Dire rate has further decided to do the present intake capacity of Instituted and also provided nec sary facilities for this purpose.

In order to cope with the in the number of Art stude appearing for the Drawing Gr and Higher Art Examinations, quate steps to open new cent throughout the State have also b taken by the Directorate.

The Art Directorate ha taken steps to make, the Art Dep ment of the Government Po technic, Nagpur, an indepen Institute to meet the growing n of Art education in that reg An action to revise age-old Hi Art Courses conducted in the v ous Government and private institutions has also been initia by the Directorate. ★ ★

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(...ued from page 30)

...saving of about Rs. 1·06 crores ...setting up a new college of ...culture in the campus, as one ...already;

...) working of the Agricultural ...ersity can be started earlier ...use of the existing facilities, ...ur waiting for the acquisition ...additional area for research ...and development of the com...ial unit;

...) besides the irrigation facilities ...the existing Akola College itself, ...re there are already some 12 ...with an irrigation potential of ...acres, the total irrigated com...d under the Katepurna Project ...,000 acres. As there is flow ...tion, there will be abundance ...water. There will thus be an ...ional advantage of taking trials ...irrigated conditions on culti...rs' farms in adjoining area. ...will give considerable oppor...y for extensive research on new ...ping patterns under irrigated ...itions in the area of the Punjab-...Krishi Vidyapeeth. As regards ...site at Amravati, there is no ...sion of perrenial irrigation in ...existing cropping pattern under ...Malkhed Tank Project. Accord...to technical opinion of the ...ion Department, the water ...bility is limited and there ...be difficulties in getting perre...irrigation of the order of 400 ...00 acres for the Agricultural ...ersity.

...arashtra Leads in Installation ...Radio Sets

...ri G. A. Sharma, Secretary to ...rnment of Maharashtra, Gene... Administration Department, said at a meeting of the officials of the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting that Maharashtra was leading in the country in installation of radio sets in the rural areas.

The meeting which was held on April 22 to consider the programme of silver jubilee celebrations of the organisation was attended by various Government officials including Divisional Engineers.

Shri B. G. Deshmukh, Deputy Secretary to the Government in General Administration Department was also present at the meeting.

Shri Sharma congratulated the technicians on their skill in manufacturing the radio sets and said that other States were demanding the sets from Maharashtra.

Earlier, welcoming the guests, Shri M. M. Wagle, Director, Rural Broadcasting, informed that so far 20,500 radio sets had been installed in the rural areas of the State and said that during the current year it was proposed to instal radio sets in over 25,000 villages.

Maharashtra Pavilion Visited

Shri Gopal Appa Kamat, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly, Shri Anthony D'Souza, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, and Shri Gopal Mayekar, Minister for Education and Tourism, visited the Goa and Maharashtra pavilions at the 5th National Agricultural Fair on April 21.

The Ministers were pleased to see various sections in Maharashtra pavilion which they described as quite informative and instructive.

Shri Mayekar was all praise to see the working of the Blood donation centre started by the Haffkine Institute which was receiving encouraging response from the people.

★ ★ ★

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

(*continued from page 68*)

had been moved in about 40 municipalities but now the number was reduced.

He added that the Government was thinking of bringing out some changes in the provisions of the present law. Government had a firm principle about it, and it had been decided to wait and see the effect.

Shri Kher further said that considering the opinions expressed by the Members the Amendment Bill would be prevented by the Government.

He requested the Members to withdraw the Bill.

Afterwards the Bill was withdrawn.

(*To be concluded in the next Issue*)

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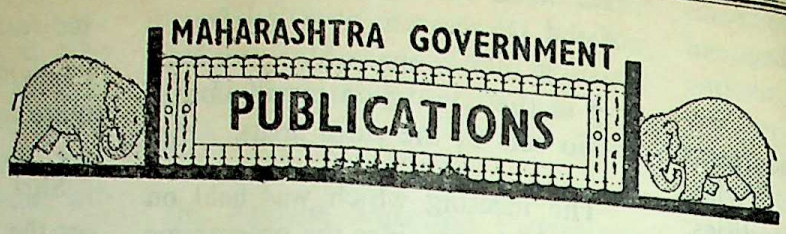

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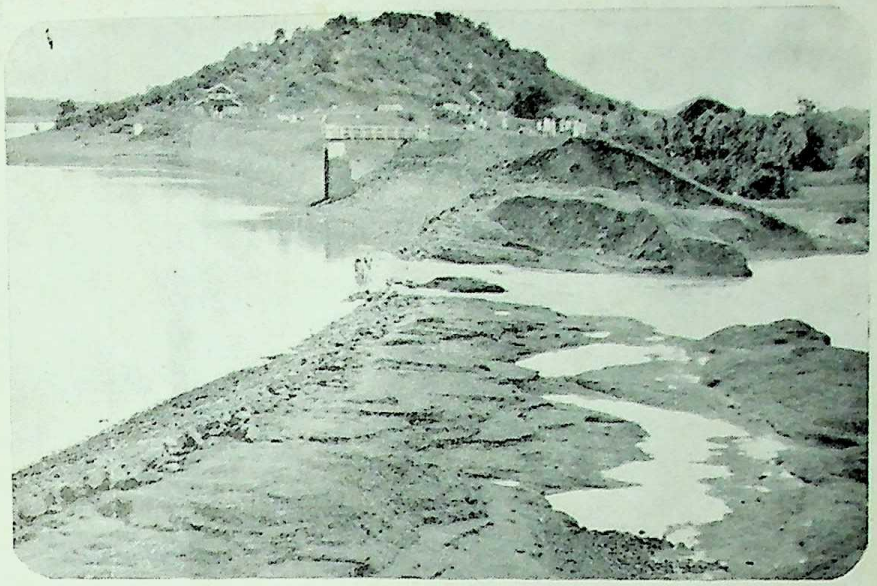

View of Khair Bandh Irrigation Tank
in Bhandara District.

This historic memorial was constructed by
Sardar Mirza Jaisingh at Balapur.
It has 20 pillars and the carving
on its roof is very beautiful.

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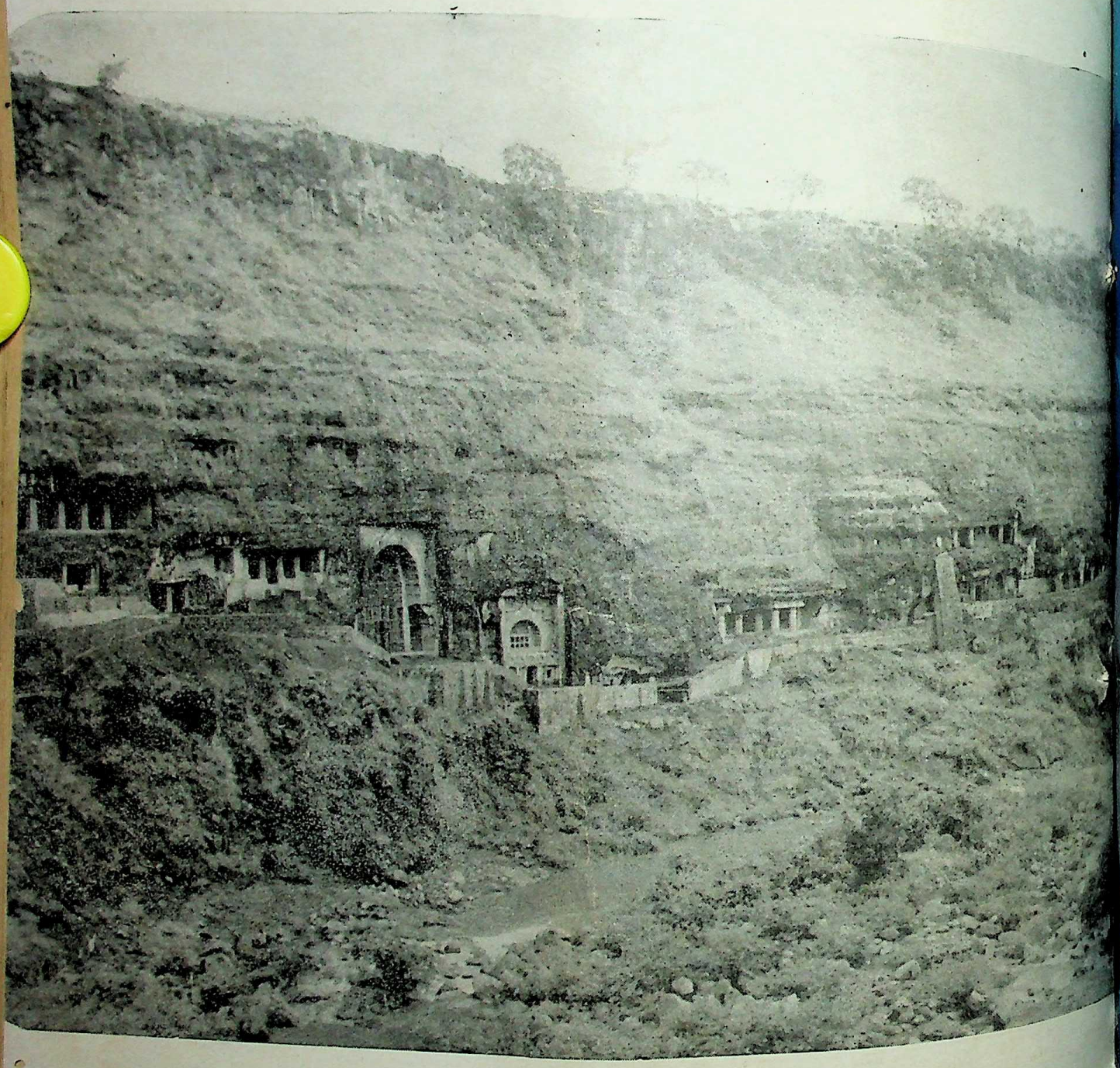

The world-famous Ajanta Caves

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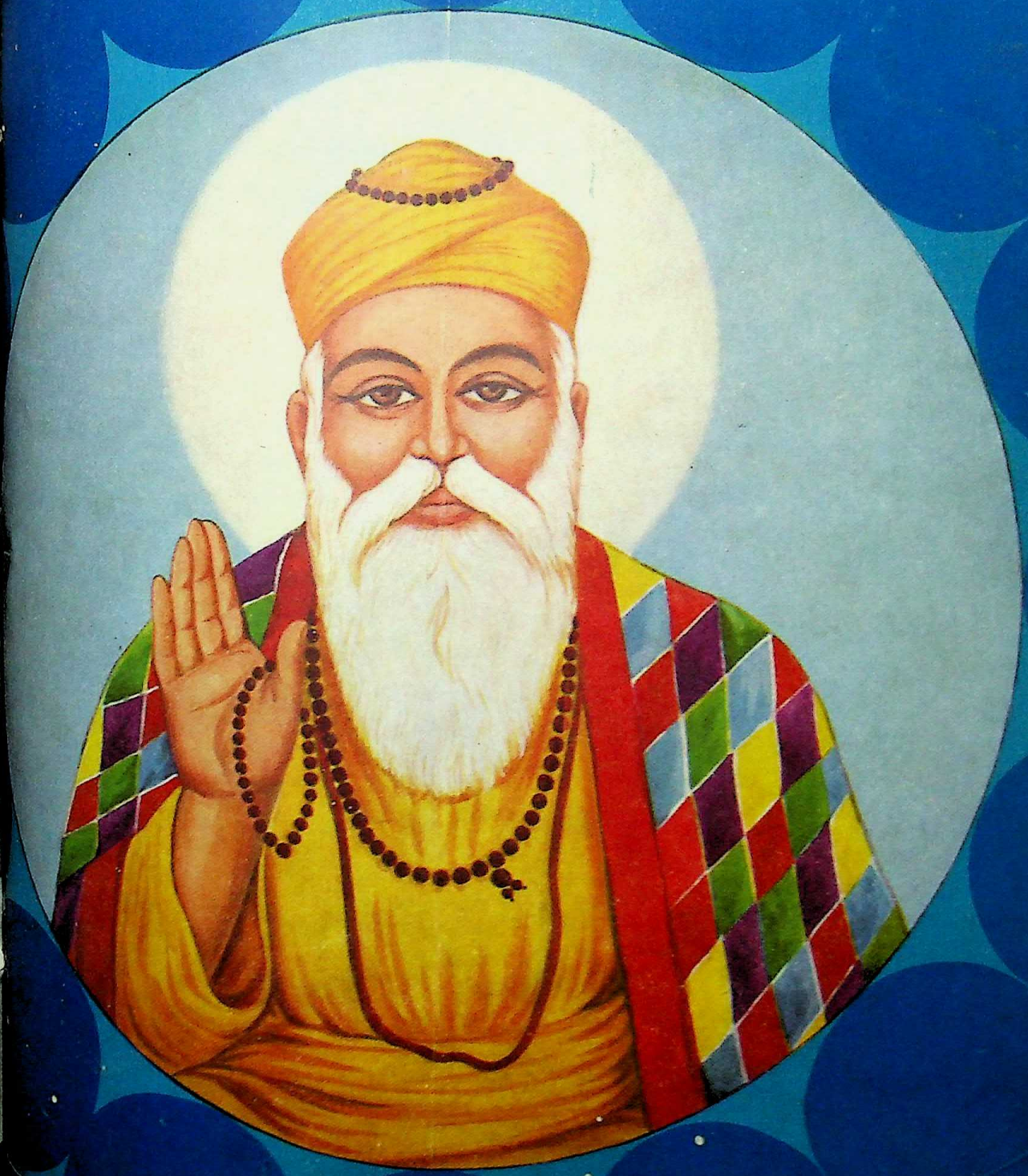
LOKRAJYA

Guru Nanak Quincentenary

Special Number

November 22, 1969



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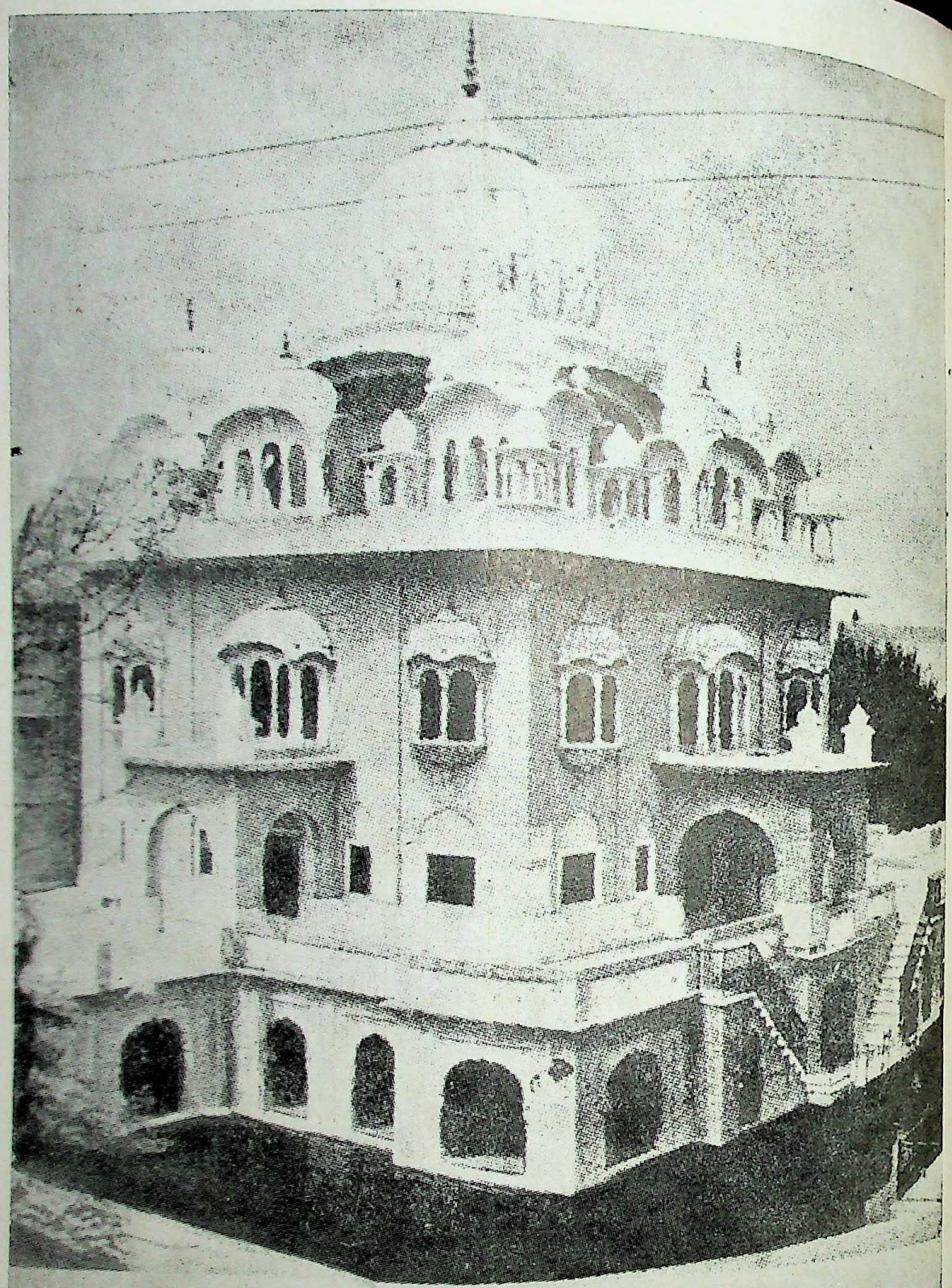

ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ

Punjasaha Gurudwara near Rawalpindi. It is said that once Guru Nanak had gone to a hill with his disciple, Mardana. Mardana went in search of water. Though it was available at the top of the hill, a Fakir Hasan Abdal refused to give him water. At last, with the power of Guru Nanak water automatically started flowing downwards. On this, Hasan got angry and started hurling big stones; but Guru Nanak stopped them with his palm. The print of the palm is seen even at present on the hill.

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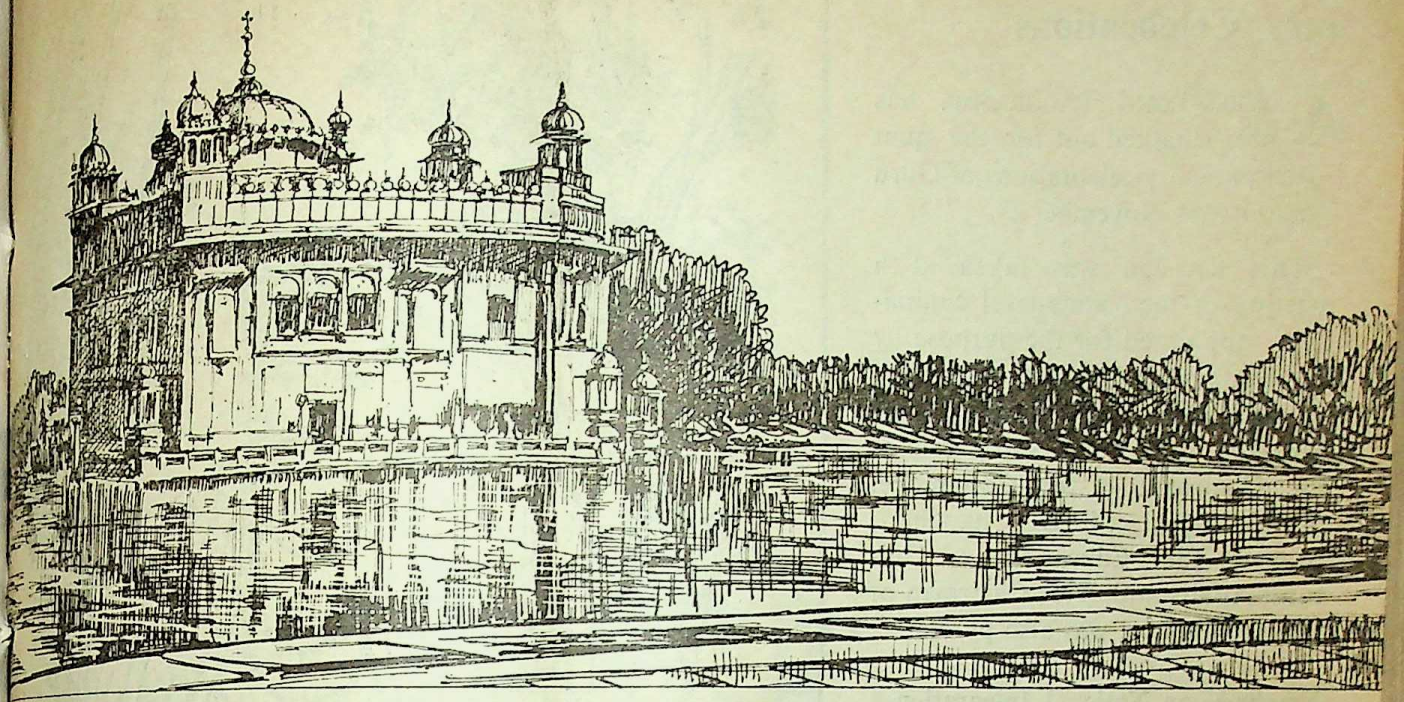

LoK Rajya

Vol. 25, No. 14

NOVEMBER 22, 1969

Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Special Number

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Guru Nanak Quin-Centenary Celebrations

A WEEK-LONG PROGRAMME has been chalked out for the quin birth centenary celebrations of Guru Nanak from November 23.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the State-level committee appointed for the purpose by the State Government, recently, at the Sachivalaya. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who is the Chairman of the Committee, presided. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Committee, was also present.

Emphasis on National Integration

The committee decided that at all public functions, emphasis should be put on the aspects of national integration, secularism and communal harmony as preached by Guru Nanak.

In Bombay, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty on November 23, to be addressed by representatives of all religions. Similar functions would be organised in other parts of the State also.

(*contd. on page 57.*)

The meeting of the State-level Committee in progress

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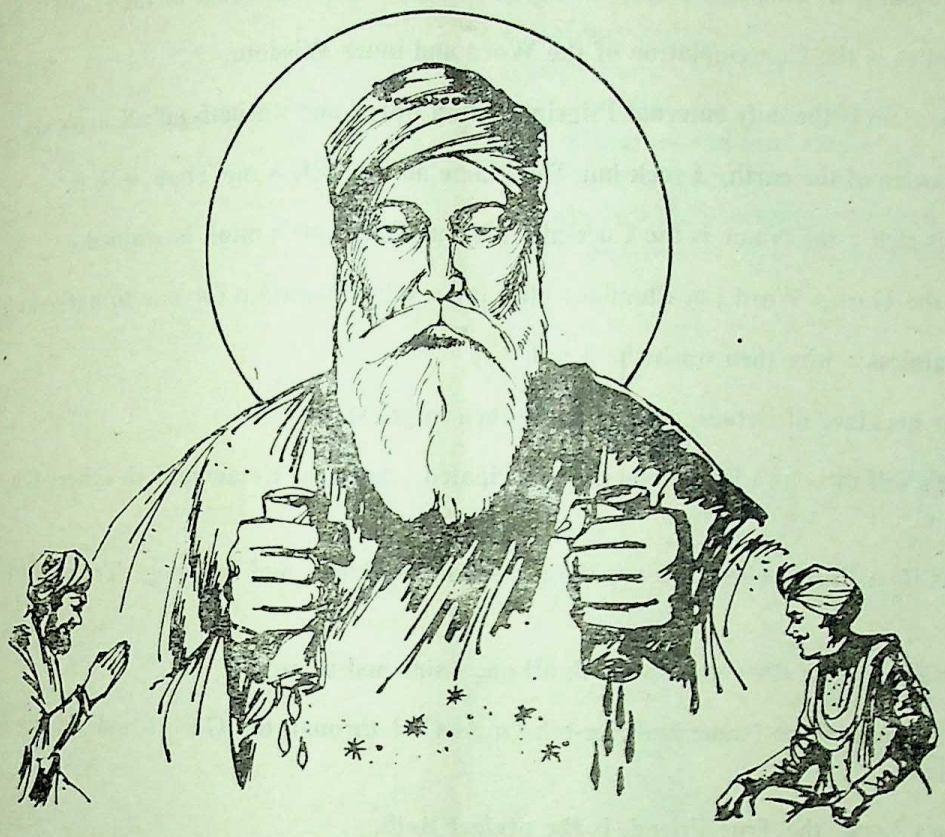

he Body is the Brahmin the mind the Dhoti,
ousis the sacred thread ; meditation the Kusha-ring
d I seek, yea, the Praise of the Lord's Name :
ail so, by the Guru's Grace, I Merge in the Lord.
Pandit, dwell thou on such-heavenly Wisdom
seek piety through the Name ; read only the Name,
make name thy conduct and works
sacred thread is of avail only if there is Divine Light within :
d thy Dhoti and thy saffron-mark if thou Cherishest the Name.
the Name alone lasts with thee both here, hereafter :
seek no other works, but the Name
ship through Love and burn thy sense of Maya,
see only but One, for there is not another.
examine the Quintessence (of Reality) is to hold the breath in the sky of the Tenth Door,
ter thou the Lord's Gospel and dwell on it.
ove is thy feed, thy doubt and fear depart :
hen the Glorious Lord Standeth at thy door, no one can break into thy home.
ing the One Lord is the saffron-mark on the forehead.
Realise thy God, with discrimination within
Canst win Him not over, through the way of works,
ading thy sacred texts, thou canst value not the Priceless One.
door (Vedas) and the eighteen (puranas) have grasped not his Mystery :
Nanak, through the true Guru was the Lord Revealed to me.

BER 22, 1969

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By The Grace of The One Supreme Being, The Eternal, The Enlightener

Why should I go to bathe at the pilgrim-stations : yea I will bathe at the fount of the (Lord's) Name.

For the holy of holies is the Contemplation of the Word and inner Wisdom.

The Guru-given wisdom is the only enternal Pilgrim-station where one washeth off all one's sins.

O my God, Supporter of the earth, I seek but Thy Name alone : Bless me Thou with it.

The whole world is sick : the Name is the Cure-all, without Truth one's mind is stained.

But Pure ever is the Guru's Word ; it illumines all ; it's a pilgrim-station for one to bathe in Truth.

Truth remains stainless : why then wash the Truth ?

If one weareth the necklace of virtues, what is there then to grieve for ?

If one slayeth one's self through wisdom one is Emancipated : and one Emancipateth others too, and is cast not the womb again.

One becometh (as if) a Philosopher's Stone, the great contemplator, and so being True, is Pleasing to the Lord.

One is then truly and ever in Bliss and sheddeth all one's sins and sorrows ;

And one is Blest with the True Name and See-eth One's God through the Guru ; and abiding in Truth, one's is stained not.

To meet with one's Lord, the True Friend, is the perfect Bath.

Yea, one should sing ever the Lord's Praise and be Embellished with the Word.

And believing in the Guru, Praise one's God ; for, in this is contained (the merit of) compassion and charit disposition.

If one Loveth the Society of the Lord one bathes in Pose ; yea, at the Triveni of Truth.

And Contemplating the True, Absolute Lord, one riseth higher and higher.

For Emancipation one attaineth through the Society of God, our Friend and the Saints : yea, by His Grace, Lord Uniteth us with Himself.

Everyone sayeth, ' He's Great ' but how Great is He ?

For, I am low and unwise and ignorant and it is through the (Guru's) Instruction that I know.

True is the Guru's Instruction which is acclaimed all over as Nectar, and with it my mind is Pleased.

Men come into the world laden with the Poison (of Maya) and so they depart : it is through the true Word that meets with the Guru.

There is no end to God's Glory or to the Treasure of His Devotion ; for, he Filleth all places all over.

Prayeth Nanak : " I utter nothing but Truth, that it is by cleansing one's mind that one attaineth Truth."

LOK RA

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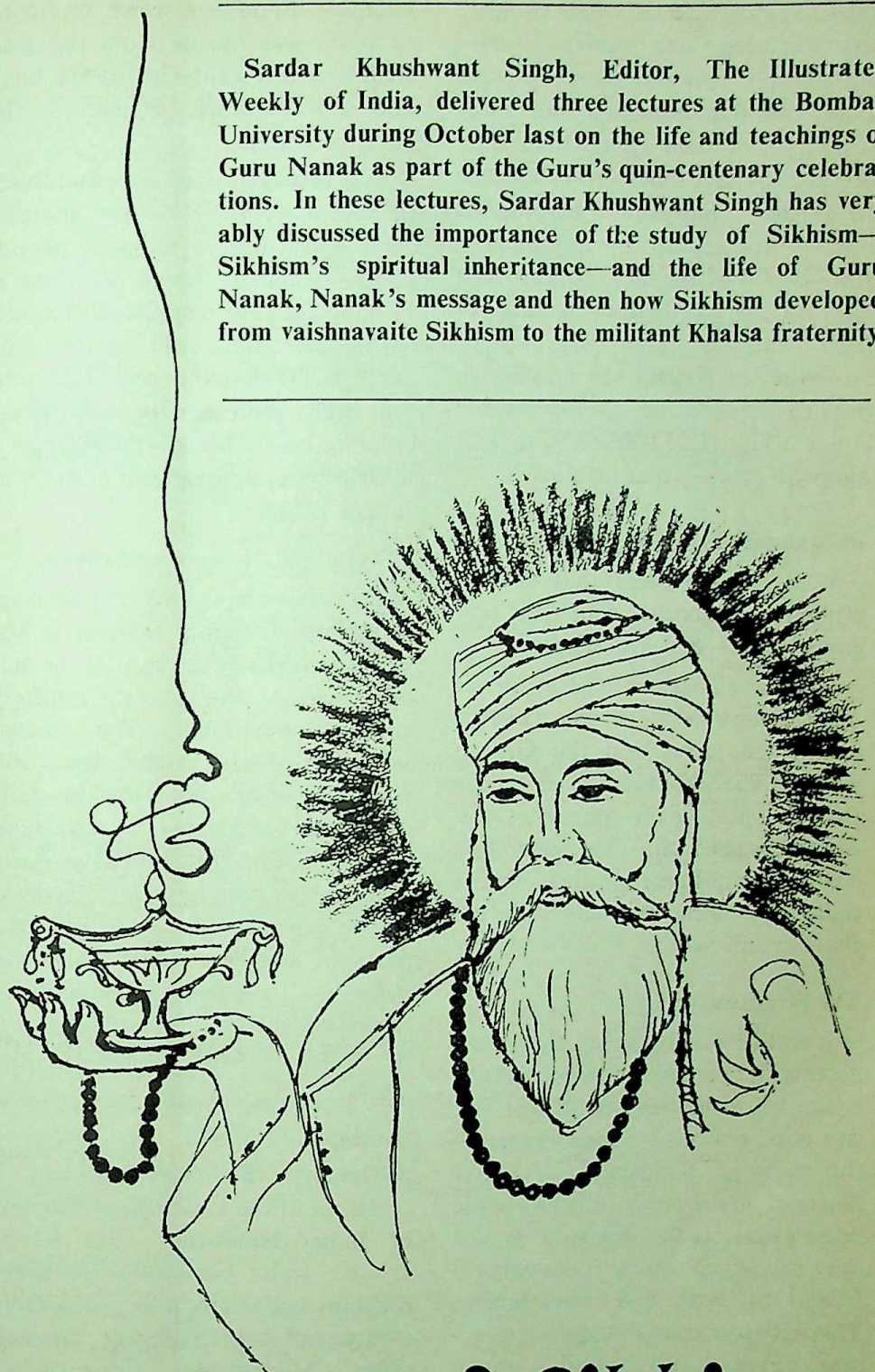
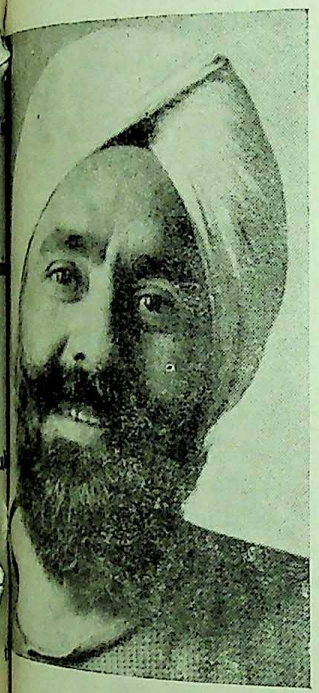
Sardar Khushwant Singh, Editor, The Illustrated Weekly of India, delivered three lectures at the Bombay University during October last on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak as part of the Guru's quin-centenary celebrations. In these lectures, Sardar Khushwant Singh has very ably discussed the importance of the study of Sikhism—Sikhism's spiritual inheritance—and the life of Guru Nanak, Nanak's message and then how Sikhism developed from vaishnavaite Sikhism to the militant Khalsa fraternity.



Birth of Sikhism & Life of Guru Nanak

By



Sardar Khushwant Singh

THERE are about 8 million Sikhs in the world today. That makes a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of India's population of over 500 million. Fifty million Muslims and 10 million Christians outnumber and reduce the Sikhs to the religious minority in the country. In the reckoning of numbers the Sikhs do not count very much. But certain factors make the Sikhs more important than their under 2 percent of population—more important, let it be said, than either the Muslims or the Christians. Sikhs are the only minority community of India with a geographical unity: over 85 per cent of them live in the Punjab. Their homeland is on the most sensitive border of the country—the one which separates India and West Pakistan. It has been and probably will be the scene of Indo-Pakistan wars. Sikhs speak one language—Punjabi. In proportion to their number, they form the largest single

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religious group in our defence services. They are India's most progressive farmers and *entrepreneurs*—and being comparatively prosperous, well-fed, educated and more conscious of their rights than their obligations have that spirit of *chadadi kata*—the buoyant mood—the one — upmanship — anything — you—do—I—can—do—better, which has become a distinct feature of their character. The Sikh may be an object of jest for the non-Sikhs, but to himself he is *Savalakh*—equal to a 1,25,000 of others or simply a *fauj*—a one man army.

Religious Beliefs and Traditions

What makes them that way is intimately connected with their religious beliefs and traditions.

A Sikh has been defined by an act of legislature as " one who believes in the ten gurus and the Granth Sahib ". The Sikhs themselves believe that the spirit of the founder, Guru Nanak, passed into his successors 'as one lamp lights another' and is today embodied in their scripture the Granth Sahib.

The Five Reasons

It will be worth noting that some aspects of the Sikh religion make it a must for indologists. There are five good reasons for recommending the study of Sikhism. In the first place, of all the major religions of the present-day India, Sikhism is the only one which is purely and entirely Indian by birth and development. This may sound an outrageous assertion, but it is substantially correct. Hinduism though developed in India was brought along with the Sanskrit language by the Aryans from the Central Asia or whatever region which was their original home. Islam likewise originated in Arabia and came to India with Muslim traders and conquerors. The same applies to Christianity and Zoroastrianism. Buddhism which was born in India was ousted from the land within a few centuries of its birth and few Buddhists remain in the country today.

The resurgence of neo-Buddhism in recent years is as yet more a sociological than a religious phenomenon. Jainism, which was and is Indian, has so completely merged within the Hindu fold as not to be distinguishable from it. Eight million Sikhs represent the only major community of India who practise a faith which is purely and entirely of Indian origin.

Eclectic and Non-denominational

The second reason is that Sikhism is perhaps the only religion in the world which could claim to be not only eclectic but also completely non-denominational. The sacred scripture of the Sikhs, the *Adi Granth*, contains not only the writings of the Sikh gurus but also those of Hindu and Muslim saint-poets of all castes ranging from Brahmins to the untouchables from different parts of northern India. And the *Adi Granth* is to every Sikh the living embodiment of all his ten gurus and the word of God spoken through them.

Synthesis

Thirdly, the Sikh faith is a synthesis of the two major religions of India—Hinduism and Islam. It is well known both these religions underwent considerable change after their impact on each other. Movements towards a *approachment* were started from either end and the two blended in Sikhism which again is the only living faith which could be described as both Muslim and Hindu with each portion representing Hinduism and Islam in their Indian maturity. The Sikh gurus did not leave the blending to chance, but clothed with a personality distinct fr either of its two constitu Sikhism is like the sangam wh the two streams of Hinduism a Islam mingle to become a mig river.

Nationalist Movement

The fourth reason for, reco mending the study of Sikhism appear more sociological th religious. The Sikhs are a u example of a community w within a couple of centuries of birth developed a faith, outl a way of life—and according some, even physical features, distinct from the two communi the Hindus and the Muslims of whom they were born, as achieve the semblance of sepa nationhood. And having bec a nation, became the spe head of a nationalist movem which gathered both the pa communities within its fo liberated its homeland from fore oppression, turned the tide of in sion back into the homes of traditional conquerors and exte the Punjab's frontiers to Tib Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Sin The movement reached its cl under the Sikh ruler, Mah Ranjit Singh, and having run course collapsed within ten years his death.

External Symbols

This aspect of the story of th Sikhs would at first sight seem pure political and not connected wi their religion. That is not so. In the process of development, th last of the Sikh gurus, Gobin Singh, invested his following wi external symbols, chiefly unshor hair and beard, which became a integral part of the Sikh way of li and the one factor distinguishi them from other communiti

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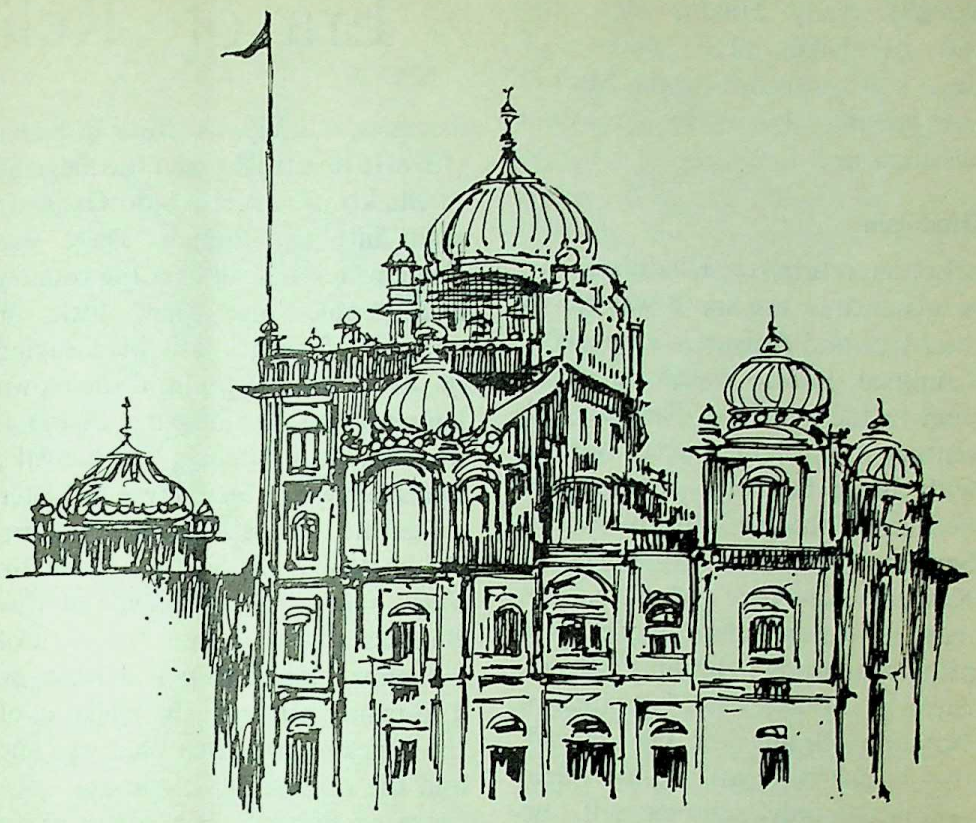

Nanakana Sahib—where Guru Nanak was born. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

Jaina Mahavira and Gautama the Buddha (5th century B.C.). Their followers swept Hinduism off its feet and for a thousand years or more the predominant faiths in India were Buddhism and Jainism. Hinduism was on the defensive working out ways and means to stem the tide which had practically inundated it. While the process was still going on, came the challenge of Islam.

Moslem Intrusions

Commercial intercourse between Arabia and India had been going on from time immemorial. People living on the western coast of India stretching from the mouth of the Indus, along the gulf of Cambay and the western ghats right down to the southernmost tip of the Cape Comorin, were familiar with Arab sailors and merchants. From the year 636 A.D. onwards, settlements of Arab Muslims began to be established on the western coast, particularly in Malabar. The peaceful spread of Islam was suddenly checked when Muslim armies began to invade India. In 712 A.D. the seventeen year old Mohammed Bin Qasim overran Sindh. There was a lull after Qasim.

The storm burst in its full fury with the invasion of Mahumud of Ghazni (971-1030 A.D.) who swept across northern India and down to Gujarat, annihilating all opposition and destroying Hindu temples wherever he went. Thereafter, invasions from the north-west became a regular feature of life in northern India. Then Muslims began to be looked upon as foreign invaders who had to be resisted. Conversions to Islam ceased for sometime. Neither the succession of victories to Muslim arms nor the destruction of Hindu temples

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Era of Religious Fervour

brought many Hindus into the fold of Islam. The battles of Islam were won not by the Muslim conquerors but by peaceful missionaries.

Hinduism

Let us return to Hinduism. Its renaissance in the south was led by the Alvar and Adiyar, saint poets of Tamilnad. It also found its champion in the person of Sankara (8th century A.D.) whose concern was not with Islam but with refuting the heresies of the Jains and Buddhists. Sankara was the expounder of Kevaladvaita—pure Monism. His teaching can be summed up in three pithy statements : Brahma Satyam, Jagan Mithya, Jivo Brahmaiva Naparah—Brahma or God is real, the world is unreal, the individual self is the only supreme self, no other. In Sankara's Monism there was no room for idols, nor the caste system nor for many of the practices of the Brahmins. He believed in the indefinable omnipresent God. He wrote:

O Lord, pardon my three sins
I have in contemplation clothed in form Thee who art formless
I have in praise described Thee who art indescribable
And in visiting temples I have ignored Thine omnipresence.

Kabir's Bhakti Message

The torch lit by Sankara was taken up by Ramanuja (1016-1137 A.D.). Ramanuja was a worshipper of Vishnu and advocated the path of Bhakti or devotion over knowledge or action as the way to salvation. He travelled extensively over northern India. Thus, the movement found a protagonist in Ramananda who went a step further by accepting Muslims and Hindus of lower caste as his disciples. These disciples, notably the Muslim Kabir (1398-1518 A.D.) spread the message of Bhakti across the Indo-Gangetic plain into the Punjab. There was religious fervour all over the country and people who knew little or nothing of each other were saying the same sort of thing in their own languages in distant parts of India. There was Chaitanya in Bengal ; Dnyaneshwar, Namdev and later Tukaram in Maharashtra ; Mira Bai in Rajasthan; Sadhana in Sindh. Very soon the influence of the Bhaktas was far greater than that of orthodox Brahmanical Hinduism. The main points of the teaching of the Bhaktas were that God was one and the only reality ; the rest was *maya* or illusion. The best way to serve God was by absolute submission to His will. The best way to find His will was through the guidance of a spiritual mentor, a guru. The best way to approach God was through meditation and through singing hymns of love and praise.

Role of Sufis

As said before, the peaceful spread of Islam was arrested by the conquest of northern India by Mussulman armies. This could not, nor did, succeed in converting them to the faith of their victors. But following in the train of the conquerors were men of peace who came with the specific purpose of spreading the gospel of Mohammed. In order to equip themselves for the task, these men studied other languages, cultures, religions and ways of life. They learnt about Christianity and Buddhism, about Greek and Hindu philosophy. These men were known as Sufis—suf meaning wool—they wore coarse woollen garments as a badge of poverty. Sufis emphasized those aspects of the Koran and the Hadith (traditions) which drew them closer to the people amongst whom they lived—for the cardinal principle of Sufi belief was talif-i-kulub, the stringing together of hearts. For a change, Hindus who had been terrorised by the Muslim invaders found some Muslims wanting to befriend them. Sufis promised the new converts equality and redeemed their promise by raising the lowest of the Hindu untouchables to the social level of the highest Arab.

Brotherhood of Mankind

By the 15th century, there were a dozen orders of Sufis in northern India, of which four—the Chishtiya, Qadiriya, Suhrawardiya and later the Naqshbandia—were the most important. In the Punjab, the city of Multan and the town of Pak Pattan became the headquarters of the Sufi orders, of which the Chishtiya became the most popular. The Islam of the Sufis was close to the Hinduism of the Bhaktas preached by the Muslim Kabir. They certainly believed in one God like all good Muslims, but there was a difference in the emphasis : instead of the aggressive 'La Ilaha Lillah', 'there is no God but Allah' they quoted the Koran to say the same in different words 'wherever ye turn there is the face of Allah' (Incidentally, Nanak used almost the same words, "Jit dhir dekhan, Tit dhir maujood"). They believed in the brotherhood of mankind, a brotherhood which embraced non-Muslims as well. They also believed in mystic union with God through ascetic discipline and chanting of litanies dhikr under the guidance of a religious teacher, peer. Through the influence of the

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lam and Hinduism drew
each other. All it needed
body to bridge the gap—
very wide gap—between the
and the mosque. That is the
ak took upon himself.

ation of Moslems

tor which had an important
on the teaching of Nanak
political condition of the
Northern India. Hindu
ms had been swept away by
hundred years of Muslim
ns. The earlier invaders took
they could and returned to
inhospitable countries. The
invaders came determined to
India their home and to
or come to terms with the
of India. First they tried
ion. They destroyed temples,
ted the local people by force,
replace Sanskrit by Arabic
Persian. This policy was being
dically pursued by the Lodhi
y—whose own power had
crippled by the invasion of
in 1398. There was no law or
in the countryside. People
terror—each man felt the
of his neighbour against him.

k's Words

Nanak described the times
composition:

e age," he said, " is like
knife. Kings are butchers.
ey dispense justice when their
ms are filled.

lth and beauty which afforded
pleasure have now become
bane..

cy and laws have vanished;
hood stalks abroad..

vocation of priests is gone and
devil reads the marriage
s.

s of murder are sung. Blood
ed in place of saffron "..

Guru Nanak was born at Talwandi now in West Pakistan.

Mughal Invasion

Nanak witnessed the result of the invasion of the Mughal, Babar, in 1526 and the destruction of the Lodhi dynasty. He wrote : " Then came Babar to Hindustan. Death disguised as a Mughal made war on us. There was slaughter and lamentation. Did not Thou, O Lord, feel the pain ?"

This for Nanak was Kaliyug, the dark age, when, ' true men speaking the truth suffer for it ; when penitents cannot perform penance ; when he who repeats God's name meets obloquy.'

This then was what Nanak inherited in terms of religious development, social and political conditions. How was he influenced by them ? What did he accept and what did he reject ? How did his life conform to what he taught ?

No Contemporary Record

Before these subjects are touched a note of warning may be sounded. The material on which we base our notions of the life of Nanak are extremely scarce and unreachable. We do not have a single contemporary record of his life by anyone who knew him personally. By the time the first so-called biography (Janam Sakhi or life story) came to be written, Nanak had been dead for 80 years and his name had become a legend. When facts were wanting, his biographers supplemented them with their own imagination. Incidents were created to give appropriate settings to his hymns and frequently anecdotes about other saints were attached to him. The authors of Janam Sakhis borrowed liberally from the life of Prophet Mohamed, the Sufis and particularly from the life of Bhakta Kabir.

Book on Nanak

The new book entitled *Guru Nanak and the Sikh Religion* by Hugh McLeod has dealt with this subject in great depth. The author has taken great pains to compare the various Janam Sakhis and read them against the writings of Guru Nanak in the *Granth Sahib*, and other evidence such as inscriptions in distant parts ranging from Assam in the east to Baghdad in the west. McLeod has successfully demolished most of the legends of Guru Nanak's extensive travels. It is a scholarly but disturbing book.

Safe and Middle Course

Let us take the safe and middle course. Let us accept Sikh traditional life accurate as long as it is not directly refuted by reliable contemporary records. And this is what is accepted as probable about the life of Nanak. He was born in April 1469. His father was a revenue official in the village of Talwandi about 40 miles from the city of Lahore, now in Pakistan. He was a Kshatriya of the Bedi subsect. Nanak was a precious child. At the age of five he began to ask questions about the purpose of life. His schooling was conventional. He was taught

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Taught Lessons in Practical Way

the alphabet and numerals by a Hindu Pandit and Arabic and Persian by a Muslim Mulla. But he took little interest in his studies and began to spend his time discoursing with itinerant fakeers or in solitude.

Married at Twelve

He was married at the age of twelve and when he was nineteen, his wife came to live with him. They had two sons born to them. Soon after, the spiritual pursuit started again. For a time, he lived with his elder sister Nanki at Sultanpur and worked as an accountant with the local Nawab.

Strange Experience

At Sultanpur, a Muslim minstrel, Mardana, joined him and the two began to organise community hymn singing—the hymns, being the compositions of Nanak set to music by Mardana. At Sultanpur, Nanak had a mystical experience which finally decided for him to give up his job and undertake his mission to preach to the people. The incident is said to have taken place in the year 1499, when Nanak was in his 29th year. It has been dramatically described by his biographers. One morning, as was customary with him, he had gone to bathe in the waters of the Bein—a stream which ran near Sultanpur. He disappeared from view and was considered drowned. According to the biographers, he was summoned to the presence of God and charged with the mission in the following words :

"Nanak, I am with thee. Through thee will my name be magnified.... gto in the world to pray and to teach mankind how to pray. Be not sullied by the ways of the world. Let your life be one of praise of the word (nam), charity (dan), ablution (ishnan), service (seva) and prayer (simram)," (Students of Islam will note the similarity between Nanak's first experience and that of the Prophet Mohamed in the cave of Mt. Hora).

Nanak is reported to have been missing for three days and nights. He reappeared on the fourth day. The opening pronouncement of his mission was, "There is no Hindu; there is no Mussulman."

Abandoned World

Nanak took to preaching. He finally abandoned worldly pursuits and undertook four long voyages. The first journey was to the east as far as Assam. He visited Hindu places of pilgrimage and met and discussed spiritual problems with ascetics and holymen. It was either on this journey or the last one at Hardwar where took place the famous incident of offering water to the dead. The pilgrims were throwing palmfuls to the rising Sun as an offering to their ancestors in heaven. Nanak began to throw it in the opposite direction. When questioned he answered simply—"If you can send water to your dead ancestors in heaven, I can certainly send it to my fields in the Punjab."

Tour Southwards

He stayed a short time at home and once again set out on another long tour. This time he went southwards through Tamilnad as far as Ceylon. On his return, he spent a few years with his family in a new township he built and named *Kartarpur*-the abode of the Cre The third journey was in northern regions of the Himala Nanak undertook the fourth last of his long journeys in 15 This time he went westward Mecca, Medina and as far as B and Baghdad. An incident w has become famous took place this journey. Nanak unwitti fell asleep with his feet poin towards the Kaaba. An enra mulla rudely woke him up and him of the indignity he had c mitted by having his feet tow the House of God. "Then turn feet in some other direction w God does not exist" answe Nanak. (It is noteworthy th similar incident is mentioned the life of the Maratha sa Namdev, when he fell asleep w his feet resting on the Siva Ling

Settles Down at Kartarpur

When Nanak returned home, was too old to undertake m strenuous journeys. His parents a his life-long companion, Mardan died within one year. He decided settle down at Kartarur and insu people who came to him. La numbers of peasants—both Hin and Muslims—flocked to hear Many became his disciple shishyas from which the Pan word Sikh is derived. The e came on the 22nd of Septem 1539 when Nanak was 69 ye old. The legend goes that both t Hindus and the Muslims clamour for his body : the former want to cremate him as Hindu, the lat bury him as a Muslim. This po humous compliment had be paid before to Kabir. It was s richly deserved by Nanak, w in the 46 odd years of travel a teaching had come to be loved bo by Hindus and Muslims and w affectionately referred to as "Gu

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Sensitive Man of Great Poetic Ability

Shah Fakir—Hindu ka Mussulman ka Pir."

is a very short and somewhat ss biographical account that een given of Guru Nanak. dox Sikh accounts refer to miracles, reference to which liberately been omitted as the n of these miracles is much the as those attributed to most n holy men and their source—nam Sakhis—is, as has already stated, somewhat dubious. In ase, Nanak himself denied all ulous power and stated more ence that the only miracle he sed was the name of God.

ive and Highly Poetic

e picture of Nanak recon-ted from his own writings gives pression of a highly sensitive of great poetic ability. He was y impractical in his ways and quently the despair of his eaded business-like father. did not make a very satis-y husband or father. He however, a man of great e for it does need courage to onvention, to be a noncon-t in a highly conformist and face the ridicule of one's ours. His courage came from viction that the people would point of view if it was put to gently without anger, sarcasm icule. His greatest standby his kindly sense of humour he did not hesitate to turn t himself. Early in his career people scoffed at his profession considered him crazy, he :

When I am quiet, they say I have owledge ;

When I speak, I talk too much, they say;

When I sit, they say an unwelcome guest has come to stay ;

When I depart, I have deserted my family and run away.

When I bow, they say it is of fear that I pray.

Nothing can I do that in peace I may spend my time.

Preserve Thy servant's honour now and hereafter, O Lord Sublime."

Man of Great Humility

Nanak was a man of great humility. In his writings, he constantly denigrates himself as ignorant, blind, low-born, Neecha andar neecha jat neechee hoo ati neech.

" Among the lowly, let my caste be the meanest,

Of the meanest, let me the lowest be ;

O Nanak, let such be the men you know,

With such men keep company.

Where the fallen have protected been,

Is God's grace and goodness seen."

His Poetry

The great strength of Nanak's teaching is due to his poetry. He was not particularly a learned man ; Hindu scholars, notably Swami Dayanand, founder of the Arya Samaj, have accused him of being ignorant of the Vedas and Shastras. His appeal was, however, not that of cold logical analysis but of warm and passionate devotion—and that appeal he made in some of the most beautiful poetry written in the Panjabi language.

To Spring

A good example is his Bara Mah, the twelve months, composed shortly before death. Three verses from this work are quoted here. The first two are to Spring :

It is spring. All is seemly,

The humming bumble bee

And the woodland in floor,

But there is a sorrow in my soul

For the Lord, My Master is away

If the husband come not home how can a wife

Find peace of mind ?

Sorrows of separation waste away the body.

The Koel calls in the mango grove,

Its notes are full of joy

Why then the sorrow in my soul ?

The bumble bee hovers about the blossoming bough

O Mother of mine, it is like death to me

For there is a sorrow in my soul.

Nanak says : When the Lord, her Master comes home to her

Then Spring is seemly for she is fulfilled.

Beauteous Spring, when the bough adorns itself anew

The wife awaits the coming of her Lord

Her eyes fixed on the door.

My love, who alone can help me across

The turbulent waters of life, come.

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Without Thee I am as worthless as a broken shell

When Thou look upon me with favour, love,

And our eyes mingle

Then shall I become priceless beyond compare."

Nanak says: Where seek Thou the Lord ?

Who awaitest thou ?

Thou hast not far to go to find Him.

He is within thee, thou art His mansion.

If thy body and soul yearn for the Lord,

The Lord shall love thee

And Spring be beautiful.

To Savan

The third is to Savan, the month when the monsoon is in full swing in the Punjab.

The season of rain has come.

My heart is full of joy.

My body and soul yearn for the Master.

But my Master is in foreign lands

If he return not, I shall die pining for Him.

The lightning strikes terror in my heart.

I am alone in my courtyard

In solitude and in sorrow.

O Mother of mine, I stand on the brink of death.

Without the Lord, I have no hunger nor sleep.

I cannot suffer the clothes on my body.

Nanak says : She alone is best

Who becomes one with the Lord

Poet to the Last

He was a poet to the last. As he lay on his death bed at Kartarpur, scenes of his childhood came up before his eyes. In the last piece, he wrote, he said, " The tamarisk must now be in flower ; the pampas grass must be waving its wooly head in the breeze and the cicadas calling in the lonely glades."

The following that Nanak created in forty years of teaching could not be described as a distinct community. It consisted of people who dissented from orthodox Hinduism and Islam without completely breaking away from them. But he had launched a movement against cant and humbug in religion which gathered momentum with the passage of years. The Sikh theologian Bhai Gurdas described Nanak's achievement in the memorable lines : "Mitt dhund jag chanan hoya."

The dust of cofusion was lifted.

The world was lit with wisdom.

As flees the herd of deer

Without pausing for breath

Without looking back

When a tiger roars

So fled the mists of delusion.

Guru Nanak's Message

NANAK was born a Kshatriya Hindu. He studied the Vedas and other sacred Sanskrit texts. Even the most casual reading of his hymns show the influence, frequency, the concepts and words of the Rigveda and the Upanishads—notably the Mandukya, Chandogya and the Kattha. He was also exposed to the all prevading influence of the Bhakti cult—notably the songs of Bhakta Kabir. His travels in the Punjab brought him into contact with Muslim Sufis whose *Khanquhs* (hospices) were to be found all over the State.

The Influence

The two men, whose teaching influenced Nanak most were Bhakta Kabir and the Sufi, Shaikh Farid—both Muslims. Encounters with the followers of Guru Gorakh Nath turned Nanak against Hatha Yoga. There might have been other influences as well. Nanak refers to some Jain orders and uses Buddhist nomenclature. But it is not believed that he had any prolonged or serious exposure to followers of either faith.

Goblet that Nanak drank

If a simile is used to illustrate the influences of Nanak, it can be said that in the goblet that Nanak drank many spirits were mingled. Its base was Vedantic Hinduism. To this was added cupfuls of Bhakti and Sufism, thimblefuls of Jainism and Buddhism—and then seasoned with the Hatha Yoga angostura bitters. It made a heady spiritual cocktail. And Nanak drank copiously of it. As he said himself: " I am drunk with the name of the Lord, the drunkeness leaves me not night nor day. "

What then was the outcome of all these influences, exposures, confrontations and personal thinking?

Man's Relationship to His Maker

Let us deal with the subject in an unconventional way. It is believed that all religions deal with three relationships. First, man's relationship to his Maker. Where do we come from? Why? What is all this?

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about? Is there some power
guides our destinies? Why do
people often suffer in life and
vil prosper? What happens to
hen we die? And so on. Specula-
s on the genesis of life, heaven
hell, karma and transmigration
the soul fall in this category.

n's Relationship to Man

The second relationship a religious
em prescribes is man's relation-
to man—his obligations as
ember of the society in which he
s. The Commandments of the
ahamic family of religions—Judaism
hristianity and Islam—lay special
mphasis on this aspect of religion :
Thou shall not kill ; Thou shall
t steal ; Thou shall not covet
neighbour's wife. And so on.
codes of law complement this
ect of religion.

n's Relationship to Himself

The third relationship dealt with
religious systems is man's relation-
to himself—that is, to his
cience. The psychiatrist has
en to trespass upon this field
religion.

ory of Darwin

n Darwin making a hash of
es of the origin of life and
ists probing further into the
ery of death, with secular law
ding almost every aspect of
zen's conduct in society and
the Freuds, Jungs, Adlers and
ever increasing army of psycho-
s and psychiatrists probing
er and further into the sub-
ious and analysing conscience
en this domain no longer re-
the monopoly of religion. The
of religion has shrunk to mini-
proportions. The real test of
orth of any religious system is
uch of what its founders said
and up to these challenges

EMBER 22, 1969

Child Nanak receving his lessons from Pandit Hari Dayal.

of present day scientific, social and psychiatric advancement. If they do only then can they claim that their message is for all times. If they do not, they were transient phenomenon and today serve what Karl Marx rightly described as the opium of the people and will in due course be discarded. It is in the context of these challenges of modern times-that Guru Nanak's message whether it will survive for ever as 'eternal truth or not' can be judged.

Acceptance of Hindu Belief

First then let us take man's relationship to his Maker. Nanak's version of the creation of the world and his concept of death are not dealt with in too great a detail, because on both these, he accepted current Hindu belief. His own hymn *arbad narbad dhundu kara* is a sort of Punjabi version of the Hymn of Creation of the Rig Veda. "Non-being then existed not nor being.... Desire then entered the one in the beginning, it was the earliest seed of thought the product....creative force was there and fertile power : Below was energy, above was impulse." Likewise Nanak accepted the theory of *Samsara*—of birth, death and rebirth. He used picturesque simile to describe this process—"Just as the pots of a Persian wheel go down, fill with water as they come up, empty and go down again", so is this life—a pastime of our Lord." *Jaisey harhat ki mala tind lagat hai ik sakhni hor bhareet hai, taiso hee eh khel khansam ka....*" Let us quote from two other hymns where Nanak deals with the problem of life and death :

Jato Jae Kahan te avai

Know you whence come life?
How we are born? Where go we when we die?
Why some are caught in the cycle of birth and rebirth
While others are freed to merge in the deathless One?
Those who have Him in their hearts
And have His name ever on their lips :
Those who worship Him but seek no gain
To them come birth and death peacefully.
Thoughts rise in the mind, in the mind do they subside :
Only the Guru's word gives us freedom

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Contemplating upon it we achieve liberation.
Like birds at dusk settling on trees
To roost for the night
Some joyous, some sorrowing ; all lost in themselves;
When dawns the day and gone is the night
They look up at the sky and resume their flight.
So does man fulfil his destiny.

Paun pani agni ka mel

Air, water and fire
Of these elements is our body made
Within it is the restless agitation of the mind.
The body has nine doorways
The tenth is the one through which one goes to meet God.
O learned one, have you that of this?
Every one can discourse, speak and listen.
Only he who knows himself understands the nature of the soul
And is a learned divine.

GURU NANAK'S GOD WAS ONE

The body is made of clay
The sounds that emerge are of substance airy ;
Know you, O learned one
What dies when a man dies?

Consciousness dies
Then dies the ego
But the soul dies not.

What seek you in pilgrimage to sacred rivers?
The priceless jewel is within your breast.
The learned Pandit reads much, declaims much
But knows not the treasure within himself.

It is not I who die
But dies the demon of ignorance ; he is destroyed.
The soul that sustains dies not.
Says Nanak, this is the Lord the Creator has shown me.
Now I know there is no birth or death.

According to Nanak, God Himself changed His own nature and function after the creation of the world—and God is Himself the author of duality and delusion. In the dawn hymns, the *Asa-di-Var* he writes *apeenai ap sajio, apeenai racheo nau*—He Himself created creation and gave currency to the name—*Duyee Kudrat Saj Kai Kar Asan ditho chau*—and then assumed a second nature and with pleasure regarded creation seated on His prayer mat." And it is God Who, having set the world and life in motion, threw in it as it were *moh thagauli*—a pill thugs use to get their victims under the influence of the opiate before they rob them. "*Amal galola koor ka ditta devan har* : The Great Giver Himself gave us the pill of falsehood. We forget death and for four short days indulge in pleasure. The temperate abstain, find truth and the court of God." Thus both good and evil emanate from God ; man's role is to choose the one and avoid the other, to follow the ordinances of God (*Hukum Rajaee Chalna*) and earn His grace (*nadar*).

The opening lines of Japji, the Sikhs' morning prayer state Nanak's concept of God with utter clarity—

There is one God.
He is the supreme truth.
He, the Creator
Is without fear and without hate.
He, the Omnipresent
Pervades the universe.
He is not born,
Nor does He die to be born again.
By His grace shalt thou worship Him.
Before time itself
There was truth.
When time began to run its course
He was the truth.
Even now, He is the truth
And evermore shall truth prevail.

Nanak's God was one, omnipotent and omniscient. The concept of God, being one, has not been unknown to Hinduism as it is often wrongly assumed by those who denigrate it as a polytheistic and idolatrous creed.

An ancient South Indian folk song is quoted :

Into the bosom of the one great sea
Flow streams that come from hills on every side,
Their names are various as their springs
And thus in every land do men bow down
To one great God, though known by many names.

Nanak reaffirmed the oneness of God with a passion reminiscent of Islam :

Ik doo jeebhau lakh hoe lakh hoe lakh vees

Were I given a hundred thousand tongues instead of one

(contd. on page 36)

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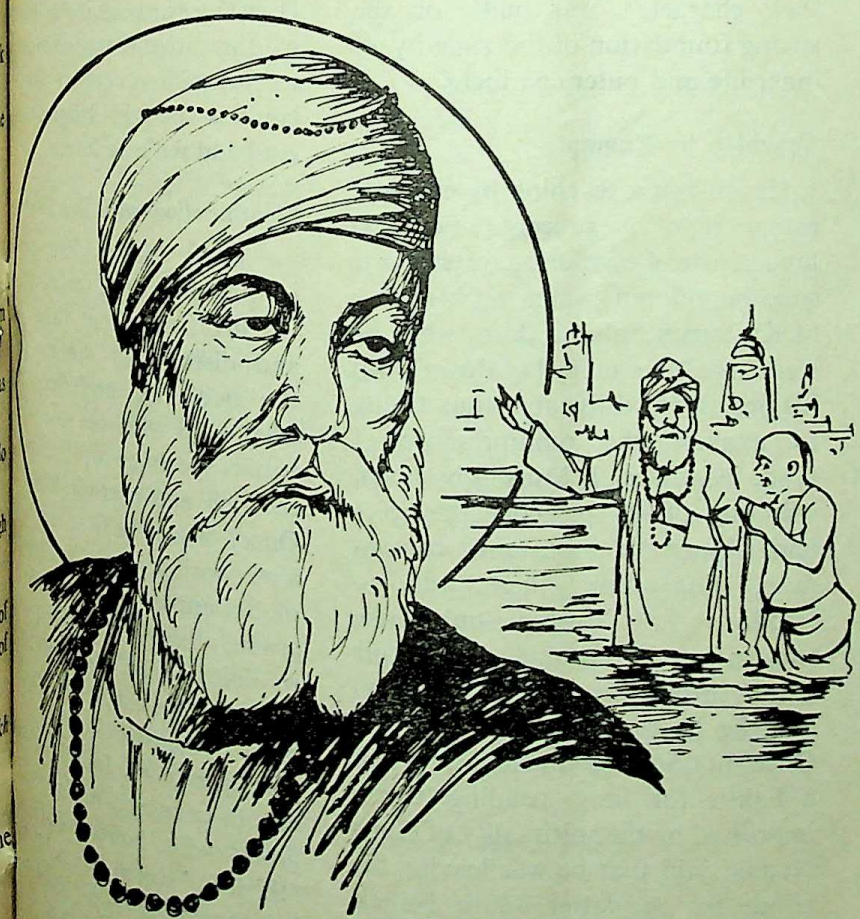
Some of Guru Nanak's Famous Verses

The sky is the salver, the sun and the moon are the lamps ;
The spheres of stars are studded in it as jewels ;
The Chandan-scented winds from the Malai mountains wave,
And scatter across the fragrance of myriads of flowers
(Thus) is Thy Worship performed,
O Thou, the destroyer of fear
The Unstruck Melody rings,
And maketh music of the Word as if on the tender lips of a flute.
Thousands are Thy eyes, yet hast Thou eyes ?
Thousands are Thy forms, yet hast Thou a form ?
Thousands are Thy lotus-feet, yet hast Thou feet ?
Thousands are Thy noses to smell, yet hast Thou a nose ?
O, Wonder of wonders,
Thou art the spirit that Pervadeth all.
'Tis Thy Light, that lights all hearts.
Through the Guru's Wisdom doth Thy Light burnish,
And that what Pleaseth Thee becometh Thy Worship.
(Like the black-bee) I crave day and night for the honey of Thy Lotus-feet.
Grant Nanak, the Chatrik, the Nectar of Thy Mercy, O Lord,
That he Mergeth in Thy Name.



" If water thrown by you can reach your ancestors in heaven, then water thrown by me must reach my grain fields at Kartarpur, my native place !"
—Nanak.

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Relevance of Guru Nanak

In this article, Sardar Gurnam Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab, discusses in brief the teachings of Guru Nanak who fought against the dogma, artificial rituals and disbeliefs of his time.

Guru Nanak laid emphasis on the path of service and love for the seeker, believed in oneness of God, propagated religion of man, discarded all dogma, superstition and ritualism, spoke the language of the common man and identified himself with the poor. Guru Nanak's teachings followed in right earnest, says the author, can greatly help us in solving many of our problems today.

By

Gurnam Singh

Chief Minister of Punjab

GURU NANAK was born at a time when, steeped in superstition, the multifarious castes and sects of our country were set against one another. Religion was reduced to the mockery of artificial rituals and ceremonies and the Hindus and Muslims alike were, in their utter ignorance, exploited by the hypocritic mercenary priests. The standard of morality was at a very low ebb and ethics was flouted at every point. Internecine quarrels were the order of the day and with the decay in the last days of the Lodhi dynasty, corruption and misrule were rampant. India was divided among small principalities often at logger heads with one another and Babar, at the head of a small band of soldiers, had successfully invaded India. Guru Nanak saw that our people could not be resurrected until they were liberated from the clutches of religious dogma and artificial ritualism, until they were taught the religion of man, until casteism was abolished and until their character was built on the strong foundation of the sanctity of inner life and outer conduct.

Teaching by Example

He set upon teaching by example rather than by precept. For instance, instead of offering water to the sun, he offered water to his fields at Kartarpur Sahib. Also, when he went to Mecca, he lay down with his legs towards Kaaba, thus trying to explain the omnipresence of God. Mardana, a Muslim by birth, was one of his principal disciples and almost a constant companion. For him, there was no Hindu and no Muslim ; only there was man. He would, in simple words, break the illusion of everyone, be he a Sadhu or a Fakir. Once in Sultanpur Lodhi, when a Fakir, for long residing there, impressed by the spirituality of Guru Nanak, said that he was leaving his abode for the latter. Guru Nanak promptly said that the abode belonged to none but to the homeless. How true is his saying in the con of the present problem of In where million upon million of landless people languish with land and without home.

Identification with the Poor

Guru Nanak had complete identified himself with the po He invariably kept their comp and disregarded the proxim the rich. He preferred the po Bhai Lalo who, he said, was a better specimen of humanity th the rich and corrupt Malik Bha Once, when he was appointed a responsible job in the State gran of Sultanpur Lodhi, he distribu grains mostly to the needy and, so doing, even risked the Nawa suspicion but, to the astonishme of all, when stocks were tallied, discrepancy was found. In the p cess of counting, while weighing grains, when he reached the numb 'thirteen' called 'Tera' in Punja he would go on repeating number for a long time as 'Ter

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means 'Yours'. He would Tera, Main Tera' meaning ...) I'm yours, I'm yours'. ...ghly believed in the dignity ...our and he was diligent and ... in his work. He was strictly the usurpation of others' and would often term it ... for Muslims and cow for ... This was his peculiar way ...ging home his principle to the ...st people whom he wished ...t, to explain them in the way ...derstood.

... in Language of People

...r Nanak was against sophisti... in every form. He lived ... and spoke in a simple lan... which was the language of ...mmon man. His 'Bani' or ...ing' is so simple and makes ... such common dictum and ...logy that even an illiterate ...n understand it. There is no ...ism or learned sophistication ... language. How good would ... for us if we learn from ... respect of our language ...

...nity Kitchen

... Nanak was an upholder of ...e of equality and practically ... it in his concept of 'Langar' ...mmunity kitchen where with... ...tinction of caste, creed or ... everyone would partake of ...ith an equal right. Thus, he ...ed and practised the way of ...nity living which would, he ..., contribute to an under... ...g and goodwill among people ...d them to adopt a collective ...ch to solve their day-to-day ...ms. He would say, "Sarbatt ...la", meaning "Let there be ...o all". This crypt phrase, if ...ly followed by us, can give us ...n and strength to tide over and

'Nanak Mata' Gurudwara at Nainital (U. P.)

justifiably sort out the complexity of various problems with which our nation is faced today due to the narrow parochial, communal and religious thinking. If we look at these problems from the viewpoint of 'Sarbatt Ka Bhala' and if we discard the narrow, selfish tendencies bordering on the usurpation of others' rights, many of our issues between State and State and between Centre and States can be solved in no time. That is why I say that Guru Nanak's teachings, if understood and followed in the right context, can greatly help us today in disentangling us from the cobweb of internecine quarrels raising their head from time to time in East, in West, in North and in South.

Need for Inner Purity

Five hundred years after the advent of Guru Nanak, today when we have embarked upon the quincentenary celebrations, in his revered memory, let us understand that the keynote of all that he preached and practised was inner purity arising out of the extinction of worldly desires. He emphasised the path of service and love for the 'seeker', believed in the oneness of God, propagated the religion of man, discarded all dogma, superstition and ritualism, spoke in the language of the common man, identified himself with the poor, abhorred corruption and usurpation of others' rights and advocated community living and collective effort based on the tenet of 'good to all'. He lived his ideals and we can as well follow him for the welfare of our nation, re-energising ourselves with purity and sanctity of inner life and outer conduct.

* * *

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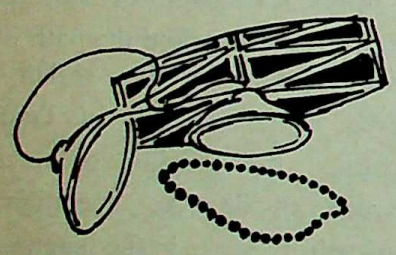
Guru Nanak & the Bhakti Movement



Guru Nanak was more than a bhakta, sant or pir. He was a Guru whose own word was scripture, a new proclamation of God Gunto man.

Guru Nanak's mission was distinct from the general so-called Bhakti Movement. He spoke with authority and power and, thus, with the courage of a prince or regent. He derived his spiritual regency directly from God—the eternal light.

GURU NANAK was not a mere bhakta, a sant, a nath or pir, but he was much more ; he was a Guru. The Guru includes in himself all the above epithets. He derives his spiritual regency directly from God, the Eternal Light. The Guru is directly appointed by God Himself and he derives his light directly from Him. He does not speak like a scribe but with an authority. He is not tutored by a human spiritual teacher or initiated by another master.

His Own Words Scripture

He did not bow to the authority of ancient Indian scriptures while all the bhaktas or sants did. Guru Nanak's own word was scripture and a new proclamation of God unto man, a new code, a new constitution. He was not just another link in the chain of the bhaktas or sants but had come with a renewed authority to give the final fulfilment to that movement. The fulfilment he gave to the movement was not a reform but a revolution.

Mission Distinct

His mission was distinct from the general so-called bhakti movement, his message was different, his manner was new. He spoke with the authority and power and thus with the courage of a prince, a regent.

Discarded Previous Law and Doctrine

Guru Nanak discarded some of the previous laws and doctrines, accepted some of them and introduced many more. He rejected the authority of the Veda but did not lose respect for that document of human wisdom and the precious heritage of mankind, He proclaimed the Unicity of Godhead, the Ekonkar.

Rejected Polytheism

Guru Nanak rejected polytheism, gods and goddesses, but accepted the validity of the various functions supposed to have been performed by the gods. He divested them of the powers as well as the functions. He restored all those powers and functions to the one and the only One—the Ekonkar—declaring that He alone is Eternal, without manifestation or with the phenomena of creation *Satnam* ; He alone is the Creator and Pervader—*karta purkh*. He alone is without fear and enmity, *Nirbhau nirvair* ; He alone is Timeless Entity—*Akal murat* ; He alone is the Unborn and yet Self-born, *Ajoni Saibhang* ; He alone is the Light and Grace—*Gurparsad*.

So the Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, the great Hindu Trinity the Vanas, Surya, Indar, etc., and all the hierarchy tumbled down and with that collapsed the imageworship which the bhaktas had at least, questioned seriously much less challenged.

BY

Dr. Taran Singh

Linking Humanity with God

All the saints of the Bhakti Movement, in one or the other form, had accepted the incarnations of God. Guru Nanak's pronouncement that the Supreme Reality is Unborn, yet Self-born shattered the idea of the incarnations of God. Guru Nanak wanted to link humanity direct with God, removing the intermediaries, the incarnations, the gods and the priests.

Aimed at Caseless Society

With the Oneness of God or the Supreme Spirit, fell the barriers of castes, colours and creeds. Some of the bhaktas who themselves had come from the so called low castes had spoken against the caste. Buddhism and the Nathas too had spoken against the caste system of India. So did Guru Nanak. He aimed at a casteless society.

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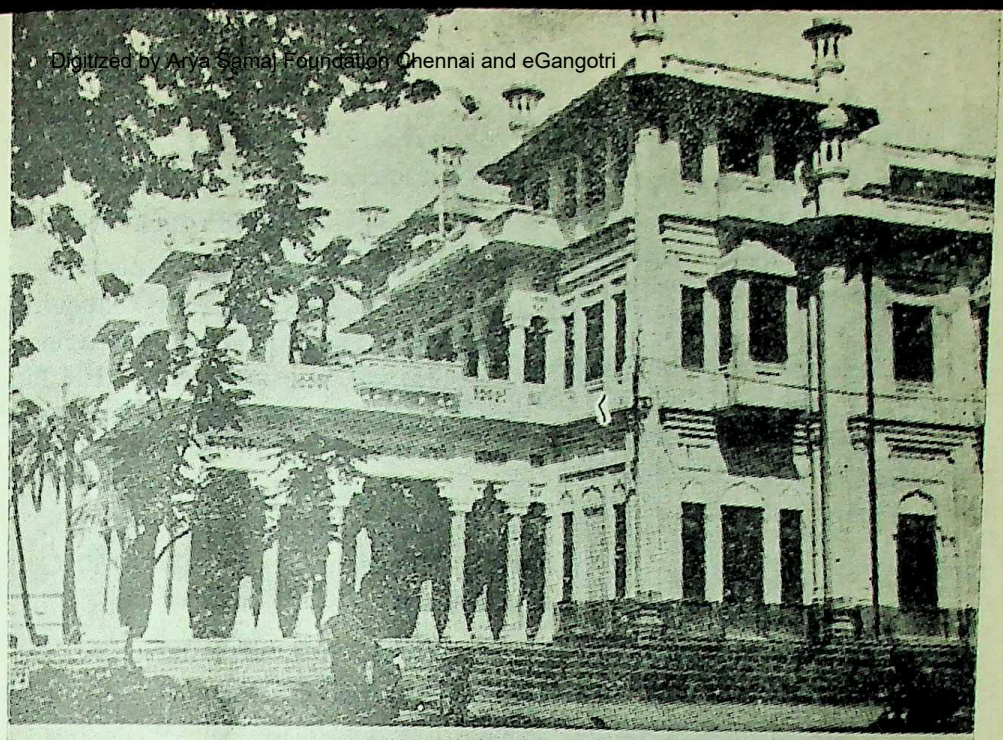


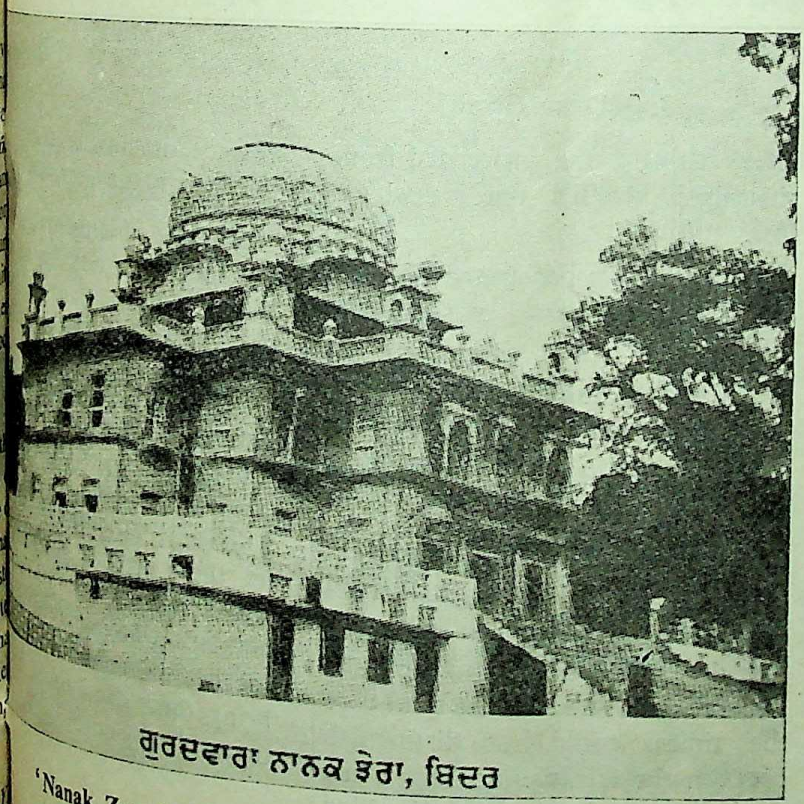
ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਬੇਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਸੁਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਲੋਦੀ

Bersahib Gurudwara in Punjab.

Nanak took a serious note of
ous views, prevalent in and
time, about God, creation,
ual), cause-effect (Karam),
logy etc. He rejected gods
had no quarrel with any Hin-
Muslim attributes which were
to the Supreme Reality by the
He, of course, stressed the
e of Truth and some other
y recounted. God is, he
ised, without going into the
litting epistemology of vari-
tems. He stood for simplici-
directness of concepts and

pt of Life

Nanak believed in the totali-
fe. He developed a concept
which was of a whole, total
nd not a partial, split up man.
Guru Nanak, the paths of
karma and *gyana* (devotion,
and knowledge) were not, each
ve of the other two. Total
s to be the total effect of all
ree. Though the bhakti sustai-
ns the other two i.e., *karma*, *gyana* yet they were more important in the bhakta's expression as a bhakta. Every individual has to work up the balance of devotion, knowledge and action in him. He is devoted to Truth, he must know the truth and he must act upon the truth known.



ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਝੇਰਾ, ਬਿਦਰ

'Nanak Zera' Gurudwara at Bidar in South India.

Countrywide Movement

Guru Nanak was not a local expression but the one that very much effectively was vocal not only throughout the length and breadth of India but even beyond the frontiers of his own country. His successors too, followed his lead and continued administering to the *sangats* which had been set up by the founder Guru, in places far away from the Punjab in country and even outside it. Guru Nanak's intineraries covered the entire country and also Tibet, Arabia, Afghanistan. He definitely had it as a mission to organize and regenerate the whole Indian community for all purposes in life, not only the spiritual or religious. As a lasting and really genuine solution, he gave a concept of a religious scripture which has no parallel in the world history of religions.

★ ★ ★

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GURU NANAK:

the Apostle of Peace and Brotherhoo

BY

Lakshman Singh

AS THE WORD OF LORD comes to me, says Guru Nanak, so I deliver it, and this word is coined in the mint of truth. This indeed is the power which a prophet exercises.

The kings and the captains depart; history may speak of them, but they exercise no permanent influence on the minds of men while the word of teacher never suffers an eclipse.

Guru Nanak's conception of religion was based on the two fundamental principles of *unity* and *fraternity*, viz., the unity of God and the brotherhood of men. For him there was but one God, Indivisible, who is the Creator, is All-Pervading, Immortal, Unborn, Self-begotten and Incomprehensible.

Denounced Caste System

He denounced caste system and untouchability and declared that all men were servants of God, the Master of the entire Creation, and emanated from the same Divine Light and none was high or low by reason of birth. He brought home the truth that caste, creed, sex and race distinctions [illegible] no place in *Dharma*. It was [illegible] to lead all denominations to truth in the way their prophets taught them.

He held that woman was an equal partner with man, and same moral obligations bound them both. He advocated right conduct in everything, honest and fair dealings, respect for the rights and previleges towards all, and purity of personal character above everything alse.

Faith in Universal Brotherhood

The principle of fraternity or universal brotherhood acquired a very special significance as a result of his teachings. He said " EK Pita Ekas ke ham barik." There is one father and we are all his children.

Faith in the brotherhood of man, in fact, is the natural consequence of the acceptance of the unity of Godhood.

The master again said :

" Awal Allah noor upaya
Kudrat de sab bande
Ek noor te subjag upjya kaun
bhale kaun mande"

that is God first created light. All are the creatures of the same nature. Every thing being proceeded from that light, whether one is high or low.

This principle penetrated through the life and teachings of the other nine masters :

Shri Guru Ram Das the fourth master says :

Every one belongeth to Thee
Thou art every one's
Thou art the capital stock of all.

It was the result of this emphasis in the master's teachings that Bhai Kanahia in the battles which the Sikhs had to fight with the tyrants of the times, could not distinguish between the friends and foes while rendering service to the disabled soldiers on the battlefields.

Service To Needy— True Worship

Religion teaches love and is op[illegible] sed to any type of hatred. Serv[illegible] to needy and working for the bette[illegible] ment of humanity is true worship.

Religious intolerance or sens[illegible] social inequality is always the res[illegible] of a lack of the understanding [illegible] fundamentals of religion.

The Guru, therefore, always adv[illegible] ed people to understand and fol[illegible] the teachings of the religion th[illegible] belong to and thus prayed for hu[illegible] nity.

" Jagat Jalandha Rakh-lai a[illegible]
Kirpa dhar
Jit daware Ubre tite leo Uba[illegible]

O' God save the suffering hu[illegible] nity from misery with your be[illegible] volence, no matter from what[illegible] door (path) the approach is m[illegible]

Sikh *gurudwaras* are open [illegible] the four sides and for all the [illegible] Varnas and so is Guru Ka Langa[illegible] the common dining through Pan[illegible]

Let the two great institu[illegible] *Sangat* for the joy and peace of m[illegible] and *Pangat* for the love of mank[illegible] and brotherhood given to us by G[illegible] Nanak be not forgotten by us [illegible] let these act as strong antido[illegible] to our present day ills. May G[illegible] Nanak's word go forth and re[illegible] the hearts of men and women [illegible] bring them the PEACE for wh[illegible] they thirst.

LOK RA[illegible]

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Guru Nanak's Luminous Mind

By

Bakshi Dalip Singh,
Ex-Sheriff of Bombay

HISTORY is full of instances to prove that whenever the world is corrupted by injustice, cruelty and bloodshed, God sends some of His chosen ones to remove the darkness of ignorance, blind faith, and mood by divine light and true knowledge.

The conditions in India at the time of the birth of Guru Nanak were very nearly the same as they were in Rome when Christ was born or in Arabia when Prophet Mohammed came to this world or when Lord Krishna and Lord Buddha were sent or other prophets and other religions appeared at different times. On all these occasions vice ousted virtue, might overruled right, injustice replaced justice, humanity was a victim to brutality, truth was overshadowed by falsehood and, above all, faith in God had died out.

Nanak—Symbol of Love

Nanak, the symbol of love, peace, truth, non-violence, humility and service, was born in A.D. 1469 at Talwandi, now called Nanakana Sahib, a village in West Pakistan, shortly after midnight. His father Mehta Kalu, was a revenue officer under Rai Balur, a Mohammedan Ruler of the place at that time. The child showed divine light from his very birth. Daultan, the nurse who attended the case, was surprised to see that this child, unlike others, came into this world smiling.

Mehta Kalu, according to the custom of the time, invited Pandit Hardayal on the happy occasion of the birth of his child. After ascertaining the exact time of Nanak's birth and the vocal sound produced by Him at that moment, the Pandit, who was known for his divine knowledge and wisdom, felt that a heavenly child had been born and showed his eagerness to see him and pay his respects. On the thirteenth day, as was customary then, Pandit Hardayal came to Mehta Kalu's house again and clothed the child on his first loose garments (chola) and named him Nanak Nirankari (one who knows no duality).

Divine Wisdom

At the age of about seven, his father took him to the village Pandit but Nanak was indifferent to his lessons. Nanak said to the Pandit : " O Pandit, this life is ephemeral and the scyth of death is mowing from the beginning of the world. Those, who call themselves monarchs and kings, go to the dust and none cares for them. So let us break all false attachments with the world and drink deep of the Divine wisdom through the company of His saints."

The Pandit was wonderstruck and bowed before Nanak, saying : " You are self taught, the source of all knowledge is within your heart and you need no teacher.

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Mehta Kalu, not being satisfied, took Nanak to another Pandit and eventually to a Maulavi (Mohammedan teacher). Nanak again showed indifference to the teachings of the Maulavi who was annoyed at this attitude of the child. Nanak attached couplets of Divine knowledge with each letter of the Persian alphabet and thus made profound impression on the Maulavi who said with great respect and admiration : " O Nanak, Allah has given Thee, a heart full of Divine wisdom, none can teach Thee; Thou shalt teach the whole world."

On one occasion when Nanak was immersed in deep meditation and would not speak to anyone, Mehta Kalu sent for the Maulavi and requested him to persuade Nanak to speak, but all his efforts failed. He eventually said to Nanak : " In the name of Allah, our Common Master, do speak a word. Everyone is worried on account of Thy prolonged silence."

On hearing the appeal in the name of God, Nanak opened his lips.

In Service of God

Nanak at one stage was in the service of Nawab Daulat Khan Lodhi as a storekeeper when he lavishly distributed the stores entrusted to him to the poor. The result was that several complaints were made against him. His stores were checked at two different times but on each occasion were found correct. Nanak finally left the service and came back home. When his father asked him to join service again, he said : " I am in the service of God and I cannot serve another man. I now go where He takes me and I do as He bids me."

Casteism and Untouchability—Evils of Society

Nanak preached that the caste system and untouchability were the evils of society. He selected Mardana, a Mohammedan, and Bala, a Hindu, as his life companions. He lived and ate with the Shudras and other low-caste people to show that all men were equal. Once on intuition, Nanak went to a village called Eminabad to see one Lalo who was longing to see the Guru. He received Him with great respect and gave him food, consisting of black loaves and spinach. The sight of the loaves made Mardana, his Muslim life companion, say to himself : " What a food to eat ! " Nanak said to him : " Mardana, eat and thou shalt know." Mardana did accordingly and said : " I have eaten many a dainty dish in life but never felt the sweetness that I find in this loaf."

" Yes," said Nanak, " it is the honest fruit of the hard labour of Lalo, a carpenter, and nothing can be sweeter and more refreshing."

As he dined at the house of this low class man, Lalo, people called him Kurahia (a person with new and silly ideas). According to the wrong notion of the time, Nanak, a high class Kshatriya, was not expected to put up and dine with a Shudra.

Malik Bhago was a rich Kshatriya of the same village. He asked Nanak to partake of his food but Nanak refused. When Nanak was sent for again, he went and asked Bhago to bring his food and said the same thing to Lalo who accompanied him. Nanak took Lalo's loaf in one hand and Bhago's in the other and squeezed them both. A steam of milk oozed out of Lalo's bread and blood from Bhago's rich food.

Nanak said : " See, O proud Malik, Lalo's is the honest hard-earned bread of a humble worker and yours is the outcome of extortionate sucking of the blood of the poor. Nanak would rather partake of the humble food of Lalo than drink the blood of the poor with thee."

Don't Oppress the Poor

The Malik fell down on his feet and apologised. Nanak said : " Rise and give up oppression of the poor so that Divine name may find place in thy heart."

Nanak preached that the love of mankind must go with the love of God and any service done to God's creation is service done to the Creater Himself. In order to remove social evils and to improve the economic position of the downtrodden, he preached to his followers to break the fetters of caste and creed and believe and act upon the golden principle of every religion, that is, Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. He had no power of law or any other force to fight against the evils except his effective weapons of persuasion, sympathy and practical example.

No Hindu, No Muslim

Once when he woke from his trance in water, he said : " There is no Hindu and no Muslim ". And on another occasion when he was asked which was superior, Hinduism or Islam, he said : " Without good acts the professors of both will perish."

In another passage, he said: " To Him whose dissolution of the heart is gone, Hindus and Muslims are the same."

Under No Sect

At Baghdad, Nanak was asked to which sect he belonged. He replied : " I have renounced all sects. I know only one God who is on the earth, in the Heaven and in all directions."

When Sheikh Farid (a Mohammedan saint) met Guru Nanak, he greeted Him with the words, " Allah O

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Gurudwara, Bal Lila, Nankana Sahib, West Pakistan

ravesh (Fakir)" and to this Nanak replied, "Allah is e aim of all my efforts, O Farid, Allah is the backbone my being."

On one occasion while speaking to the Hindus, nak said: "Praise and glorify Allah as Muslims do ftimes daily." Speaking on another occasion to Muslims he said: "Make the will of Allah your ary, a real Muslim is he who renounces self."

The fact that the foundation of our sacred Golden mple at Amritsar was laid by a Mohammedan denotes t Sikhism is broad minded and respects all worthy n irrespective of their religion.

n judged by Deeds

Our Holy Granth, which the Sikhs believe as their venth Guru, both in flesh and bones, contains the ns and songs of Saint Kabir, a Mohammedan ver; Ravidas, a shoemaker; Namdeo, a tailor; and kh Farid, a Muslim sage; thus showing that a man ot judged by his birth or high caste but only his acts deeds. One born in the lowest caste can be superior to another born in the highest by the moral value of his deeds.

Nanak travelled all over India from the Himalayas down to Cape Comorin, Ceylon, Arabia, Persia, the Caucasus, the Caspian regions, the Pamirs, Tibet, China and many occult regions unknown to the eye of spiritually undeveloped mortals.

Two Features

The preaching of Guru Nanak have two characteristic features: A congregation is held in each Gurudwara every morning and particularly on an auspicious occasion and entry to the Gurudwaras is open to all irrespective of caste, creed and religion. Even an untouchable can go and sit right under the feet of Guru Granth Sahib. The Muslim musicians have often been reciting hymns of the Holy Granth in our Gurudwaras.

The other remarkable feature is the free kitchen which runs every day in many Gurudwaras and is organised on large scale on all anspicious occasions.

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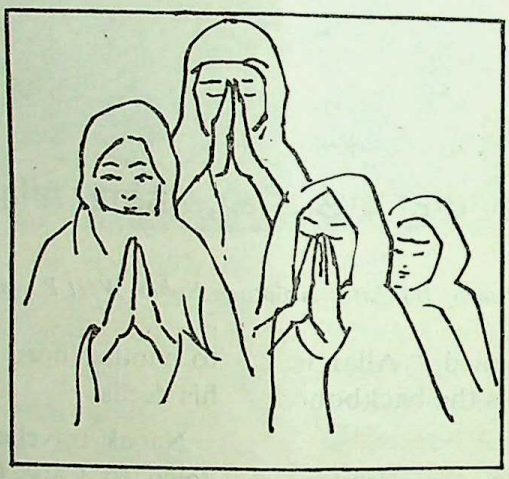
Guru Nanak's Disciples



Guru Nanak left home for the open vastness of earth and the starry canopy of the sky. There, he met the people of all colours and creeds and communicated to them his message of love. On many of them, he made a lasting impression and they became his disciples. The contribution of these disciples in spreading his message is very important. Sardar Ranbir Singh, in this article, has given a very good pen portrait of some of the disciples of Guru Nanak.

by
RANBIR SINGH

GURU NANAK'S sister saw in him the light of God from his very infancy. But she kept her discovery a guarded secret. When the divine call came to the Guru and he prepared to set out on his long journeys, his sister, the first disciple, came to him and said, "O, divine one! The seedlings of spiritual lif you have planted in our souls and which you, like a gardener, have been steadily watching grow and flower, how shall they live and breathe without thee? How shall we feel when you are away?"

"Sister," said the brother, "This is Heaven's call, I must go whither it leads my feet. There is burning unrest on all sides. Many will get peace, life and light, if you forgo your own yearnings for a while. Whenever you think of me, I will be with you, if not physically then in the inner realms of the spirit."

Preaching God's Message

Guru Nanak left home for the open vastness of the earth and the starry canopy of the sky. Love took him by the hand and led him on from place to place to preach, to teach and to bear witness to the Light Divine. He met people of all colours and creeds and communicated to them his message of love. On many of them he made a lasting impression and they became his disciples. The contribution of these disciples in spreading his message is indeed great.

Bhai Lalo

Guru Nanak halted at Eminabad (now in Pakistan). There lived a poor carpenter named Lalo. Nanak called on him. Lalo sat in the courtyard of his house with back towards the door, busy at work. In reply to the Guru's query Lalo replied that he was mending the wooden pegs. He did not even raise his head, as he thought that one of his acquaintances had asked the question.

"Mending wooden pegs," the Master asked, "Has life no better purpose? Come, you must learn how to mend your mind." This touched Lalo. He saw the Master and bowed in humility and reverence. He realized that all these years he had been absorbed in trivialities. Surely, life was meant for something better. He was a changed man. The first gift that the Guru gave him was the gift of a song in praise of the Lord.

News Spreads

The news that a saint was staying at the house of a poor carpenter reached Malik Bhago, the chief of the town. He was corrupt and wicked. He heaped hardships on the people and extracted money from them by foul means. Once he is stated to have invited the Guru to a sacrificial feast. Placing before him dainty dishes and choicest bread Malik said, "Why leaving such dishes, O' Holy Man, do you stay with a poor carpenter and eat with a low caste man?"

The Miracle

"I have no caste," said the Guru. "I cannot partake of your food, because your bread is ill-gotten and is soaked in the blood of the poor, O' Malik. Infuriated, the Malik asked for proof." The Guru sent for a loaf from Lalo's house. Holding Bhago's bread in one hand and Lalo's in the other, he squeezed both. After the miraculous squeeze, from the one oozed blood and from the other milk.

(contd. on page 26)

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The Children's Day, falling on Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's birth day, was celebrated all over the country on November 14.

The entire nation paid its humble tributes to this great builder of the Indian democracy, who rendered yeoman's service to the country by guiding it on the path of unity, peace, progress and prosperity and placing it high in the comity of the world nations.

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(contd. from page 24)

Bhago was moved at this miracle and confessed his guilt. The Guru asked him to give away to the poor and the needy his ill-gotten wealth and live an honest life.

Sajjan Thug

After a long and tiresome journey, the Guru, accompanied by his minstrel Mardana, came to Sajjan's house. Sajjan means a gentleman, but this man was just the opposite. Always dressed in pure white and displaying his rosary in his hands, he posed as a religious man. He had built an inn with a Hindu temple and a Muslim mosque near his gate. He invited way-farers to the inn to take rest for the night. But once asleep, the guests were Sajjan's victims and their goods his property. The Guru was also invited to the inn. Sajjan served the Guru with utmost care for he took him for a very rich jeweller. When night fell, Sajjan grew impatient, for the Guru took unusually long to go to bed. " Sire, a little sleep will smoothe your limbs," suggested Sajjan. But the Guru said, " The time to rest for us is not yet. You may go and take rest if your limbs require it. God's minstrels do not go to sleep till God sends words that they should retire. "

He bade Mardana to play a tune on the rebec and the Guru sang a haunting melody that took Sajjan on a novel trek. The song pierced through Sajjan's heart, demanding repentence. Broken, he fell at the Master's feet. He vowed to abstain from sin. The Guru asked him to give away his ill-gotten wealth and enjoined upon his disciples ' Kirt Karo ', ' Wand Chhako ' and ' Nam Japo '. These commandments are, " Thou shalt earn thy livelihood by honest creative labour, thou shalt share the fruits of thy labour with fellow beings, not in charity but in spontaneous sympathy, as the rose giveth away its fragrance without knowing, without asking.

Brahm Das and Kamal

The third missionary expedition took the Guru to the beautiful valley of Kashmir. There Brahma Das and Kamal were drawn to his teachings. Nanak asked Kamal to settle in the Kurram valley to spread his message. It was from there that the song of ' Nam ' spread to Kabul, Qandhar and Tirah. Brahm Dass, who had come to the Guru with his camel load of books, also found solace in Guru's presence. He was authorised to share spiritual stories with the people of the Kashmir valley.

Bhai Budha

One day, as the Guru was sitting under the shade of a tree, the village folk began to collect in large numbers for his *darshan*. A little boy who stood tending his sheep in the field nearby, witnessed the ennobling sights. He thought of bringing his mother one day to see the Guru. The next day he saw his mother making fire. He observed that the smaller twigs caught fire first. Being younger in age, he thought, he must first go to the Guru. The little boy went to Guru Nanak who heard his story and gave him the title of Bhai Budha, so young in age and so great in wisdom. Bhai Budha devoted the rest of his life to the 'Dhyanam' of the Master, his lips ceaselessly repeating his Name.

Bhai Budha, completely immersed in the Divine, continued to see Guru Nanak in the form of the five Gurus succeeding him, up to the time of Guru Har Gobind.

Duni Chand

The Guru once passed through Lahore. Duni Chand, a big banker, came with his wife to pay respects to Guru Nanak. The Guru gave D Chand a needle saying, "Duni Ch keep it with thee and give it b to me in the next world." M how can we carry a needle us beyond the portals of death?" couple asked in perplexity, master then gracefully posed question, "With what hope then thou amassing all this wealth?"

Duni Chand had no answer. suddenly had a new consciousn "Pray, tell us Master, what can take with us?" The wealth of l Him", said the Guru, "Hari will go with you". "How can acquire that wealth?" asked D Chand. "Just as you have this, if Guru so pleaseth, if he giveth grain of life, the initial cap through His Grace;" said the G Duni Chand then humbly begged that spark of life. He and his turned disciples. They spent mo what they possessed in the serviceof the poor and needy and devo themselves to the worship of God.

Discourse with Bahlol at Baghdad

From Mecca, Guru went Madina and from there to Bagh At Baghdad, Guru Nanak coursed with Bahlol. Re a number of slabs have discovered at Baghdad wit precincts of the Dargah of Dastgir. From the inscription there and on collection of informa from the local people, a to from Sweeden some years wrote a poem in his book " Snow Birds " telling us how Bah got Peace Eternal, hearkening words of Guru Nanak.

Guru Nanak came to this w with a divine mission. He pla with his sacred hands the seedi of spiritual life in the souls of seekers of truth, irrespective of t religion or nationality, saw t flowering into full bloom, sprea the fragrance farther and wider.

LOK RA

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Guru Nanak as a poet

Guru Nanak did not merely write in his mother tongue, Panjabi, but he also wrote in Persian and was well-versed in the scriptures of other religions, folklores, etc. According to Dr. Gopal Singh, Guru Nanak was a poet of great excellence and was the harbinger of new freedoms which ushered in the modern age of Indian literature.

GURU NANAK is acclaimed widely as a prophet, though he insisted rather vehemently that God is never born. Most of his stories relate to his renunciation of the world, though he emphasised more the sanctity of the household. That all comes to nothing and all is an illusion is impressed upon us as the essence of his message, though he accepted in no uncertain terms the reality of the world and its timelessness indentical with God. He is judged only as a saint, though he was as much a social revolutionary as the founder of a faith, though what he showed his interest in was faith and not denomination. He is called a reformer though he wanted to recreate the society as much as the inner man. He was a miracle-man, but he emphasised time and again that the only miracle he would perform was to transform man into an angel.

All this confusion has arisen because we judge Nanak like other great men of history by what others say or think about him, and not what he himself has to say, or did in his life time according to the best evidence available and which does not conflict with his sayings preserved in their original purity in the Adi Granth.

Wrote in Panjabi and Persian

It must be made clear that Nanak did not merely write in his mother-tongue, Panjabi. He used the literary speech of the elite of his times which, for want of a better nomenclature, has been termed " Sadhu Bhasha ". He also wrote in Persian. Contrary to popular belief (for he had left school after a little while, the taught wanting more to know and realise than the teacher could dare), he was extremely well-versed in the scriptures of other religions, folklore, habits and customs of men, and his study of nature is intimate and wide-ranging. He was a classical musician and the knowledge of the ragas and their intonations that he reveals in his word is amazing.

Poet of Great Excellence

Above all, he was a poet of great excellence and I would make bold to say that he was the harbinger of new freedoms which ushered in the modern age of Indian literature only with and through him. It may not be out of place here to mention that the evolution of Urdu, of the Indo-sarcenic school of architecture, and the Din-i-Illahi of Akbar owed much to the revelutionary doctrines preached by Nanak. It may be mentioned here that Akbar was a great admirer of the Guru's house as

by

Dr. GOPAL SINGH

were several others in his line, like Khusro and Dara Shikoh who sought help and were never disappointed whenever they made a call on the various Gurus after Nanak.

Employed Metres of Indian Prosody

Guru Nanak has employed almost every metre known to Indian prosody, including folk metres. The traditional metres, however, he transformed in such a way as to make them yield to the mood of the subject-matter rather than that the latter should be cut to the size and style of the metre. He is the first Indian poet perhaps to experiment with free verse and blank verse. It is pity that this subject has not been studied in depth by any scholar of Hindi literature which in fact begin its modern age with Nanak.

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A Metaphysical Poet

Nanak is considered to be a metaphysical poet, though he is more mystical, more lyrical than discursive, more personal than formal. Essentially his ideas are what can be broadly classified as spiritual. For, his poetry sings of self-surrender against self-assertion ; idealism against mere existentalism ; a democratic spiritual temper rather than a dogmatic, theoretic or a sectarian one. And, when Nanak proclaimed that the spiritual and the material evolved from and would submerge in the same source, was not he propounding a doctrine whose validity has been tested and found true only in the present century ?

Modern in Tone & Content

When young and refusing to participate in the usual run of life, Nanak was believed to be ailing and a physician was called in to examine him and the poetry of the soul in anguish that Guru Nanak uttered at this time is unbelievably modern in tone and content :

"My one malady is that I'm separated from myself.
And the other that I long to be what I ought to be.
And the third that I'm in the eye of the all-powerful death.
And then there's pain to suffer and man comes only to pass away.
O physician, which of these maladies would you cure,
O, which indeed ?"

A Mere Man

The slogan that was on his lips when he ventured out on his holy mission was : " Na Ko Hindu na Musalman (I see here neither a Hindu nor a Muslim). When asked who he was, he replied, " I'm a mere man made up of five elements ". " The origin of the Universe is wrapped in mystery, as also the life hereafter." " The human body is the temple of God." " It is not for our sins that we are born human, but because of God's grace. He wants to make us men in order to transform us into angles ". Yes, there's evolution, but only from the lower to the higher levels. And, whosoever identified himself with God, his Creator, whose essence, the soul permeates everyone, everywhere, for him there is no present, nor past. He lives ever in the twilight of timelessness.

Concept of God

What is the nature of God ? " I know not how to describe Him, for He can be compared with Himself alone. So, I submit to Him : O God, Thou art only what Thou art."

It is not for any reward, but our own fulfilment that we offer our devotion to the Supreme. " The wise one abandons even the desire to be emancipated." For, emancipation, according to Nanak, is not to be released into the emptiness of the void, but into the rhythms of love. And who that has ever loved craved for his release? Loving is itself emancipation.

At Puri

When at Puri, Guru Nanak was asked to perform the *Arti* of the *Jagannatha*, the Lord of the Universe, he answered :

" When in the Salver of the sky, the sun and moon and myraids of stars light the path of my Love, and pay homage to His glory, and the winds wave fragrance of all the mountains, and all the woods are agog to shower flowers on His path, and the unstruck melody of His word rings through all the space."

how could we offer our homage to Him with our small minds and hearts and rituals and customs " to Him who's seen and yet seen, who has a myriad eyes and no eyes, and who can only experienced and not uttered, described. "

At Vrindavana

When Nanak saw some prof sinal dancers performing *Krish Lila* at Vrindavana, not so much express their devotion, but to coll coins by amusing their onlooke he put them to shame, saying :

"Do not the oil-presses dance and, the spinning wheels ?
And the hand-mills ? and t potter's wheels ?
And the incessant whirl wi in the deserts ?
And the tops and the churni sticks ?
And the threshers, and the bi whose flying knows no rest.

When asked how is one to li one's lamp of wisdom, he replied " By outgrowing one's knowledge Asked who is a Yogi, he said " He who looked on all me as equal." Asked who is greater of t two, Hindu or Muslim, he answere " He who doeth more good an liveth in God."

His Poetry Excels in All Ragas

Of the nine Rasas or moods in which Indian literary tradition h categorised poetry, there is not o in which Nanak's poetry does n excel. *Sringar* or *Shanta, Karuna* o *Roudra, Bhayana* or *Adbhut, Vir Hasya* or *Bibhatsa*. But, nowhere the expression of joy exhuberant, n of sadness unalloyed. It's mellowe seasoned wood out of which th words and moods are carved. Th sentiment and the moods are alway spontaneous, heartfelt and the word and images which echo them a equally so. The transitoriness

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man's indulgence to the
of his inner growth is
not in words but in

black deer, hear thou, why
thou
to the beauty of the
?
fruit of vice is sweet for a day,
then it giveth pain.
world is like a sea-wave, like
's flash. It cometh and
.
speaks the Truth : dwell
thy Lord in thy mind, for
morrow thou diest,
black deer.
black bee, thou that hoppest
flower to flower ;
stranger-soul,
art involved in strife....
separated (from the sea)
a tear standing still in her
;
stream, thy union is rare
thy source...."

in Delineation

is very aesthetic in the
both of his objective, the
experience of God and the
leads to it. "My God,"
" is ever-fresh, ever new,
beneficent." " Sweet is He of
: I've seen with care ; bitter
His word." What is He
" Of beauteous eyes, spar-
teeth, of sharp nose and
hair, of golden body and
gait of steps like a peacock's,
speech is ever sweet and full
like a coel's in a mango-
And, when there is a
between the soul and its
is lost in ecstacy and
That's why the symbol of
and the groom is employed
over again to express the

pain of separation, the over-fresh joy of intimacy, the spontaneity of self-surrender, the cool comfort of the seeker being also the sought-after.

Nanak's Earth

Nanak's earth " is studded with six jewels, where one is sent out to love." The God is " like a tree, of deep and cool shade, ever-green, whose sap giveth eternal life." "If the world is a forest, it is of the fragrant sandal-wood, even though girt be snakes." " Blessed, blessed are my beauteous doors through which enters my love and I'm cooled." " My God is not in the books, neither in the *Veda* nor in the semitic texts. For, lo, my King is here before me, for verily, He's a presence."

What is good ? That what pleases my God. Where is God? Where one's good heart is. What is Truth ? That which goeth not, and is valid whenever and by whomsoever tested. What is beauty ? Which makes one lose oneself in its ecstacy and wonder and stays whole and forever.

Truth Above All

For Nanak, Truth is not an abstraction, nor beauty, nor goodness. It is live and active and is seen, felt and experienced. Says he : " Truth is above everything, but higher by far is the living of Truth." It is only by emptying the within of ourself that we enter the realm of Truth, but this self-surrender should be inborn and heart-felt. For, do not the hunters of deer also bow down ? A sinner indeed bows down twice as much as a lover. What is worship? It is not a formalistic ritual, but a hearty self-denial. "Whatever the God-conscious being death is worship." How is one to keep detached in the midst of the world ? " Like the lotus, its roots in mud, but its flower above the surface of water." How is one to love ? " Like water loveth the milk. The heat it suffereth upon itself but the milk it alloweth not to burn."

Nanak's Style

Nanak is so pithy in his style and so profound, yet simple and direct that his words have entered into our folklore. The excellence of his nature-poetry and love-lyrics can hardly be described in words. They are an experience.

Thought-content Revolutionary

Apart from his inimitable style Nanak's thought-content is also revolutionary. He puts women on a pedestal above man. He sings of man as man and protests passionately against the man-made divisions of caste, colour, religion, nationality, language, sex, station. His poetry is interested in *what* a man is not *who* he is. Though worshipped as God, as Superman, Angel and Saint, he yet had the humility to describe himself as " the lowest of the low-born, for what have I to do with the great ? God's mercy is only where the poor are cared for."

Messengers were Ordinary Men

And Nanak not only preached poverty, he lived it. His constant companions and those whom he appointed as his messengers were ordinary men, both Hindu and Muslim. He renounced the world for a time only to come back to it as an armer and as a householder. The institution of the community kitchen of sharing your all with your fellow-men was initiated by him personally.

And what seems rather amazing to the students of his poetry is that he never for once negatived the scientific advance that mankind has made after him. And, this marks him out as a great visionary and a thinker.

* * *

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Sachcha Sauda Gurudwara at Chudakana in West Pakistan

Kyara Sahib Gurudwara in West Pakistan

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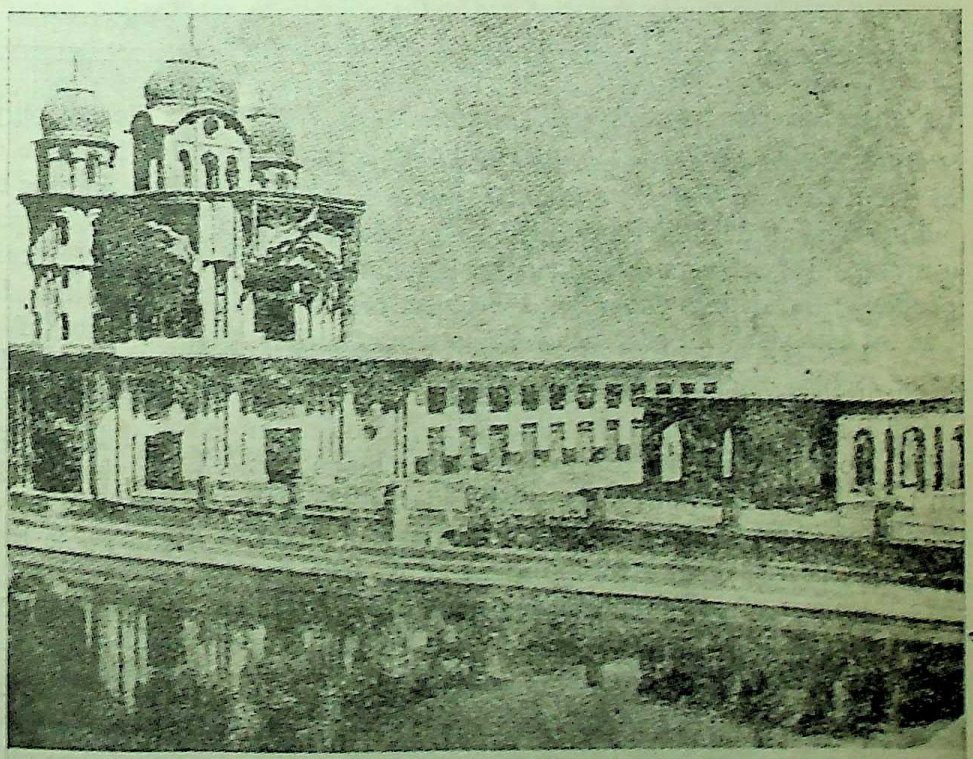
Gurudwara
Nankana Sahib
in West Pakistan

ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਮਾਲ ਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਨਨਕਾਣਾ

Me of Gurnak th Guaras

Redi Sahib
Gurudwara at
Amnabad



ਗੁਰਦਵਾਰਾ ਰੋੜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ, ਐਮਨਾਬਾਦ

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Guru Nanak & Modern Society

—Dr. Gobind Singh Mansukhani

FIVE hundred years ago, Guru Nanak visualised a new kind of society. It was the very opposite of the society amidst which he actually lived. In the 15th century, Indian society was caste-ridden. It was divided into water-tight compartments. There was no equality between different sections of the people. Woman was regarded as inferior to man. The rulers and the leaders of the society were terribly greedy and demoralised. It fell to the lot of Guru Nanak to change this traditional and backward society into a progressive and egalitarian society.

him the world's first socialist who thought not only in terms of development of society as a whole but also harmonised individual progress with the uplift of the community.

No distinction between man and man

Guru Nanak swept away all distinctions between men on the basis of caste, creed or colour. He writes:

" False is the distinction of caste and family,
While all have the protection of One (God)".

Dr. Gobind Singh Mansukhani discusses, in this article, the social values that Guru Nanak preached and practised. He says Guru Nanak laid down the foundation of a truly modern society, which offered opportunity to all its members. He thought much ahead of his times and stood for a classless and casteless society, a society in which no one is superior to another, where no one tries to tread on the toe of others, where no one through greed or selfishness tries to encroach upon the rights of others. Guru Nanak was a practical reformer, who preached rebellion against injustice and had a courage to speak plain words even to the great Moghul King, Babar.

Utterances pregnant with Social Thought

Guru Nanak was a very practical reformer. Though he was a religious leader, his utterances were pregnant with social thought. He wanted to make religion a means of social change and material welfare of the people. His writings show that the object of his life was the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society.

Guru Nanak thought much ahead of his times. He stood for a casteless and classless society, a society in which no one is superior to another, where no one tries to tread on the toes of others, where no one, through greed or selfishness, encroaches upon the rights of others. In short, he visualised a society where all persons live like members of one family, helping one another and supplying the requirements of their less-fortunate brothers.

This dream of his became a reality when he established a new colony at Kartarpur. This achievement makes

He not only preached equality but also practised it. He had two companions, one a Vaishya Hindu Gurdas Bala and the other a low-class Muslim called Mardana. They accompanied him on his travels to different countries. He called them both " Bhai " or brothers. Besides this, he stressed the common mode of worship, utterance of God's praises and a common social organisation based on the equality of man. He established a holy congregation called *Sangat* where people of different religious persuasions and social classes met together to hear the Master sing the praises of God and to receive the inspiration for leading honourable and noble lives.

Established Community Kitchen

To reinforce the idea of the equality of man, Guru Nanak established a community kitchen—*Guru Langar*, where all sat on the same platform and took the same type of meal in a single row regardless of caste

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This institution of free kitchen was called It had a revolutionary effect because Hindus Muslims, Brahmins and Shudras were brought on one and the same platform. Even the reli- leaders—Yogis and Sanyasis who thought very of themselves—were instructed by Guru Nanak come down from their high pedestals and mix with masses. Religion does not consist of any ritual or austerity. Guru Nanak says:

"Religion does not consist in mere words ;
He who looks on all as equals is religious".

Guru Nanak made "looking on all as equals" ious ideal and thus Sikhism became a means for ting the idea of an egalitarian society.

is True Brahmin

Guru Nanak disregarded birth as a criterion of social Everybody was born in the same way, whether hmin or Shudra. He redefined the Brahmin thus:

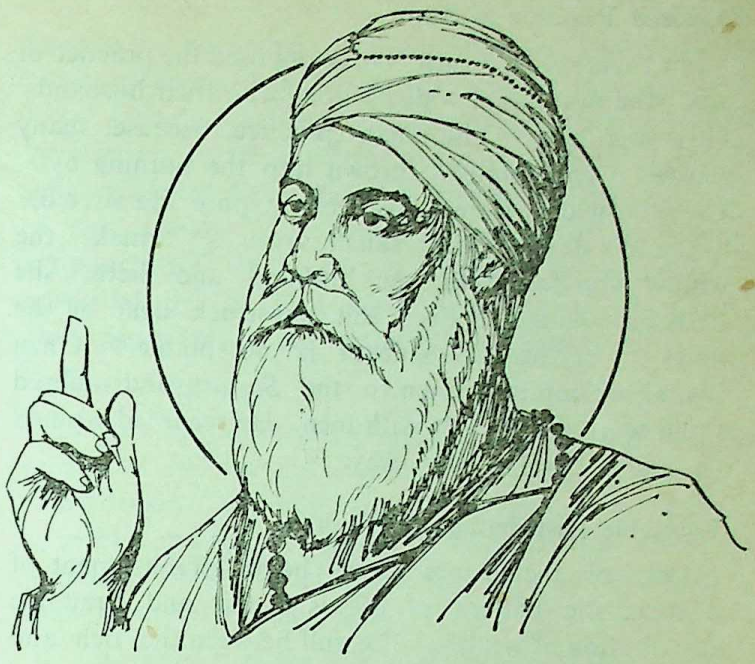
"He is a Brahmin who knoweth God,
Who performeth works of devotion, penance and self-
And who observeth the religion of toleration and
ence,
Such a Brahmin shall break his fetters and obtain
ation,
And be worthy of worship."

cording to Guru Nanak, anybody could be hmin by doing acts of devotion and service. This that any person could claim recognition of his and not of his birth in a particular family. The belong to one of the high castes of the Punjab. Guru Nanak, the Khatri is one who does good He says :

"He is a Khatri who is brave in good deeds
And who employeth his body in charity (sacrifices
elf for others).
Khatri who inspecteth his ground before showing
s
l be acceptable in God's Court.
Khatri who practiseth greed, covetousness and
od,
suffer for his misdeeds."

ted Social Harmony

Nanak made his contemporaries understand the hich promoted social harmony and discouraged ous among men. He substituted progressive place of outlandish social practices. During



his travels, he brought out to many orthodox people, the folly of caste distinctions and made them realise the reasonableness and the feasibility of a just and humane social system.

In order to promote the idea of the equality among men, Guru Nanak identified himself with the people of low castes and of slender means. He says :

"I am with the lowest of the low
What have I to do with the great ?
God's eye of mercy falls on those who take care of the lowly."

He lived in the huts of the poor and rejected the invitations of the wealthy and aristocrats. Wherever he went, he emphasised and reiterated the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Championed cause of Women

In Guru Nanak's age, woman occupied a very low status in society. She was looked upon as inferior to man and as a source of temptation. Guru Nanak did not subscribe to the idea of the inferiority of woman. He regarded her as man's equal in every way. How can man live and work without woman ? Life without woman is unthinkable. He writes:

"We are conceived in the wombs of women,
We are born of them, we are betrothed and married to them. On account of this union, several friendly relations are established and it is she who keeps the race going. When a wife dies, another is sought and our social fabric depends on them. Why call them low who give birth to greatmen ?"

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Opposed Practice of Sati

For this reason, Guru Nanak opposed the practice of *Sati*—the burning of widows along with their husbands. This was a very inhuman practice because many widows were forcibly thrown into the burning pyre. The true widow is one who leads a pure life after her husband's death. Guru Nanak says: " Nanak, the widow who followeth her husband and dieth, she hath no courage to live. But onestruck dead by the news of her husband's death is acceptable." Guru Nanak welcomed women to the *Sangat* and offered them seats side by side with men. He regarded woman as man's equal in every way.

Equitable Distribution of Wealth

One of the factors which helps establishment of a socialistic pattern of life is a fair and equitable distribution of wealth. The gulf between the rich and the poor gets widened through unearned income, that is, income from property or hereditary wealth. Guru Nanak condemned people who lived on unearned income. He says: " O, cursed are those who swell their bellies by over-eating". On the other hand, he appreciated those who earned their livelihood honestly by their hard labour. It is but natural that a man, who sweats for his living, will not have a big paunch or a swollen belly. Normally, a man who lives on unearned income gets over-nourished and pampered and therefore, becomes fat. In this way, Guru Nanak expressed his indignation against unfair distribution of wealth. One of the factors, which secures equitable distribution of wealth, is that the producers of wealth should not be exploited by selfish people or by the State. The exploitation by the " haves " of the " have-nots " perpetuates the poverty of the underprivileged classes and widens the gap between the rich and the poor. In this connection Guru Nanak says :

" To misappropriate the share of others
Is crime for a Hindu
And eating pig meat for a Muslim."

So exploitation of one class by the other is a sin.

Put Ideals Himself into Practice

Guru Nanak himself led a normal life of a hard-working peasant at Kartarpur. He regarded the products of labour as real income. He disliked rental income or income from investments because such transactions made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Guru Nanak accepted the hospitality of a poor carpenter named Lalo in preference to the feast of Malik Bhago, a wealthy landlord of the town, because he did not like to share the unearned income of the rich man.

'Bambeki Ber' Gurudwara at Siyalkot.

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rked for Socialistic Society

Guru Nanak worked sincerely for the establishment of socialistic society. In a welfare State, the Government undertakes the responsibility of providing social vices to the masses. In the fifteenth century, Guru nak did not expect the kings or rulers to do anything that kind. He, therefore, prepared the people to rk for a socialistic society. He wanted the affluent ction of society to share their wealth with the poor ction or the economically under-privileged limb of ciety.

Secondly, he re-oriented the minds of people and nged them of the conventional notions of caste and ass. He trained his followers in the new institutions of *angat* and *Pangat* which form the basis of a casteless d classless society.

lift of Society—Part of Religion

Moreover, he regarded the uplift of society as a part of ligion, thus making religion an instrument of realising als of a socialistic pattern of society. He also ulcated positive virtues like self-help, self-control and cial service to enable people to march forward.

An egalitarian society is based on justice. The society the time of Guru Nanak was based on injustice. uru Nanak condemned the unfair attitude of kings as ll as religious leaders who interpreted the scriptures in lfish and unjust manner. The Guru's criticism of ullas and Pandits reflects his love of freedom and jus- e and his solicitude for the welfare of the common n. In a monarchy, the will of the king is supreme. stice for the people depended on the sweet will of king. His will was not national. The king's will partial and guided by his own whims and prejudices. only way to make true justice prevail was to make people resist tyranny and injustice.

ached Rebellion against Injustice

Guru Nanak had the guts to call Babar a tyrant— r. He admonished the Emperor for his violence, lty and injustice. He told him plainly that his rule last so long as he is just and considerate to his ects. Guru Nanak enunciated the right of the ple to rise against an unjust king. Rebellion was herent right of the masses against injustice. Self- ect is the right of every man. Guru Nanak says:

"If one liveth without respect
hatever one eateth is undeserved."

is confidence infused in a weak and frightened n was the product of Guru Nanak's teaching. self-respet enabled people to demand justice and fairplay in all matters of administration. This seed was sown by Guru Nanak and the harvest was reaped by Guru Gobind Singh who challenged the dictatorship of Aurangzeb. He declared that the rulers were to be held responsible for their actions to the ruled. The king was a part of the administration but above him were representatives of the people. Political power may be exercised by the king and his ministers but in fact sovereignty was vested in the people themselves.

Against Begging

In a socialistic society all persons should be gainfully employed and no one should be a burden on society. Guru Nanak opposed begging by religious leaders, preachers and yogis. Begging in whatever form whether individual or institutionalised was most demoralising. Guru Nanak told the yogis:

> "O Yogi, keep thy seat, and the pain of thy worldly love shall depart.
>
> Thou art not ashamed to beg from door to door, Thou singest songs, but knoweth not thyself...
>
> While saying 'Mother', thou beggest and fallest in love with woman,
>
> Thou art beguiled by the pleasures of the tongue and sensual organs,
>
> Thou hast become a beast, and the mark of it shall not be erased".

Guru Nanak also criticised the use of intoxicants by religious leaders. Real intoxication comes through meditation on God and not by use of narcotics. Moreover, the use of intoxicants affects the efficiency and work of the individual. A welfare State may not allow its people to spend money uselessly on the use of intoxicants.

Foundation of truly Modern Society

Guru Nanak laid down the foundation of a truly modern society which offered opportunities to all its members. It must provide the necessary facilities for self-improvement because social welfare is impossible without the welfare of individuals. This society fosters social justice and bridges the gulf between the more fortunate and the less fortunate members of the community. In short, spiritual development depends on congenial environment and social justice and economic growth.

It is up to the followers of Guru Nanak to give a practical shape to his noble ideas and to exert themselves towards usher a world-wide society based on universal co-operation and human dignity.

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(*continued from page 14*)

And the hundred thousand multiplied twentyfold,
A hundred thousand times would I say, and say again,
The Lord of all the world is one.
That is that path that leads
There the steps that mount,
Ascend thus to the Lord's mansion
And with Him be joined in unison.
The sound of the songs of heaven thrills
The like of us who crawl, but desire to fly
O Nanak, His grace alone it is that fulfills,
The rest mere prattle, and a lie

God is Truth

Nanak believed that God was *sat* (both truth and reality), as opposed to *asat* (falsehood) and *mithya* (illusion). He thus not only made God a spiritual concept but also based principles of social behaviour on that concept. If God is truth, to speak an untruth is to be ungodly. Untruthful conduct not only hurts one's neighbours ; it is also irreligious. A good Sikh, therefore, must not only believe that God is the only one, omnipotent, and omniscient reality, but also conducts Himself in such a way towards his fellow beings that he does not harm them : for hurtful conduct like lying, cheating, fornication, trespass on a person or on his property, does not conform to the truth that is God.

Nanak's God was ineffable—beyond description, because he was *nirankar*—formless. The best one could do is to admit the inability to define Him.

Thou hast a million eyes, yet no eye hast Thou.
Thou hast a million forms, yet no form hast Thou.
Thou hast a million feet, yet no feet has Thou.
Thou art without odour, yet millions of odours emanate from Thee.
With such charms, O Lord, has Thou bewitched me.
Thy light pervades everywhere.

But the fact that God cannot be defined should not inhibit us from learning about truth and reality. This we can do by treading the path of righteousness :

Sochai Soch na hovai
Not by thought alone
Can He be known,
Though one thinks
A hundred thousand times ;
Not in a solemn silence
Nor in deep meditation
Though fasting yields an abundance of virtue
It cannot appease the hunger for truth
No, by none of these,
Nor by a hundred thousand other devices,
Can God be reached
How then shall the Truth be known,
How the veil of false illusion torn ?
O Nanak, thus runneth the writ divine,
The righteous path—let it be thine.

Tapea na jai keeta na hoe
He cannot be proved, for He is uncreated ;
He is without matter, self-existent.

Even poisonous snakes loved Guru Nanak. Picture shows a cobra providing shade to him, while he sleeps.

LOK RAJYA

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Guru—Pivot of Sikhism

that serve shall honoured
Nanak, the Lord is most
cellent.
se the Lord, hear them that
o him praise,
our hearts His name be graven,
rows from your sour erase.
d make your hearts a joyous
aven.

d was the Father (Pita), the
(Pritam), the Master (*Khasam*,
or *Sahib*) the Great Giver
of all gifts. He was good
—but the evil that existed
anated from Him : perhaps
ify us or to test our faith.
s Rab, Rahim, Ram, Govind
and Hari. Nanak, although
d calling Him Aumkara
r to readers of the Vedas
e Upanishads, began later
l Him Sat Kartar—the True
or Sat Nam—the True

Guru and God Synonymous

ill not be out of place to
n here that the Sikh word
od is *Wah Guru*. We are not
exactly when it came into
It has been suggested that it
e up of a combination of
Hindu Gods—Vasudeva,
vind and Rama. There is
dence for this theory. It
as an exclamation of praise
guru ". Exactly like the
Subhan Allah—Allah be
And later used to personify
is a remarkable coincidence
as the suras of the Koran
with *Bismillah-i-Rahman-i-*
the name of Allah the
, the Merciful, so do the
of the Adi Granth with
Satguruparshad. The
—by the grace of Guru,

There were other aspects of God that Guru Nanak took from the Vedas, e.g. before creation God was *nirguna* (qualityless) and in a state of profound meditation (*Sunya Samadhi*). And after creating creation he became the repository of all qualities (*saguna*). Likewise the symbolic representation of God as the mystic syllable or sound OM (in the Mandukya and the Prasna Upanishads) as containing all that is past, present and future—*Bhutam, Bhavad, Bhavishyad iti sarvam aumkar evah*—is echoed in the Gurus Dakhni Onkar—as the creator of Brahma, of conciousness, of time and space of the Vedas, the emancipator, the essence of the three words." The whole concept of OM is somewhat elusive of understanding (it is utterly unknown to any other system of religion save those of the Hindu family) and I venture to suggest that it was soon crystallised in the Sikh theology to the status of a symbol—the symbol for God—invariably to emphasise, His singular quality—*ik aumkar*, there is one God.

Difficulty Avoided

In equating God with the abstract principle of truth, Nanak avoided the difficulty met by other religious teachers who describe Him only as the Creator or the Father : if God created the world, who created God ? If He is the Father, who was His father ? But Nanak's system had its own problems. If God is truth, what is the truth? Nanak's answer was that in situations when you cannot decide for yourself, let the guru be your guide.

Nanak made the institution of guruship the pivot of his religious system. Without the guru as a guide, insisted Nanak, no one can attain *moksha*—release. The guru keeps you on the straight and narrow path of truth ; he is the goad-stick which keeps man who is like a rogue elephant from running amok ; he applies the salve of knowledge *gyan anjan* to your eyes so you can see the truth that is God ; he is the divine ferryman who ferries us across the fearful ocean of life—the *bhava sagar*. The guru or the satguru—the true guru, was just a shade below God.

The guru's word has the sage's wisdom,
The guru's word is full of learning.
For though it be the guru's word
God Himself speaks therein.

Thus run the words of the guru :

" God is the destroyer, preserver and creator
God is the Goddess too.
Words to describe are hard to find,
I would venture if I knew."

This alone my teacher taught,
There is but one Lord of all creation,
Forget Him not.

Gur data gur hivai gur dipak teh loe

The guru is the giver ;
The guru is the haven of peace
The peace that reigns on snow-clad mountains.
The guru is the lamp that lights the three worlds.
O Nanak, when he vouchsafes you the divine gift of faith
Then alone there is peace.

But Nanak insisted on keeping God and the guru apart. The guru was to be consulted, respected, cherished, but on no account to be worshipped. He was a teacher not a re-incarnation of God, not an avatar, nor a messiah. Nanak

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constantly referred to himself as the bard (*dhadi*), slave and servant of God.

Nanak describes the qualities one should look for in the guru. *So guru karo je sach dridavai*—take him as guru who shows the path of truth, *akath kathavai sabad milavai*—who tells you of the One of whom nothing is known, who tells you of the divine word.

The guru was not only man's bridge to union with God but also his mentor about how to conduct himself towards his fellow men and his general pattern of living. This brings me to the second of the three relationships determined by religion viz. man's relationship to man.

True Religion

Nanak strongly disapproved of asceticism, of penance and torturing of the flesh as a step towards enlightenment. "Be in the world but not worldly," he said over and over again. In one of his oft-quoted hymns, he said :

Religion lieth not in the patched coat the yogi wears
Not in the staff he bears,
Nor in the ashes on his body.
Religion lieth not in rings in the ears
Not in a shaven head,
Nor in the blowing of the conch shell.
If thou must the path of true religion see,
Among the world's impurities, be of impurities free.

And again when questioned by a group of yogis how could a man attain release from wordly attachments, he said in his *Siddha Goshta :*

The lotus in the water is not wet
Nor the water-fowl in the stream.
If a man would live, but by the world untouched,
Meditate and repeat the name of the Lord Supreme.

Righteous Behaviour

Nanak no doubt abandoned his family when he first launched on his spiritual quest and often left it when he was away on his travels, but he always came back to it. He propagated the *grihastha dharma*—the religion of the householder. He advocated the company of holy men—*sadh sangat*—as an essential requisite of righteous living. And though he equated truth with God, he put righteous behaviour even above truth.

Sachon ore sabh ko
Upar Sach achar
Truth above all,
Above truth, truthful conduct.

No Caste System

It would follow logically that since Nanak believed in the society of righteous men, he could make no compromise with institutions such as the caste system which not only vitiated the relationship between man and man but also ran counter to the ordinances of God, Who was the embodiment of truth. Nanak denounced the caste system in no uncertain words. He refused to grant audience to people unless they first broke bread in the community kitchen—*guru ka langar*—where the Brahmin and the untouchable, the Muslim and the Hindu sat alongside as equals. He was equally critical of concepts of purity and impurity that sprang out of notions of higher and lower categories of human beings. On the fetish of cooking squares he writes :

Jekar Sootak mannee ai, sub tey Sootak hoey :
Once we say : This is pure, this unclean,
See that in all things there is the unseen,
There are worms in wood and cowdung cakes,
There is life in the corn grown into bread.
There is life in the water which makes it green.
How then be clean when impurity is over the kitchen spread ?
Impurity of the heart is greed,
Of tongue, untruth,
Impurity of the eye is coveting
Another's wealth, his wife, his comeliness.
Impurity of the ears is listening to calumny.

Lastly, we come to man's relationship to himself. Limited as we are in our knowledge about God, bewildered as we must be in the way we behave towards one another and faced as we are with the phenomena of the triumphs of evil and evil men and the degradation of the good in an apparently Godless world, how do we make peace with ourselves ? What is it that we should strive for as our goal and how should we attain it ?

Priceless Gift

Human birth, said Nanak, is a priceless gift. It is the opportunity that God gives us to escape the cycle of birth, death and re-birth. The aim of life should be yoga, union with God. Salvation lies in blending our light with the Light Eternal. The Gita advocated three alternative paths to salvation : the of action (*karmamarga*), of knowledge (*gyanamarga*) and of devotion (*bhaktimarga*). Guru Nanak accepted the path of bhakti, laying emphasis on the worship of the Name (*Namamarga*). "I have no miracles except the name of God.

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said. In Japji, he wrote :

ve ai hath pair tan deh pani dhotey
s kheh :

As hands or feet be smirched with slime,
Water washes white ;
As garments dark with grime,
Rinsed with soap are made light ;
So when sin soils the soul
The Name alone shall make it whole.
Words do not the saint or sinner make.
Action alone is written in the book of fate.
What we sow that alone we take ;
O Nanak, be saved or forever transmigrate.

onquer Ego

Nanak believed that by repetition the *nam* one conquered the greatest of all evils, the ego (*haumain*—literally, I am). So great did Nanak estimate the power of the ego that he described those who conquered it as having attained salvation while still alive—they were *jivan muktas*. Said Nanak, the ego carries in it the seed of salvation which can be nurtured to fulness by him. Once the power of the ego is properly canalised the conquest of the other five sins—lust, anger, greed, attachment and pride—follows as a matter of course. The wanderings of the restless mind are stilled and it attains a state of divine bliss (*vismad*). It is in that state of super-conscious stillness (*divya drishti*) that the tenth gate, the *dasam dvar* (the body having only nine natural orifices) is opened and one receives a vision of God and merges one's light with the Light Eternal. " *Nam japo*—worship the name of the Lord " was Nanak's constant exhortation. But this meant more than a parrot-like repetition of *Rama, Rama, Rama.* To Nanak *Nam* implied prayer plus understanding of the words of that prayer plus making them the rule of life. The path of Nama—*Nama Marga* requires three things ; realisation of the truth within the heart (*hriday gyan*), its expression in prayer (*mukh bhakti*) and detachment from wordly things (*vartan vairag*). He believed that a man's real battle in life is fought with himself. *Mansa mar mano seo lujhai*—overcome the base desires and battle with the mind. " Use knowledge as a double-edged dagger," he said. " *Gyan Kharag lai man seo lujhai mansa manah samai*—then will base desires subside within the mind. For such a one who conquers himself the cycle of birth, death, and re-birth is ended and he attains salvation.

Guru Nanak travelled far and wide to spread the message of God. Here he is seen advising Shah Kurab.

Triumph of Human Will

Nanak believed in the triumph of human will over fate and predestination. He believed that all human beings have a basic fund of goodness which, like the pearl in the oyster, only awaits the opening of the shell to emerge and enrich him. But most human beings are as ignorant of the goodness in them as the deer is of the aromatic *kasturi* in its navel : and just as the deer wanders about in the woods to fall in the snares of poachers or becomes a victim of the hunter's darts, so man falls in the snares of MAYA (illusion). The chief task of the guru is to make men aware of the treasure within him and then help him to unlock the jewel box.

Self-imposed Discipline and Kirtan

A method advocated by Nanak was the gentle one of *sahaj*. Just as a vegetable cooked on a gentle fire tastes best because its own juice gives it the proper flavour, so a gradual training of the body and mind will bring out the goodness that is inherent in all human beings. There is no general rule applicable to everyone ; each person should discipline himself according to his physical capacity and temperament. Ascetic austerity, penances, celibacy, etc. had no place in Nanak's religion. In addition to self-imposed discipline of the mind, he advocated listening to *kirtan* (hymn singing). Nanak's verses were put to music in *ragas* or modes best suited to convey their meaning. He advised his followers to rise well before dawn and listen

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to the soft strains of music under the light of the stars. He believed that in the stillness of the ambrosial hours (*amritvela*) one was best able to have communion with God.

Guru Nanak believed in recitation of prayer and in *kirtan* to focus one's mind on God. He did not believe in pilgrimages and to this day there is no place of pilgrimage sanctified by the Sikh scriptures. He also did not believe in the profession of priesthood (as distinct from that of the guru or the teacher) and fortunately the class has not really been able to establish itself too strongly in the Sikh community.

Room for New Interpretation

Did Nanak have anything new to say ? He certainly believed that he had. An incident in his life well illustrates it. He happened to be visiting the city of Multan famous for the large number of holymen, both Hindus and Muslims, who resided there. They were alarmed at the prospect of having a rival with as great a reputation as Nanak had coming to live amongst them and taking a share of their income. While the Guru was still encamped outside the city, they sent him a bowl of milk full to the brim—symbolising that Multan had its fill of goodness ; there was no room for more. The Guru understood the gesture. He put the petal of jasmine flower on the milk and sent it back—a symbolic reply that just as a bowl of milk full to the brim had room for the fragrance of a flower, so did Multan, or for that matter the world itself, had and always will have, room for a new interpretation of faith.

Religious Inheritance

No religious system is without a religious inheritance ; it cannot be. And yet the very fact that it strikes out on its own is evident enough that it has a personality of its own. Sikhism owed a great deal to Vedantic Hinduism and Sufistic Islam. But it was in the judicious choice of what to accept and what to reject from the two traditions, the mingling of the accepted items of belief into a coherent system and impressing upon it the stamp of his own personality is Guru Nanak's singular contribution.

The Legacy

There is some doubt on the point whether Nanak intended to form a third community to simply reform Hinduism or bring the Hindus and Muslims together. It seems that earlier in his career his motives were largely to bring the two communities closer to each other. Being himself a Hindu this necessarily involved greater emphasis on reforming Hinduism. But as years went on and his message caught on amongst the people of the Punjab, a large number of people of both faiths were willing to subscribe to his teaching and describe themselves as his *Shishyas*, Sikhs or disciples—without abandoning their original creeds of Islam or Hinduism. This state allowed people to relapse into their old ways and he probably decided to give his work some permanency through a sect of his own. But there can be no doubt that if Nanak did encourage the founding of a third community he intended it to become a bridge to connect two sides divided by a gulf of misunderstanding, to forge a chain which would bind the two in bonds of eternal friendship.

Development of Sikhism from First to Last Guru

THE SIKHS BELIEVE that the spirit of the founder of their faith passed from one Guru to the next "as one lamp lights another ." They believe that the religion of Guru Nanak remained in essence unaltered ; only external symoblism changed. This may not be obvious to non-Sikhs who find it hard to reconcile Guru Nanak's religion of goodwill towards all and worship of the name of God without any ritual, temple, priest or place of pilgrimage with the aggressive, bearded, beturbaned, sword-bearing Khalsa Singhs with a rigid code of martial conduct.

Congregational Worship

Guru Nanak had founded the town of Kartarpur and built a dharmashala where his disciples went to congregate and chant the many beautiful hymns composed by him. This congregational worship was formalised by his successor, the second Guru, Angad who used the Gurmukhi script to compile a hymnal. Apparently, Angad also tried to collect information on the earlier life and travels of Nanak and put the Guru-ka-langar—the Guru's kitchen—to feed the disciples who came to the dharmashala on a regular footing. To use Muslim terminology, in the writings of Nanak, the Sikhs got their Koran, in the pattern of Nanak's life, their Hadith and in the dharmasala at Kartarpur—their first Mecca.

Communal Welfare

Thus began the drift away from the parent communities, the Hindus from whom the majority of disciples

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were drawn and the Muslims. The process was carried a step further by the third Guru, Amar Das, who organised the Sikhs into 22 manjis or bishoprics for the purpose of collecting a tax—the dasvandh—the tenth—to defray the expenses of the Guru's establishment and the communal welfare. He also built another dharmashala at Govindwal. The fourth Guru, Ram Das, carried the process still further. He bought 700 bighas of land from the Emperor Akbar and set up a new town—first known as Ram Das Pur or Chak Ramdas and had a large tank dug which he blessed. It came to be known as Amritsar—the pool of immortality. Amritsar was a significant choice. It was in the heart of the country populated by sturdy Hindu peasantry who had begun to join the Sikh movement in large numbers. And Amritsar soon developed into the most important trading centre of the Punjab where goods from distant Bokhara, Kabul and Kashmir were exchanged for products of eastern and southern India. Guru Ram Das was held in great esteem by Emperor Akbar. This not only helped him materially in building temples and towns but also in claiming the leadership of the Hindus of the Punjab. The most important innovation of Guru Ram Das which gave a sort of continuity to guruship was in making the office hereditary inasmuch as thereafter it remained in one family of the Sodhis. This not only gave a sense of expectancy to the community but also a sort of sanctity to the family.

Adi Granth

With the fifth Guru Arjan, the Sikhs were launched on their own and freed of the tutelage of the different communities the Hindus and the Muslims. Guru Arjan did many things to bring this about. Most important of all he compiled the Adi Granth. He got the writings of the first four Gurus, collected the works of Hindu and Muslim saints from all over northern India, added his own compositions and installed it as the sacred scripture of the Sikhs. This step had most important consequences. The Sikhs stopped looking to the Hindu or Muslim scriptures for inspiration. In any case since they understood neither Arabic nor Sanskrit and the guru's hymns were couched in a language intelligible to them, they turned to them with alacrity.

Judicious Choice

Besides, Arjan was most judicious in his choice and took only the very best of the compositons of the saints of northern India. The poetic excellence, the spiritual content and the haunting, lilting melody of the hymns of the Adi Granth remain to this day Sikhism's greatest draw for those who understand the Panjabi language. Guru Arjan also gave Amritsar a permanent place in Sikh religious geography. He had the Muslim devine, Main Meer of Lahore to lay the foundation stone of a new temple on the site of the old built in the middle of the tank by his father. This was not just another Sikh dharamshala but the Hari mandir ; the temple of God, the Sikh counterpart of the Haridwar or Banaras of the Hindus or Mecca of the Mussalmans. Arjan built another temple at Taran Taran, a few miles from the city to cater for the peasantry which had by now turned Sikh. These two temples, according to Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, author of "Transformation of Sikhism", became the beacons radiating " light that made the peasantry realise its strength and transformed it from peaceful and toiling husbandmen into fiery soldiers."

New Role

Guru Arjan was fully conscious of the new role he was planning for his community. In a passage he mentions the separate identity the Sikhs had acquired in a hundred years of their existence :

I do not keep the Hindu fast, nor the Muslim Ramazan.

I serve Him alone Who is my refuge.

I serve the one Master, Who is also Allah.

I have broken with the Hindu and the Muslim.

I will not worship with the Hindu, nor like the Muslim go to Mecca.

I shall serve Him and no other.

I will not pray to idols nor heed the Muslim's azan.

I shall put my heart at the feet of the one Supreme Being.

For we are neither Hindus nor Mussulmans.

Sikhism's St. Paul

Guru Arjan was Sikhism's St. Paul, the real builder of the Sikh Church. He organised a revenue system and appointed masands—tax collectors. He tapped other sources of income. He sent his followers across the North-West Frontier to Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey to trade ; to sell the silks and spices of India and buy horses in exchange. These ventures across regions inhabited by savage tribesmen taught them daring, brought them money and, above all, set up a tradition of good horsemanship amongst the Sikhs. Although a devoutly religious man, his varied activities to promote the well-being of his followers made Arjan a merchant-prince of national importance.

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Secular Power

It will be apparent from all this that the status of the Guru had undergone a radical change. The Guru was no longer a recluse devoting himself exclusively to prayer and preaching. He had come to wield secular power. He held court and received emissaries from rulers of States. He had become a Sacha Padshah, the true emperor of the nebulous kingdom of the Sikhs. Even the Mughal Emperor Jehangir's son, Prince Khusro, who had revolted against his father, came to the Guru for help—both material and spiritual. It is remarkable that with all this power, Guru Arjan retained a profound sense of humility. It is said that when he went to pay his respects to Shri Chand, the son of Guru Nanak, Sri Chand asked him "why do you let your beard grow so long ?" Guru Arjan replied : "To wipe the dust of your feet."

The Master is the strength of the feeble.

He does not come and go, He is forever where He is.

The guru's words shall reveal the truth to you.

When you are weak and frail,

Without clothes, without food,

When no one drops a coin in your apron

Nor gives you comfort.

When no one helps you and you succeed not in your actions.

Let your thoughts turn to Him who is your Maker

And your affairs will go well forever.

When cares crowd upon you
When your body is foul with disease
When you are obsessed with thoughts of your wife and kinsmen

Guru Arjan was a Gifted Poet

Arjan's humility was only one aspect of his protean personality. He was a remarkably gifted poet. Almost half the Adi Granth consists of his compositions. And what beautiful religious poetry it is ! Let us just quote three of his hymns here :

ja ko muskul ati ban ai dhoi koi na dei

When troubles come and you have no one to turn to

When enemies are at your heels and your kinsmen desert you

When all hope is fled, all hope shattered

Let your thoughts turn to Him who is your Maker

And no ill wind will harm you.

And sometimes happy and sometimes sad,
When restless and agitated your mind wanders in all directions
Without a moment's rest, without a moment's sleep.
Let your thoughts turn to Him who is your Maker,
And your body and mind will forever be whole.
When lust, anger, and attachment hold you captive
And full of greed you are ever wanting, covetous,
When you have committed the four sins
(Drunk wine, thieved, fornicated and murdered)
And in the company of devils have become a devil,
When neither books of wisdom nor songs nor hymns of priase
Fall upon your ears
Let your thoughts turn to Him who is your Maker
And in the twinkling of an eye will you be saved.
Books of wisdom you might know by heart and recite
Pray and practice penances of Yogis, all pilgrimages undertake
And twice perform the six good acts
(Learn and impart learning to others,
Sacrifice and make others give in sacrifice
Give alms and accept charity)
Bathe in holy water and do worship.
If you love not the Lord with all your being.
It is all in vain and for you there is nothing but hell.
Empires, kingdoms and baronies may be yours
And the wherewithal of power and pleasure
You may own orchards, beautiful and bountiful
And have power over others without any limit
And indulging in sports and pastimes to keep yourself amused,
If your thoughts turn not to Him who is your Maker (and repeat)
In your second birth you will be reborn a serpent.
You may have much wealth,
Live well and have gentle ways
Love deeply your mother and father, sons, brothers and friends,
Own armies of footmen and archers and many to bow to you in salvation.
Many to shout "Long may you live"
If your thoughts turn not to Him who is your Maker
You shall surely be dragged down to hell.

LOK RAJYA

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Your body may be free of fever and without sores,
Your mind free of cares and affliction.
Without ever the thought of death
Night and day you may enjoy yourself
And take everything as your own
Without any reserve or hesitation.
If your thoughts turn not to Him who is your Maker
For you will be the servitude of hell's demon.
Those to whom the Creator is merciful
Are given the company of holy men,
The more they are with such companions.
The more they love the Lord.
He is the Lord of good and evil
There is none other than Him.
O Nanak, only by His Grace will you find,
The True Guru, whose Name is Truth.

Ath chintan gobind raman, nirmal sadhu sang

O Lord, grant me these : purity of thought,
Will to worship, company of godly men,
And the power never to forget You for even a moment.
The night is damp with drops of dew
Stars twinkle in the sky.
Those beloved of the Lord are risen
For those whom the Lord loves are ever awake.
Night and day His Name is on their lips
In their hearts rest His lotus feet
Their thoughts never stray from Him.
Abandon pride and lust, they silt the mind
And smother them in the smoke of sorrow.

Nanak says : Those that love the Lord never slumber.

Umkio hio milan prabh tain

My heart leaped up to behold the Lord
I heard of His coming, in my heart I made His cot,
I went out to meet my Beloved
I wandered everywhere but saw Him not.
O poor heart, how wilt thou get peace of mind ?
I will give my life if the Lord I find.
One cot is spread for the Lord and wife.
She slumbers. Her Lord awaits ever awake
But like one drunk she sleeps.
If the Lord embrace her, she too will wake.

These are by no means isolated examples of Guru Arjan's poetic skill. It is in the SUKHMANI the psalm of peace, that we sense his mastery of the bejewelled phrase and the power to infuse music into words. Some day, some poet will try his hand at translating this masterpiece of religious poetry.

Greatest Contribution

The greatest contribution Guru Arjan made to his community was to die for it. The circumstances which led to his imprisonment, torture and death at Lahore are a little confused. He had undoubtedly angered Emperor Jehangir who had wreaked savage vengeance on those who had participated in the venture. The Guru's support to Khusro was, however, not such as to merit dire

Era of Retaliation Begins

I am without hope, many days have passed
In many lands and continents did I seek Him.
I cannot live if I clasp not His blessed feet
If he be kind, my fortune will turn and we shall meet.
He was good and gave me the company of the true
And my restless wanderings did then cease.
In my house I found my Lord
All my adornments now do Him please.
Says Nanak : The Guru has lifted illusion's veil.
Whichever way I turn, O brother, I see my Lord
The doors of ignorance are thrown as under
The restless mind has ceased to wander.

punishment. But the Guru had apparently also offended Chandu Shah, a Hindu nobleman, who had influence in the Mughal court. He had refused to accept Chandu Shah's daughter as wife for his son Hargobind. Thg Guru was arrested and after being severely burnt on hot sands allowed to drown in the river Ravi. His manly and dignified behaviour throughout the persecution touched the hearts of millions of people. His martyrdom had two serious consequences. The Sikhs not only parted ways from the Muslims but also became antagonistic towards them. Arjan's passing also ended the pacifist phase of Sikhism. Guru Nanak's faith of turning the other cheek to the aggressor was replaced by the belief that when peaceful means fail, it is a religious duty to retaliate. The peaceful Sikhs of Nanak began to change into armed crusaders—determined to avenge the

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death of their guru and destroy the tyrannous empire of the Mughals.

Two Swords

Before his incarceration and death, Arjan nominated his son, Hargobind as the sixth guru and girded him with two swords symbolising spiritual and temporal power : " Let him sit upon the throne and maintain an army to the best of his ability, " was the order.

Temporal Role

Guru Hargobind was temperamentally inclined to the role his father had outlined for him. He was fond of hunting and martial exercises. He abandoned the vegetarianism of his predecessors and enjoined his followers to eat meat and build their physique. He maintained a cavalry of 800 horsemen and a bodyguard of 300 stalwart Sikhs. He was in and out of favour with Jehangir and had to spend some years as a prisoner in the fort of Gwalior. This new temporal role of the guru was not well received by all disciples some of whom complained that he was " too much of a Mohammadan and military exercises ". The role, however, had come to stay. On his release, he raised an army and became an important military leader in the Punjab. He fought three engagements with Mughals and won all of them. It must, however, be borne in mind that there was nothing anti-Muslim about Hargobind's outlook or military ventures. His chief lieutenant was a Pathan, Painda Khan ; his closest friend, the famous Muslim divine, Main Meer.

Violence for Violence

It will be noticed how the Sikhs' first reaction to violence was violence. With the next two gurus Har Rai and Hari Kishan, there was peace between the authorities and the Sikhs. Emperor Aurangzeb was still not firmly in the saddle to take action against Har Rai who had espoused the cause of his brother Dara Shikoh. When Aurangzeb secured the throne he summoned the infant Hari Kishan to Delhi. Hari Kishan escaped the Emperor's vindictiveness by falling a victim to small-pox. Aurangzeb's wrath had to fall on the successor—the 9th Guru, Tegh Bahadur. And it fell upon a man who had the makings of martyr—a quiet man of devout and ascetic habits ; a man loved and looked upon by the mass of Hindus as their leader. He emerged from the seclusion of a hermit's life to assume guruship. When the Hindus asked him to face Aurangazeb as their nominee, he did so with complete disregard to the fate which he knew awaited him. He came to Delhi and was promptly put in prison. He was offered his life if he abjured his faith and on his refusal to do so was beheaded. The manner in which he faced death is indeed one of the great classics of courage. It is said that he was asked to perform a miracle. He wrote some words on a piece of paper and strung it round his neck saying that it would be a charm against death. After his execution the paper was opened. It read : " Sis diya par sirr na diya "— I gave my head but not my faith.

Two Hymns

Before going on to the aftermath of Guru Tegh Bahadur's execution, it will be worthwhile to read two of his hymns inserted in the Adi Granth by his son—for Tegh Bahadur like many of the earlier gurus was a gifted poet.

birtha kahou kaun sion manki

Whom shall I tell of the anguish of my heart ?
Greed has me in its hold.
I rush madly in the ten directions
Seeking gold.
I suffer much wanting life of ease.
And serve all kinds of people,
And like a dog go from door to door
But I have no thought of prayer.
I waste my human existence,
I have no shame when people laugh at me.
O Nanak, why sing you not in praise of the Lord
And rid your mind and body of impure thoughts ?

jo nar dukh mai dukh nahi manai

He who in adversity grieves not,
He who is without fear ;
He who falls not in the snare of sensuality,
Who has no greed for gold knowing it is like dust.
He who does not slander people when their backs are turned,
Nor flatters them to their faces.
He who has neither gluttony in his heart.
Nor vanity nor attachment with wordly things.
He whom nothing moves,
Neither good fortune nor ill,
Who cares not for the world's applause,
Nor its censure,
Who ignores every wishful fantasy
And accepts what comes his way as it comes.
He whom lust cannot lure
Nor anger command,
In such a one lives God Himself.
On such a man does the guru's grace descend.
For he knows the righteous path.
O Nanak, his soul mingles with the Lord
As water mingles with water.

Most of Guru Tegh Bahadur's verses are in the later part of the Granth Sahib—full of melancholic music and pathos.

Exactly as the execution of Arjan had resulted in his son, Hargobind taking to arm, so did the

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Events in Guru Gobind Singh's Life

...yrdom of Tegh Bahadur result ... his son Gobind, unsheathing the ...ord—this time almost irrevocably ...use the period that followed ... more turbulent than the Punjab ... ever known before.

...phasis of the Faith Changed

Let us now deal with the events in ...uru Gobind's life which moulded ...t only his personality but also ...st of his Sikh followers and which ... the words of Dr. Narang, ...nged the emphasis of the faith ... Nanak from 'devotion and piety ...ugnacity and valour'.

Gobind was a boy of nine or ten ...en his father was executed in ...hi—but he was a boy with a ...in and mind beyond his years. ...e realised that he was not strong ...ough to measure swords with ...ghals at that time when they ...re at the zenith of their power. ...e left the plain of the Punjab and ...ed to the mountain fortresses ... the Himalayas to contemplate ... peace and to prepare for his ...sion in comparative safety.

Although the Mughal empire of ...ngzeb had a strong facade, the ...nk of decay had begun to eat ... its despotic vitals. The bigotry ... ruling class had antagonised ...ge section of the Hindus. The ...athas had risen under their ...der, Shivaji Maharaj. The ...ically divided clans of ...ts were becoming aware of ... causes of their weakness. In the ...an, Muslim kingdoms were at ...er-heads. The only part of ... firmly under the heel of the ...hals was the Punjab. In addi... the population of the Punjab ... predominantly Muslim and ...e its disapproval of the ...w anti-Muslim rebellion ...t an Islamic State, the odds against Guru Gobind were very much heavier than those against the Marathas or the Rajputs. Above all, being a religious leader Guru Gobind had to maintain standards of integrity in personal and political dealings.

Spent Years in Hills

The Guru spent many years in the hills—according to some historians as many as twenty. He taught himself Sanskrit and Persian and maintained 52 bards in his court. In their company he learnt to write poetry in Brajbhasha, Panjabi and Persian. And like his predecessors, a very gifted poet he turned out to be. He began to train his followers in the use of arms and built a chain of fortresses in the Shivalik Hills at Paunta, Chamkaur, Anandpur, etc. He actually announced his mission on the 1st of Vaisakh 1699 in a most dramatic manner. He had spent many days in seclusion meditating, it is said by some historians, in the temple of the Goddess Chandi. Then he assembled his followers and sword in hand asked for five men to give their lives as sacrifice before launching his crusade. Five men did turn up, who were taken into a tent and instead of them the Guru slaughtered five goats. The 'five' known as the 'beloved ones' became the first members of the new fraternity the 'Khalsa'—from the Persian Khalis meaning pure. Thereafter thousands of others accepted baptism or pahul. They broke their ties with their previous kin, community, faith, occupation —Kritnash, Kulnash, Dharamnash, Karamnash and swore to dedicate themselves to the new mission.

Emblems for Khalsa

Five emblems were prescribed for the Khalsa. They were to wear their hair and beard unshorn (kes); they were to carry a comb (kangha) in the hair to keep it tidy ; they were always to wear a knee-length pair of breeches (kach), worn by soldiers of the time ; they were to carry a steel bracelet (kara) on their right wrist ; and they were to be ever armed with a sabre (kripan). In addition to these five emblems, the converts were to observe four rules of conduct (rahat) ; not to cut any hair on any part of their body (this was a repetition of the oath regarding the kes) ; not to smoke, chew tobacco or consume alcoholic drinks ; not to eat an animal which had been slaughtered by being bled to death, as was customary with the Muslims, but only jhatka meat, where the animal had been despatched with one blow ; and not to molest the person of Muslim women.

At the end of the oath-taking, the Guru hailed the converts with a new form of greeting :

Vah guru ji ka khalsa
Vah guru ji ki fateh

The Khalsa are the chosen of God
Victory be to our God.

Innovations Explained

Guru Gobind Singh is said to have explained these innovations in a lengthy address to the assemblage : "I wish you all to embrace one creed and follow one path, obliterating all differences of religion. Let the four Hindu castes, who have different rules laid down for them in the Shastras abandon them altogether and, adopting the way of co-operation, mix freely with one another. Let no one deem himself superior to another. Do not follow the old scriptures. Let none pay heed to the Ganges and other places

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of pilgrimage which are considered holy in the Hindu religion, or adore the Hindu deities, such as Rama, Krishna, Brahma and Durga, but all should believe in Guru Nanak and his successors. Let men of the four castes receive baptism, eat out of the same vessel, and feel no disgust or contempt for one another."

Granth and Khalsa Panth

One may well ask did Guru Gobind Singh mean to change the faith of Nanak? Yes, and no. In its essential beliefs Gobind introduced no change. His Sikhism was that of Nanak, believing in the One Supreme Creator who was without form or substance and beyond human comprehension. He condemned the worship of idols. He gave the institution of guruship a permanent and abiding character by vesting it in the immortality of the Granth and in the continuity of the Khalsa Panth. Being the author of so many traditions, he was particularly conscious of the danger of his followers imposing divinity on him.

For though my thoughts were lost in prayer
At the feet of Almighty God,
I was ordained to establish a sect and lay down its rules.
But whosoever regards me as Lord
Shall be damned and destroyed.
I am—and of this let there be no doubt—
I am but the slave of God as other men are,
A beholder of the wonders of creation.

Sovereign Remedy

Like Nanak, Gobind Singh believed that the sovereign remedy for the ills of mankind was nam—a life of prayer. He did not alter the form of prayer—the Adi Granth remained the scripture; his own works were never accorded the same sancity. He disapproved of asceticism and ridiculed the caste system. His motto was: manas ki jat sab ek hi pahchanbo–know all mankind as one caste. Like Nanak, he believed that the end of life's journey was the merging of the individual in God:

As sparks flying out of a flame
Fall back on the fire from which they rise;
As dust rising from the earth
Falls back upon the same earth;
As waves beating upon the shingle
Recede and in the ocean mingle
So from God come all things under the sun
And to God return when their race is run.

Other side of Medal

The only change Gobind brought in religion was to expose the other side of the medal. Whereas Nanak had propagated goodness, Gobind Singh condemned evil. One preached the love of one's neighbour, the other the punishment of transgressors. Nanak's God loved His saints; Gobind's God destroyed His enemies.

We need not go in detail on the career of the Guru as a military leader. His first trial of strength against the hill rajas was successful. But struggle against the Mughal was always a losing battle. He lost all his four sons—the elder two died fighting, the two younger ones were executed by being buried alive (they were aged 9 and 10). Despite these reverses his spirit never failed him. When the Emperor Aurangzeb asked him to give up the unequal battle and come to terms, he wrote back a most defiant reply in his Zafarnamah, the epistle of victory—"What use is it to put out a few sparks when you raise a mighty flame instead?"

Died At Nanded

The Guru died in 1708 at Nanded in Hyderabad Deccan at the hands of two Muslims who were hired assassins. Before his death he announced that the line of Gurus was at an end and thereafter the Sikhs were to regard the Adi Granth—compiled by the fifth Guru Arjan in which Guru Gobind had incorporated the hymns written by his father Tegh Bahadur—to be the living symbol of the ten gurus.

Great Saga

And so the great saga of Sikhism begun about the year 1500 when Nanak proclaimed his mission, came to a close a little over 200 years later. Its three great characters Nanak, Arjan and Gobind could be likened into the three gods of the Hindu trinity—Nanak like Brahma was the Creater, Arjan like Vishnu was the Preserver and Guru Gobind like Siva was the destroyer of the enemies of the Sikhs.

Analysis of Religion

There is something fatuous about religion other than one's own. What is emotionally satisfying to a believer may appear quaint and even amusing to another. Let us end with the words of an Islamic scholar: "Water when analysed consists of two elements without taste and flavour, still it quenches the thirst and is the substance of life. Likewise every religion can be analysed into elements of myth, legends and popular lore, still it quenches the thirst of man for guidance and truth and sustains him in his stumbling progress through errors and deficiencies in his slow approach to the harmony pervading the universe."

(Based on the lectures by Sardar Khushwant Singh at the University of Bombay in October 1969.)

LOK RAJYA

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OVERNOR CHERIAN PASSES AWAY

P. V. CHERIAN, Governor Maharashtra, passed away at a.m. on Sunday, November 9, severe heart attack.

Governor, who was 76, was ly in good health on Saturday 20 minutes before the mid- He had even gone to the cruz airport on that day in the on to receive and see off the ent of Niger, who passed Bombay from Colombo to i.

Cherian, who succeeded Vijayalakshmi Pandit as or of Maharashtra, had a ished career as an eminent specialist, educationist and strator.

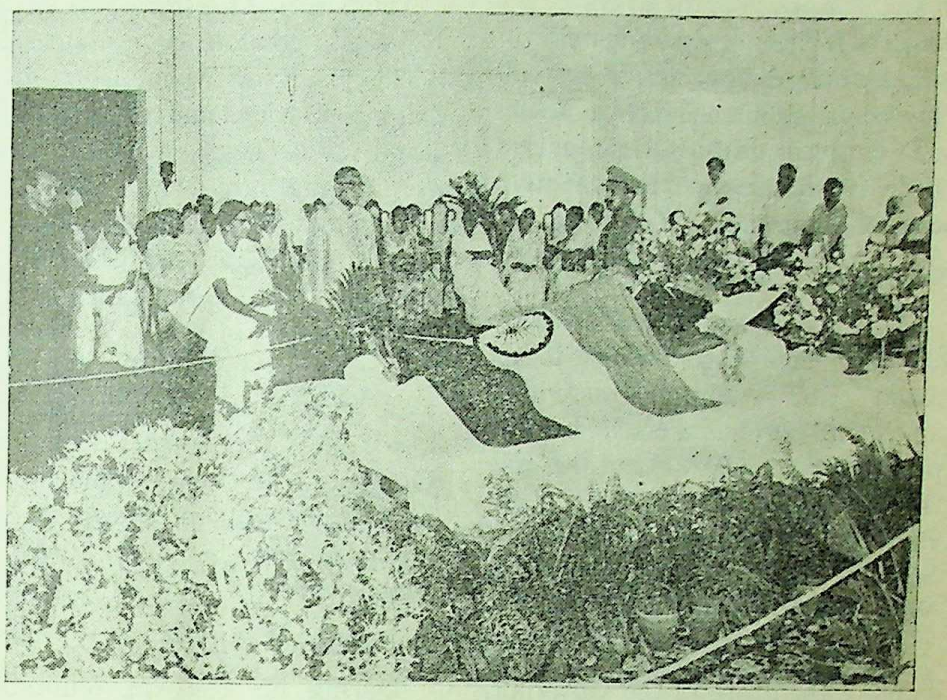
t Doctor

belonged to the galaxy of t doctors who have made ect on the public life of the such as Dr. M. A. Ansari, C. Roy and Dr. Lakshmana- Mudaliar. He was reputed to s most eminent ear, nose at specialist.

ok charge as Maharashtra's r on November 14, 1964, the resignation of dit.

tch

at Alleppey in Kerala on 1893, Dr. Cherian was edu- the Maharajah's College, um, C.M.S. College, Kotta- and the Madras Medical After obtaining his degree ine in 1917, he served in y up to 1922, holding sion in the I.M.S. Joining Carnatic Infantry, he served



The Chief Minister, Shri V.P. Naik, paying homage to Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, at the Darbar hall, Raj Bhavan, on November 9. Smt. Vatsalabai Naik is also seen in the picture.

in Mesopotamia (Iraq), Basra, Baghdad, Mosul and other places.

On his return to Madras in 1922, he was appointed as assistant professor of Biology at the Madras Medical College and later became an assistant to the well-known surgeon and professor of surgery, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ernest Bradfield, then first surgeon, General Hospital.

In 1925, he went on study leave to Europe to specialise in the treatment of ear, nose and throat diseases. After acquiring degrees in the U.K., he did special work in ear, nose and throat diseases in Vienna under the world-famous Prof. Ruttin.

On his return, he was appointed in 1927 surgeon, ear, nose and throat department, in the Government General Hospital, Madras. He became principal of the Madras Medical College in 1945.

Surgeon-General

Two years later, he was appointed Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, the first Indian to hold the post. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Madras and Annamalai Universities and was later acting Vice-chancellor of the Annamalai University.

Mayor

Dr. Cherian was Mayor of Madras in 1949-50. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1950. He was the Chairman of the Council from 1952 to 1964.

Rotarian

He was connected with several social and sports organisations.

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A keen Rotarian, he held a high rank in the Freemasonry. He was associated with the Madras Amateur Boxing Association, the Y. M. C. A., the E.N.T. Association of India. He was also an ardent patron of the turf. He was a popular figure in social and cultural circles. He was an effective speaker and had a good sense of humour.

Smt. Tara Cherian

Dr. Cherian was ably assisted by his wife, Smt. Tara Cherian, in his social and cultural activities. Smt. Cherian has herself been a prominent social worker. She was the Mayor of Madras and Vice-President of the Indian Council of Social Work and the All-India Women's Food Council.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the death of the Governor, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Maharashtra Government rushed to the Raj Bhavan.

The body of the Governor was laid in state in the Darbar Hall, Raj Bhavan, throughout the day when a large number of people from all walks of life paid their homage to the departed soul.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, in a condolence message said: "The people of Maharashtra have lost a good friend and a wise counsel. I and my colleagues took the death as an irreparable loss. Later, in a broadcast from the Bombay station of All India Radio, the Chief Minister said, "The news of sad and sudden demise of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, has given us a great shock. In him, we have lost a very popular and democratic Governor, an able administrator, an educationist, an eminent E.N.T. specialist and a good friend of Maharashtra.

Lasting Impression

During his five-year tenure, he made a lasting impression on the minds of the people by the many qualities with which he was gifted.

His tenure was recently extended and when we were expecting that he would continue to guide us further, he has suddenly been taken a[illegible] from amongst us. It is an irreparab[illegible] loss to the State and the country.

During his stay in Maharash[illegible] Dr. Cherian had become one w[illegible] the people and had created a spec[illegible] place in their hearts.

Devoted Social Worker

Dr. Cherian, besides being a m[illegible] cal luminary, was a devoted so[illegible] worker, in which task, his w[illegible] Shrimati Tara Cherian sh[illegible] his responsibilities in a considera[illegible] measure. They leave a las[illegible] impression on the social and cult[illegible] life of the State.

Maharashtra was fortu[illegible] enough in getting Dr. Cheri[illegible] guidance as the Governor. In [illegible] death, a good well-wisher of Ma[illegible] rashtra has been lost.

The people of the State, on th[illegible] part, well responded to his love [illegible] Maharashtra. It is our misfort[illegible] that this affectionate relation[illegible] has been cut short so suddenly [illegible] the fate.

A view of the funeral procession passing through Bombay streets

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people of Maharashtra, my colleagues, the members of ly and myself share the grief Shrimati Cherian and the d family. May God give rength enough to sustain this loss, and eternal peace to the d soul !"

Government of Maharashtra d a seven-day State mourning November 9 to 15 during which the flags were flown at half on Government buildings, of State and Central, where ally flown. During this period ere no public entertainments cial functions.

nment Resolution

Government of Maharashtra ed its deep sorrow over the and sad demise of Cherian. In Dr. Cherian's the State has not only lost an Governor but also a mature an and a respected and d friend.

Cherian came to be regarded beral educationist, a sincere servant and a noted legislator.

g his full tenure as a Gover- this State, Dr. Cherian to bear on this high office a sense of dignity and deco- also transparent qualities ead and heart which made pular and beloved amongst ons of the people of the The Government of Maha- recorded its heart-felt tribute pect to the memory of rian and offered its deepest y to Shrimati Tara Cherian members of the family in bereavement.

State and Central Govern- offices in Maharashtra closed on Tuesday, Nov- in homage of Dr. Cherian.

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in her condolence message said, " Dr. Cherian's death comes as a shock. I was his guest only a few days ago. During my visit to Bombay, he had looked well and active. It was characteristic on him that he worked until his very last moment. Dr. Cherian was a distinguished surgeon, legislator and administrator.

Skill at People's Service

He won respect of people of Madras through his readiness to place his skill at their service.

As the Governor of Maharashtra, he was popular among all sections of the people and won their affections because of his selfless concern for them and their problems.

My condolence to Smt. Cherian and his family."

Home Minister's Message

The Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, in a message to the Maharashtra Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, expressed his " shock and grief." He said " A social worker by conviction, Dr. Cherian always brought his abiding concern for the welfare of the common man to bear on the problems in hand. I share your feeling of loss".

Last Glimpse

Thousands of people thronged the Durbar hall at Raj Bhavan to pay their last homage to the popular Governor. All through the day, the mourners filed past the flag-draped body, which was lying in state on a raised platform as the officers of the armed forces and police stood as guards. A steady stream of people from all walks of life, young and old, filed past the body, in tears.

(*contd. on page 58*)

The body of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, was laid to rest at the Sewree cemetery on November 10, with full State honours. In the picture taken on the occasion, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is seen placing a wreath on the coffin before it was lowered into the grave.

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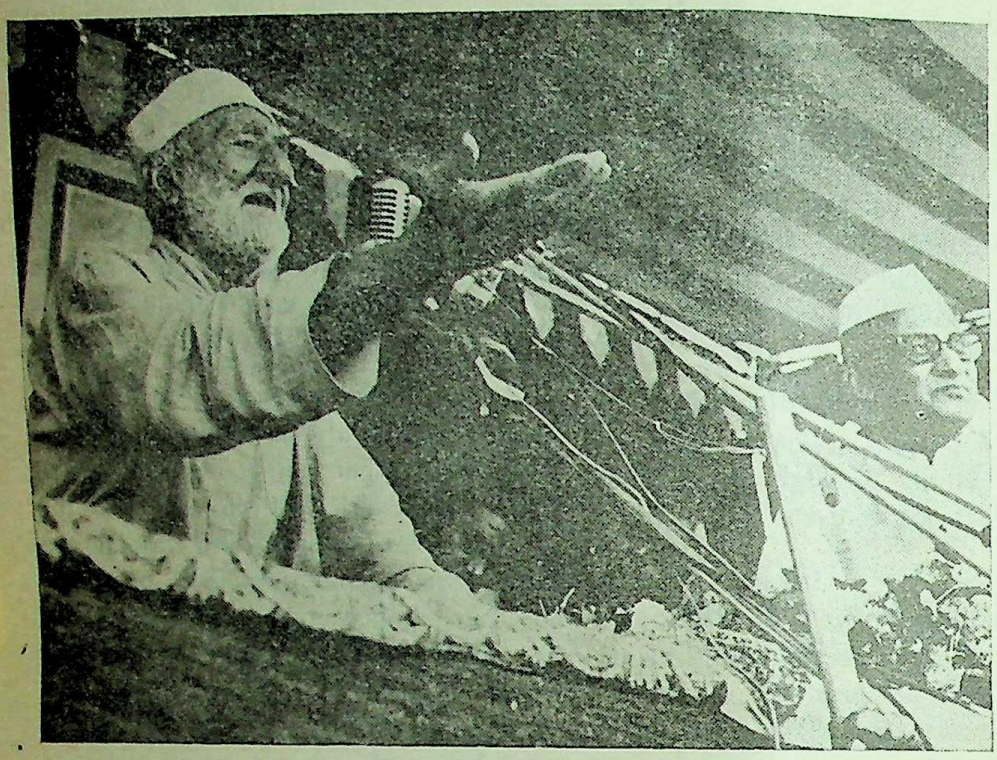
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at Wardha



Badshah Khan snapped while addressing a meeting at Wardha on November 4

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN Frontier Gandhi, was accorded a tumultuous welcome when he arrived in Wardha on November 4 after a span of 27 years. Thousands of people, standing on the railway station to have a glimpse of the Great *Khudai Khidmatgar*, greeted him with roaring cries, '*Simant Gandhi Zindabad*'. The Frontier Gandhi was accompanied by Shri Shriman Narayan, Governor of Gujarat. Shri M.A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, and Shri T. D. Deshmukh-Parwekar, Minister of State for Information and Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, received Badshah Khan on behalf of the State Government.

Imbibe Principles of Gandhiji

Addressing the gathering, Badshah Khan said that the mere observance of the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi would not serve any purpose. They should try to imbibe in themselves the values, for which Gandhiji stood. He said that Wardha had been a centre of activity of great men like Mahatma Gandhi and Jamnalal Bajaj. He felt happy to visit Wardha after 27 years.

Meets Acharya Bhave

In the evening, Acharya Vinobha Bhave met Badshah Kahan at Bajajwadi that day.

Gitai Mandir

Badshah Khan also laid the foundation stone of Gitai Mandir being constructed in memory of the late Seth Jamanalal Bajaj at Gopuri.

Acharya Vinobha Bhave, speaking on the occasion, said that with the visit of Badshah Khan to India, another incarnation of Gandhiji had arrived. Gandhiji had taken his form to show the path to the bewildered people of this country.

Put Ideals into Practice

Badshah Khan said that the people fought against the Britishers with the hope that their poverty would be removed and they would lead happy life. But he was finding the conditions of the common man have not changed to any material extent. He said the people should not only talk of ideals, they should put them into practice.

Sarva Seva Sangh

On November 5, Badshah Khan attended the working committee meeting of the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh for same time.

Acharya Bhave and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan were also present in the meeting.

There had been a continuous inflow of the people to have darshan of Badshah Khan at the Bajajwadi since he had arrived there.

Visits Leprosy Centre

On November 8, the Frontier Gandhi visited the Leprosy Centre at Dattapur and the Pavnar ashram. Speaking at the Pavnar ashram Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said that Gandhiji had dedicated his entire life to the service of the people with the idea that the poverty should be completely eradicated and peace, prosperity and fellow-feeling should prevail among them. The Governor of Gujarat, Shriman Narayan, Smt. Madalsa Narayan, Smt. Janakidevi Bajaj and Shri Santosh rao Gode were also present at the ashram.

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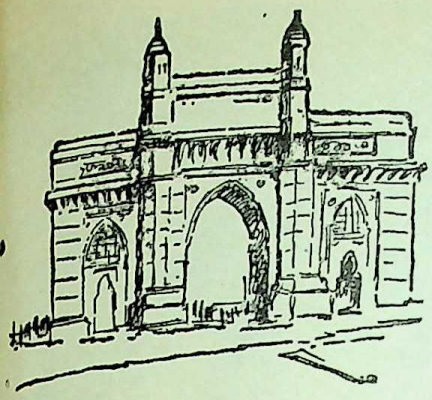

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

MEETING of the Co-ordination Committee for the Develop- of Matheran was presided over the Chief Secretary, Shri B.B. aster, at the Sachivalaya, bay, on October 30.

The Committee discussed the lems of providing facilities such rail and road link from Neral to eran, electricity, telephones, r supply, education, etc. It was considered that how these ser- s could be improved so that a number of visitors to the hill on could be attracted.

ri G. A. Sharma, Secretary, eral Administration Department, Nazimuddin Ahmed, Secretary, ings and Communications De- ent, Shri R.C. Joshi, Com- ner, Bombay Division, were at the meeting.

representatives of the various zations participated in the sions.

y Planning Centre

Vatsalabai Naik, wife of the Minister of Maharashtra, rated Shrimati Pophale's ent and Family Planning in Bombay on October 30. centre, which is situated at the ntile Mansion, Colaba, com- an operation theatre, a labora- tory and a six-room ward for patients. Dr. B.N. Purandare will guide the activities at this centre.

Smt. Naik paid compliments to Smt. Sudha Pophale on the initiative taken by her in starting the institution and stressed the need for starting more centres of this type in the city.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, who was the Chief guest at this function, said that *the State's achievements in the field of family planning were commendable. He also urged that the Central Planners should not reduce the assistance given to the State for its health programme.*

Shri Vasantdada Patil, Dr. B.N. Purandare, Shri Chandrakantrao Godse and Shri Saksena also addressed the gathering.

Smt. Sudha Pophale, Director of the Centre, welcomed the guests and Dr. H.V. Pophale proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Week

Dr. P.V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, inaugurated the Co-operative Week, organised by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and other co-operative societies and associations at the Sachivalaya, Bombay on November 1. Shri H.V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, was the guest of honour on this occasion.

Dr. Cherian said that it was significant that this week coincided with the Gandhi Centenary celebrations. He complimented the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union which, he said, was doing yeoman's service in the field of co-operation.

Referring to the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State, the Governor said *that efforts should be made to*

Smt. Vatsala Naik, wife of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, declared open the Family Planning Centre and Nursing Home of Smt. Sudha Pophale at Colaba (Bombay) on October 30. To the left of Smt. Naik is seen Smt. Pophale. Dr. Pophale, Shri Vasantraodada Patil and Dr. Purandare are also seen in the picture.

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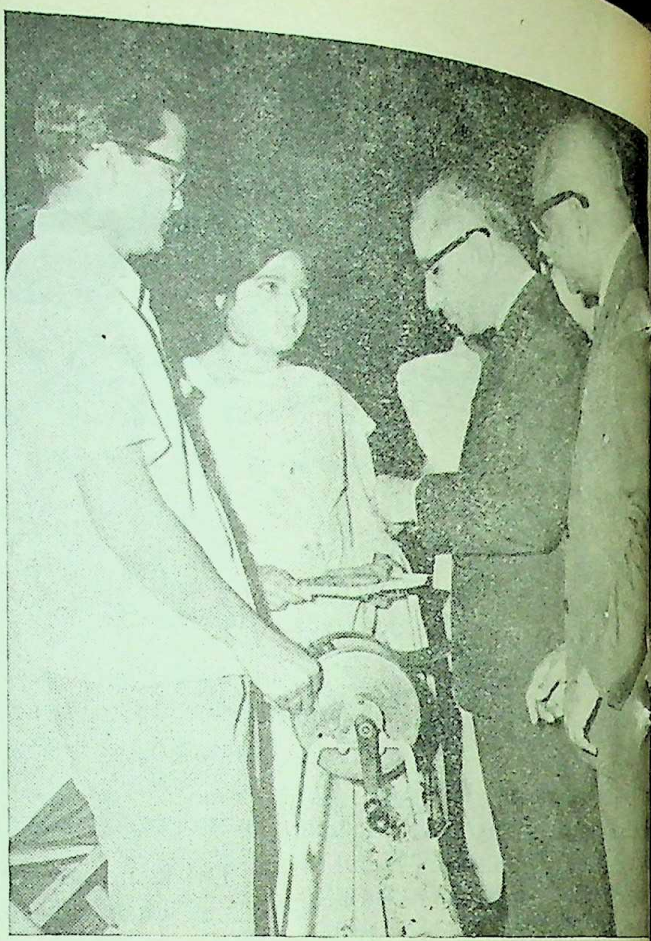
strengthen the co-operative movement during this Plan period.

The Governor commended the working of the co-operative sugar factories in the State and said that other States should follow the example of Maharashtra in this respect.

Vital Role of Agriculture

Shri Pataskar said that agriculture played a vital role in our economy. But due to deterioration of agriculture, our economy also suffered and hence to tide over these difficulties co-operative movement was started in 1904. This movement could show a limited progress during the pre-independence period but it progressed much in the post-independence period. The co-operative movement was the best means to achieve all-round development, he added. Shri Pataskar also stressed the need for having periodical review of the progress of the movement. This movement should spread more and more in rural areas, he added.

Shri P. V. Gadgil, a veteran Marathi journalist and Shri G. W. Kshirsagar, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also spoke on the occasion.



The seventh draw of the Maharashtra State Lotteries was held at the Sanmukhanand Hall on November 6. Picture shows Shri R. K. Talwar, Chairman of the Judges' Committee, drawing a digit of the lucky number.

Shri Narendra M. Tidke, Minister for Labour and Rural Development, is seen speaking as chief guest at a seminar organised in connection with the 50th anniversary of the International Labour Organisation at the Mazdoor Manzil, Bombay, on October 23.

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...ier, Shri V.K. Tambe, Vice-...man of the Maharashtra State ...perative Union, welcomed the ...ernor.

...ri J.K. Maladkar, Secretary ... the Greater Bombay Co-...tive Board read out the Co-...tive pledge and messages of ...will received from the President ...India, Dr. V.V. Giri; the Vice-...ident, Shri G.S. Pathak; the ...e Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi; ...Union Home Minister, Shri Y.B. ...an; other Union Ministers and ...ernors and Chief Ministers of ...us States.

...ing Minister meets Representa-...f Housing Board Tenants

...meeting of the representatives ...the tenants' associations in ...ing Board colonies in Greater ...bay was called by Shri N. K. ...de, Minister for Housing, at ...chivalaya, on November 7.

...the meeting, Shri Tirpude ...d that the repairs programme ...the Government had decided ...dertake would give priority ...blems regarding water-supply, ...e, and electric wiring. He ...d that Government would ...onsider any other problems ...were peculiar to certain ...if the tenants association ...them to its notice.

...Housing Minister further ...at instructions were given to ...of the Housing Board to ...to the complaints already ...d from the tenants. The ...er also assured that at least ...ch meetings would be held ...ar to hear the grievances of ...ants and to take stock of the ...ime to redress them.

...than 50 representatives of ...tenants' associations attend-...meeting. Shri B. A. Kulkarni, ...rator of Housing Board, ...r officials were also present.

Most of the representatives who spoke on this occasion, congratulated the Minister for holding a meeting of this nature. Tenants' complaints regarding water-supply, roads, lighting, etc., were also voiced by some speakers. It was also suggested on behalf of the tenants that the increase in rent effected by the Board in case of industrial workers should be reduced, effective steps be taken against unauthorised tenants and that representatives of tenants associations be taken on the advisory board, if any appointed, for the Housing Board.

Earlier, Shri Tirpude visited different colonies in Greater Bombay for about six hours.

Exhibition at Acworth Leprosy Hospital

The Acworth Leprosy Hospital, which houses 500 in-patients and treats about 300 out-patients everyday, has put on a new look synchronising with the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary in the Mahatma Gandhi birth centenary year.

The in-patients have organised an exhibition on the life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, which was opened by the Sheriff of Bombay, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, on November 8.

Compliments paid

Speaking on the occasion, the Sheriff paid high compliments to the hospital authorities as also the visiting honorary doctors for giving a new life to the leprosy patients, who were generally neglected. He announced a donation of a rotating trophy which will be given every year to the ward which will put up the best exhibition during Diwali festival.

Smt. Dahanukar, who distributed the prizes to the best exhibits, also announced personal cash prizes to two in-patient artists.

Laghu Udyog Annual

The inaugural number of " Laghu Udyog Annual 1969 ", a publication of the Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, was declared published by Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, at a function held at the Jai Hind College, Bombay on November 8.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presided.

The Chief Minister in his presidential address expressed satisfaction over the success achieved by the Corporation in developing small scale industries in the State. Stressing the need for promotional approach in the small scale industries sector, Shri Naik said that for increasing production in the country small scale industries must be encouraged and provided with every assistance, including technical know-how.

Services lauded

The Chief Minister lauded the services rendered by Shri G. B. Newalkar to the Corporation.

Dr. Gadgil, in his speech, emphasised the importance of " organisation " as a factor of production. and stated that perseverance and discipline were the essential qualities required of personnel in an organisation.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, in his welcome speech, said that the Corporation, which came into being in 1962, had been helping the small scale industries in various ways such as supplying raw material, providing market to their goods, furnishing technical knowledge and exporting the products.

Shri N. R. Rao, Managing Director of the Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

* * *

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Make Small Savings Drive Successful

Finance Minister's Appeal

AN APPEAL to the people to participate whole-heartedly in the ensuing savings drive to help boost Small Savings collections was made by Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, while delivering a broadcast on October 31, from the Bombay station of All-India Radio toinaugurate a Small savings fortnight in Maharashtra commencing from November 1.

Shri Wankhede said : "It gives me great pleasure to inaugurate the National Savings Fortnight in Maharashtra. November 1 is all the more of special significance, as throughout the world, the people are also celebrating World Thrift Day under the auspices of the International Savings Banks Congress and it also coincides with the celebrations of the Gandhi Centenary Year all over.

Importance of Thrift

The International Savings Banks Congress, which met in Milan in the year 1924, resolved that as an affirmation of the importance of thrift, a special occasion for publicity and as a record of the first world meeting of the Savings Bank Institution in Milan, the 31st day of October, the concluding day of the congress deliberations will, wherever practicable, be declared World Thrift Day.

Except for a break during the years of the Second World War, Thrift Day has been oserved regularly by several countries. In many of them, the event is organised as a special Savings Bank Week culminating in World Thrift Day. This day not only provides a unique opportunity to strengthen the ties with the public, but it is a day on which savings banks will stand in the full light of publicity. It is also the day when young and old alike hurry to the nearest savings bank to participate in the festivities. This occasion, at the same time, provides greater opportunity to savings banks to come closer to the public for rendering greater service. Such attempts ultimately aim at teaching people the value of savings and at the same time inculcate the habit of thrift among the younger generation. It is in recognition of the significance of World Thrift Day that we chose this auspicious day for the inauguration of our Savings Fortnight in the State, which has the same aims and objects before it.

Savings Bank Month

In many countries, the month of October is considered a Savings Bank month. In some of them it is very interesting to find that bank employees are seen in their respective national dresses on this day wh rendering service to the custome One bank organises a weekly ra race on tours and the participa after covering eleven kilome finish it in front of the new savi bank branch. In another, a ne idea of competition for running t best household is organised on t subject of health and spe Savings banks all over the world a free to celebrate this day of Wo Thrift in their own way.

Freedom from Poverty

Gandhiji brought us our poli freedom yet freedom from pov freedom from ignorance, free from social illls and freedom fr foreign dependence have to achieved. This will only be possi when we are able to achieve s sufficiency when we shall not b to depend on any one for economic development. It is these objectives in mind that set up our goal and our comm embarked on planned developm through our five-year plans. set our targets in these plans reach our goal.

As you know, we have alre completed three five-year plans a looking to the achievements in this period of fifteen years, can be rightly proud of ourselv It is true that we were not able achieve as much as we expect Nevertheless, our achievements significant especially when we kn that we have to fight against many odds, such as natural calam ties, external aggression, drou and so on. Yet factors such these do not deter us from our s rations in achieving our objectiv

Planned Economic Development

With these objectives in view, have embarked on the path planned economic development

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st fifteen years, the country pent approximately eighteen nd crores of rupees and we, harashtra, have spent Rs. 771 s on our various development es and projects, of which rashtra State's net collections mall savings amount to 242 crores. The money that ent has started paying dividends we can rightly be proud of our vements not only in the in- ral sector but in the agricultural too, which has brought about believable prosperity in many ts in Maharashtra. Yet, there ope for further development nd.

ing Aspirations of People

this development should not e us complacent in our efforts ing about a uniform pattern ogress and prosperity not only State alone but should also go lping the nation as a whole. Maharashtra is certainly proud of its achievements. But it has still to go a long way in meeting the aspirations of the people. Taxation, public borrowing, aids and loans from other resources are only a means to a certain end, but cannot be relied upon always and fully. These have their own limitations and, therefore, it is at this hour that we come to seek the co-operation of our people in not only development of our resources for the general and common good, but also in accepting the great challenge that is thrown to us by this changing economic and political situation all over the world.

Playing Important Role

The National Savings Scheme has played a very important role in this direction and it has to continue playing that role more and more for all time to come. If the people have to prosper, the State must prosper and when the State prospers it brings about all round prosperity and achievements for the country.

The scheme provides various types of scrips to meet the needs of every section of the society and to suit their convenience. Even a person who can save as small a sum as twenty-five paise per day has a scheme for him. For children, for students, labour, factory workers and wage-earners, there are schemes and there are also some attractive schemes for those who are in various trades and professions and belong to the affluent sections of society, with attractive benefits. You will be glad to know that now in Maharashtra we have as many as over forty lakhs of savers who are contributing their savings regularly and yet I feel there is greater scope for such regular savers. * * *

ued from page 50)

Gaffar Khan

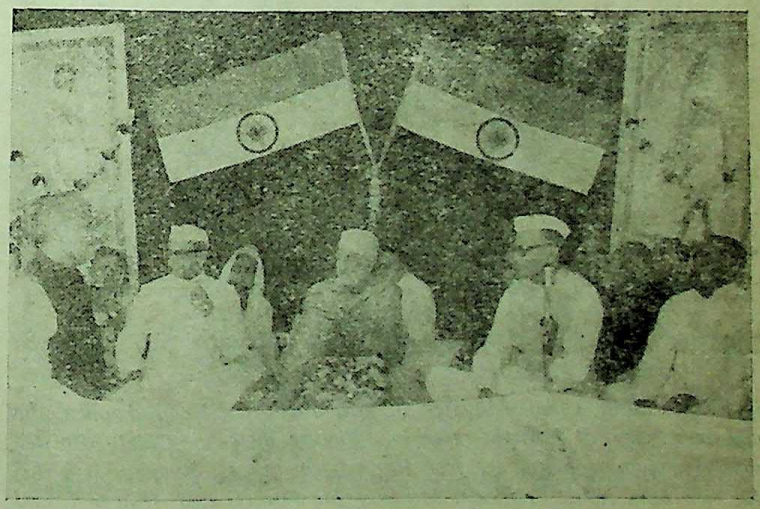
Reception Accorded

Wardha Municipal Council civic reception in honour of ontier Gandhi on November

ying to the civic address, h Khan said that the people should always keep in mind their's was a secular country. n preached love, kindness and ssion. Therefore no quarel take place in the name of

Madangopal Agraval, Minis- State for Urban Development, Public Health and Housing, welcomed Badshah Khan.

Earlier, the Chairman of the Wardha Municipal Council, Dr. M. K. Pawar, presented civic address to Badshah Khan. Shri Girdharilal Srivastava, member of the Municipal Council, proposed a vote of thanks.



Shri M.A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and ommunications and Shri T. D. Deshmukh Parwekar, Minister of State for Information and Publicity, welcomed Badshah Khan at Wardha.

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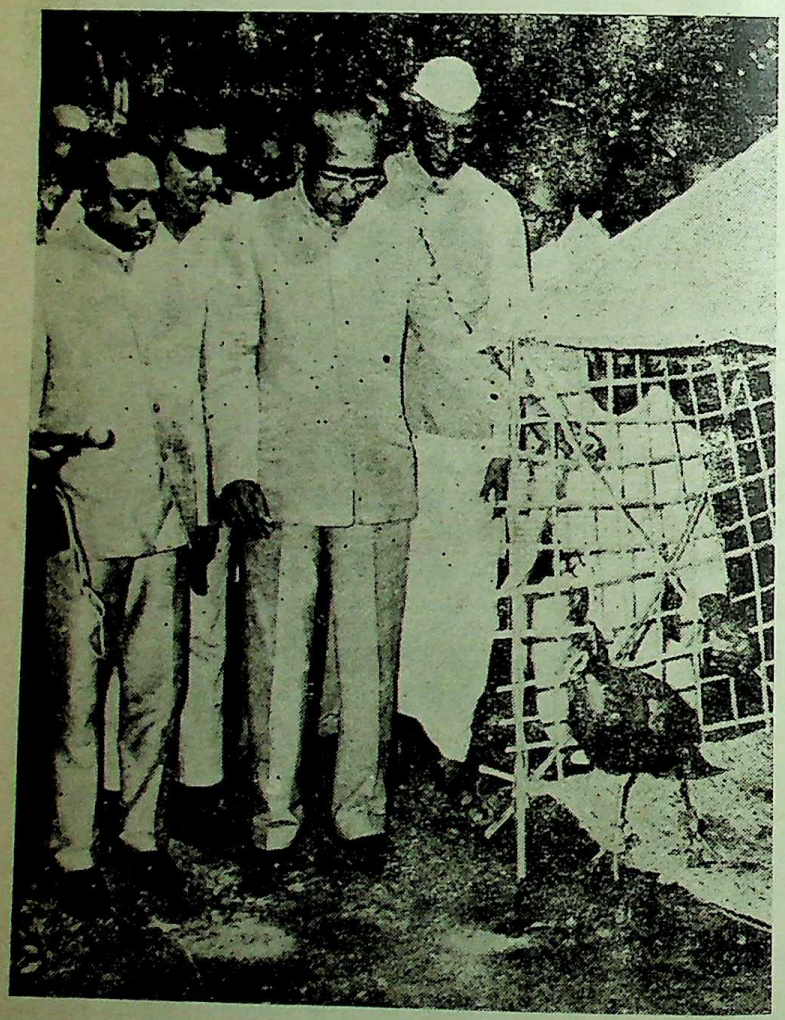
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, declared open the bird sanctuary at Karnala recently. Picture shows the Chief Minister observing a bird being set free in the sanctuary. Standing on his side are Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests and Housing, and Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.

RASHTRA Sant Tukdoji Maha brought into practice his ov ideas about collective prayers, di pline, mass education and natio integration side by side with the ide preached by great men like Mahat Gandhi. He stood for 'huma and worked for the welfare of rural and backward people and such all-religion prayer, on the of his first death anniversary, significant as it would help fo secularism and promote nationa said Shri D.S. Desai, Minister Revenue, while addressing an religion prayer gathering on Octo 30 at Gurukunj, Mozari, a pl about 25 miles from Wardha.

Maharashtra's Labour and Re Development Minister, Shri N endra Tidke, and Dr. N.N. Ka were also present on the occasion.

Shri Desai paid a visit to exhibition of Rashtra Sant Tukdo photographs taken on vari occasions.

Agro-Industrial Plants for Und developed Regions

Shri Abasaheb Deshmukh Par kar, Minister of State fo dustries, Electricity, Informati and Publicity and Forests, said Yeotmal on October 31, that achieving a balanced progress in State, it was necessary to set up ag industrial plants in the und developed areas like Konk Marathwada and Vidarbha. was speaking at a colourful functi organised under the auspices of Nagar Satkar Samiti at the To Hall to offer him felicitations on appointment as a Minister of St in Maharashtra.

Shri Narayanrao Damle, Ch man of the Yeotmal Munic Council, presided.

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Minister said that during his to Yeotmal, he would person- receive complaints and petitions the people and help expedite ers of public importance.

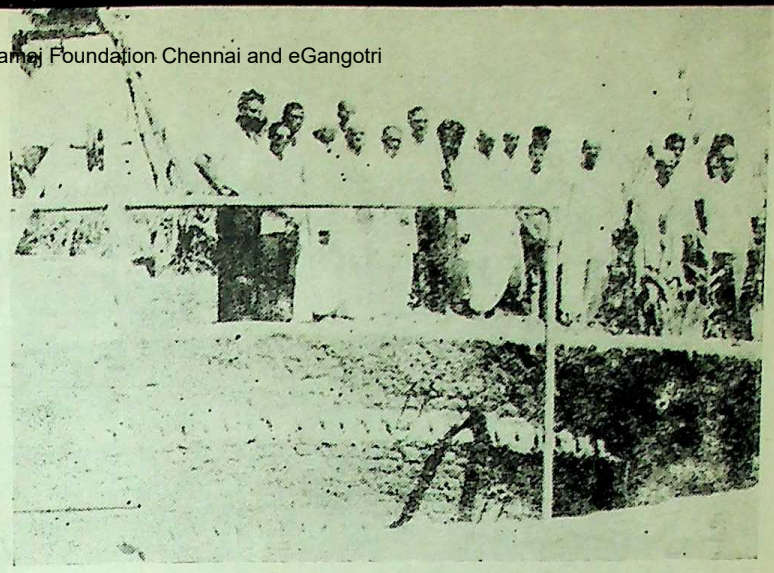
eminent among those who spoke e occasion were Shri Sadashiv- Thakre, Zilla Parishad President ; V. B. Ghuikhedkar, M.L.A. ; G. V. Pandit, a leading social ker, and Shri B. N. Ekbote, eran journalist.

ri Parvekar was on his first to the district after his inclusion e Ministry.

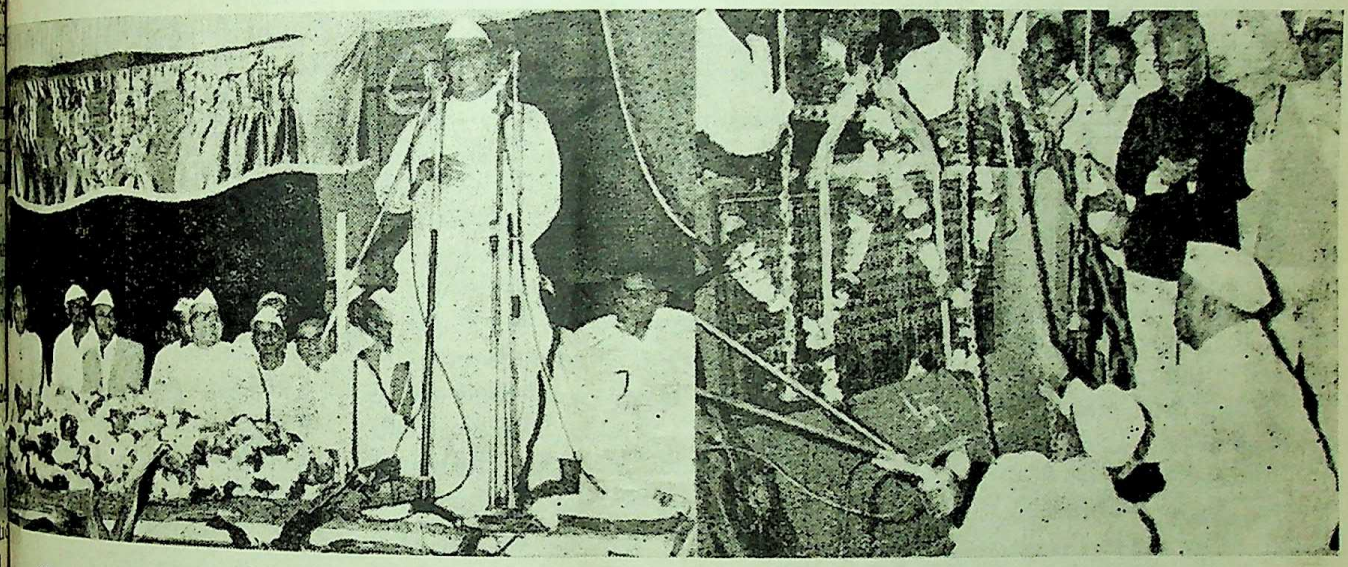
ation of Hybrid Jowar

n experiment to develop hybrid seeds by multiplying a sooner variety with the I.S. 84 variety has been undertaken in Wardha district. The seeds have been cultivated in nine hectares of land belonging to five seed centres in the district.

The seed is expected to prove suitable to the climatic conditions in this area since one of the two varieties used for hybridization is a local variety. * * *



Journalists of Wardha District went on a tour to see the development work and crop conditions in the Wardha and Selu Panchayat areas of the district. The journalists are seen inspecting the hybrid jowar crop in the field of Shri Bapurao Deshmukh.



Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Home Minister, laid the cornerstone of the building of the Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth at Rahuri on October 20. The above photo was taken on the occasion.

ued from page 2)

Nanak's Biography for Schools

commemoration stamp would released on the occasion. A aphy of Guru Nanak in thi would be supplied to all l libraries to enable the ger generation to imbibe the ings of Guru Nanak.

i Chaudhari informed the g that the Bombay University kely to institute a chair in ry of the great saint.

The committee also considered a proposal to establish a medical college, preferably at Nanded, and a hostel for students at Bombay.

The following are the names of the State level committee appointed by Government for his quincentenary celebrations :—

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Tarkateerth Shri Laxmanshashtri Joshi ; Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan ; Shri H. H. Ismail ; Shri Pratapsingh Laxmidas, M.L.C. ; Sardar Bahadur Bakshi Dalipsingh, J.P. ; Shri D. T. Rupavate, M.L.C., Poona ; Rev. Williams ; Sardar Harbansingh Sabbarwal, J.P. ; Shri A. G. Sethi, Poona ; Dr. D. S. Prithi, Nagpur ; the Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, and Deputy Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department (Member-Secretary).

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(*Contd. from page 49*)

The body of the Governor was interred with full State honours in the Sewri cemetery.

Route of Last Journey

The cortege left Raj Bhavan at 9 a.m. on Monday passing through the lower gate of Raj Bhavan, Walkeshwar Road, Band Stand Dr. Purandare Marg, Chowpati Junction, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Dr. Dadasaheb Bhadkamkar Marg, Parel T.T., Acharya Donde Marg, Tokersi Jivraj Road, Golanji Hill Road and Sewri cemetery. Thousands of people lined up on both the sides of the entire route from Raj Bhavan to the Christ Church in Byculla and to the cemetery to pay their last respect to Dr. Cherian.

Mile Long Procession

The funeral procession with the body on a gun-carriage and including more than a hundred cars, carrying the chief mourners, was more than a mile long. Troops formed the vanguard of the procession and mourners took the rear.

The funeral service was conducted by Rt. Rev. C. J. V. Robinson, Bishop of Bombay (Anglican Church).

Men drawn from the Army, the Navy and the Air Force lined up on both the sides of the roads to the cemetery with reversed arms.

Last Rites

The acting Governor, Shri S. P. Kotval, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, the Chief Secretary, Shri B. B. Paymaster, the area chiefs of the three services in Bombay and the Inspector-General of Police, Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, laid wreaths on the coffin before it was lowered into the grave.

Shri Justice Kotwal sworn in as Governor

SHRI S. P. KOTWAL, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was sworn in as acting Governor of Maharashtra at a simple ceremony held at the Raj Bhavan, on November 9 consequent upon the death of Dr. P. V. Cherian. Justice Shri N. A. Mody administered the oath.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, and his cabinet colleagues, the Chief Secretary, Shri B. B. Paymaster, Justices of the Bombay High Court and high Government officials and local chiefs of the Defence Services were among those who were present.

The Navy fired three volleys and the buglers sounded the "Last Post" and later the "Reveille".

Smt. Tara Cherian, accompanied by her youngest son and three daughters, sprinkled earth on the coffin along with Bishop Robinson and other priests who conducted the funeral.

Smt. Cherian kissed the forehead of Dr. Cherian before the coffin was finally closed and burst into tears.

Shri P. P. Kapadia, Regional Grand Master of the Masonic Brotherhood, who gave the funeral oration at the cemetery, said Dr. Cherian was a true Masonian and one who had endeared himself to one and all by his courteous manners.

Wreaths Laid

Among those who laid wreaths on the body were Shri K. C. Reddy, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri J. K. Joshi, Mayor, Shri S. M. Dahanukar, Sheriff, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, the Consul of the USSR, the GDR and Japan, Dr. Jal Patel, Honorary Physician to the President of India, and others.

The pall-bearers included Rear-Admiral P. S. Mahindru, Rear-Admiral B. R. Singh, Rear-Admiral V. H. Kamat, Brigadier D. P. Gupta, Brigadier J. G. Sipahimalani, Group Captain Chander and Commodore Gautam Singh.

Among the mourners were Smt. Vatsala V. Naik, wife of the Chief Minister, Ministers of the Maharashtra Cabinet and prominent citizens.

Choir boys and girls from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin sang hymns in Malayalam throughout the night on Sunday/Monday in the Durbar Hall, where the body of Dr. Cherian lay in-State.

The State Government issued a black-bordered *Gazette* on Sunday announcing the death of Dr. Cherian.

The *Gazette* eulogised the services of Dr. Cherian and deeply mourned his passing away. It conveyed the Government's heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Smt. Tara Cherian's Thanks

The following statement was issued by Shrimati Tara Cherian on November 12:

I sincerely apologise for not being able personally to thank all the innumerable friends, callers and other members of the public, who by their presence, words of sympathy and floral tributes paid homage to my late beloved husband. The knowledge that my grief and that of the members of my family is shared by so many gives us not only consolation but enables us to bear this great loss with fortitude.

* *

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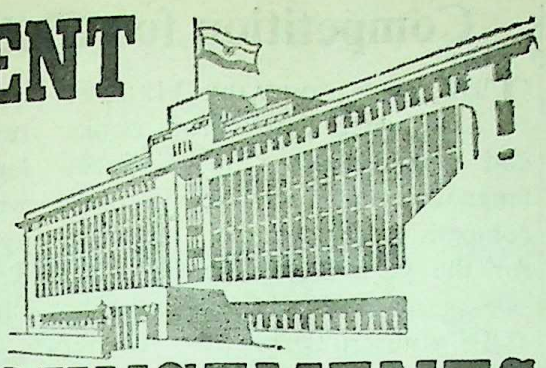
OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



HE Government of Maharashtra has directed that any nce of recovery of fees from cheduled caste/scheduled tribe dents by a recognised educational tution will be viewed seriously action will be taken against the agement of the concerned educaal institution.

ree studentships are awarded to pupils of scheduled castes and duled tribes, irrespective of age income, at all stages of educa- and in all types of recognised utions, covering tuition fees, ding tutorial fees), laboratory admission fee, gymkhana fee, fee and library fee. The ct is also not required to make plication for award of free ship, but the head of the tution is required to forward ed information about each nt in the prescribed form to the l Welfare Officer of the district rned. No examination fee is to be charged to these students is to be claimed by the institu- concerned in accordance with prescribed procedure.

s being Ignored

as, however, been reported to overnment that these specific are ignored by certain schools at they do not approach the Welfare authorities for sche- caste/scheduled tribe stu-

dents. Such action on the part of the educational institutions is highly irregular and is contrary to the policy laid down by the Government.

Registration of Homoeopaths

The Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, Bombay, has clarified that only those persons who possess any of the qualifications specified in the first schedule appended to the Bombay Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners' Act, 1959, are entitled to have their names entered in the register of homoeopathic and biochemic practioners. Such persons have to apply, in the prescribed form, to the Registrar of the Board and pay a fee of Rs. 10.

It has come to the notice of the Board that some institutions situated at places outside Maharashtra conduct training courses which are not included in the first schedule appended to the Act and consequently, the persons obtaining such training and receiving diplomas and certificates granted by such institutions are not eligible for registration as homoeopathic practitioners and cannot, therefore, practice in the State of Maharashtra.

Voluntary Medical Bodies

The Government of India has extended the last date up to January 15, 1970, for receiving applications for financial assistance to voluntary T. B., leprosy, cancer and other medical institutions during the financial year 1969-70.

The institutions in Maharashtra State desirous of applying for grants-in-aid may send their applications, in duplicate, in the prescribed *proforma* through the heads of institutions for onward transmission to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of India. New Delhi, up to that date.

Fees for Vehicles at National Park

Motor vehicles, motor cycles and tongas entering the Borivli National Park are being charged entrance fees with effect from November 1, 1969. The daily fees are Rs. 5 per heavy motor vehicle ; Re. 1 per light vehicle like car ; Re. 0·25 per motor cycle and Rs. 0·50 paise per tonga with rubber wheels.

Bullock carts and other carts with iron wheels are not being allowed to enter the Park. Members of the public visiting the park on foot are not required to pay any park entrance fees.

Commercial Organisations

Commercial organisations which are required to ply their vehicles regularly in the park area as well as members of the public interested in running their vehicles in the park area on a number of occasions, are being given passes on a long-term basis on payment of fees and deposit. The amount of fees and deposit for a heavy vehicle for one year is Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, and for one month Rs. 100 and Rs. 100, respectively. For a light vehicle, the yearly and monthly fees are Rs. 100 and Rs. 20, respectively and no deposit is being charged.

The Government and municipal vehicles are being issued free passes to enter the park. *Free passes and passes on long-term basis are being issued by the Sub-Divisional Forest*

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Officer, National Park, Borivli. The daily passes are being issued by the Guards on duty at the check nakas at Borivli and Aarey ends of the Park on payment of prescribed fees.

Members of the public, Commercial Organisations, etc. interested in using the roads in the National Park for plying their vehicles are advised to contact the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, National Park, Borivli, who can also be contacted on telephone No. 661362.

Expediting Mirya Bay Port Work

With a view to expediting the progress of the work and complete it as early as possible, the Government of Maharashtra has constituted a technical committee for constructing breakwater at the Mirya bay, Ratnagiri.

The members of the committee are : Shri N. M. Andhare, Chief Engineer (Communications) and Joint Secretary, Buildings and Communications Department; Dr. C. V. Gole, Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Khadakwasla, Poona ; Shri R. N. Vinekar, Additional Chief Engineer. Bombay Port Trust, and Shri D. L. Deshmukh, Director (Development) for Minor Ports and Cheif Engineer, A. L. H. W.

The Superintending Engineer of the Konkan (Buildings and Communications) Circle will act as non-member secretary for the above committee.

Functions of Committee

The functions and powers of the committee are to examine special features of the project with reference to the site conditions, especially from the point of view of availability of materials, requirements of machinaries and recommending suitable methods to encounter difficulties ; technical scrutiny and advice on any component, problem or aspect of the work in view of its unusual and novel features ; examine the necessity or otherwise and giving suitable recommendations for making any special arrangements for speedy execution of the work ; to consider extra payment to be made to the contractor for special protection work to the temporary nose when the work is suspended during rains and to consider payment for removal of tetrapods used on the temporary nose protection work.

Defence Academy Course

A combined army, navy and air force examination for admission to the 45th course commencing at the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, from January 1971, will be held by the Union Public Service Commission at selected centres on May 19 and 20, 1970. Candidates who have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination and who are between 15 and 17½ years of age on January 1, 1971, are eligible to apply.

The last date for receipt of applications by the Union Public Service Commission is December 1, 1969, for candidates in India and December 29, 1969 for candidates residing abroad and in the Andaman Nicobar, Luccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands.

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Competition for Children's Literature

THE UNION EDUCATION MINISTRY has invited entries for books and manuscripts in different languages under its fifteenth prize competition for children's literature for the year 1969. There will be one prize of Rs. 1,000 for books and manuscripts in the Marathi language from among the fifteen prizes to be awarded to different languages. The entries for books and manuscripts in the Marathi language may be forwarded to the Director of Education, Central Buildings, Poona-1, up to December 2.

The Subjects

Books in Marathi, published during the preceding two years or manuscripts, are eligible for the competition. There is no prescribed subject matter for the books. However, fairy tales, animal stories, simple folk tales, stories with domestic background and stories dealing with the immediate environment, which appeal to children in the age-group 5-8 , may be incorporated in the books.

Similarly, stories of adventure, heroism and patriotism, mystery, account of scientific discoveries, travel, biography, great myths and legends of India or other countries whcih appeal to children in the age-group 9-14, may be included. The entries should be adequately illustrated, as far as possible.

5 Copies to be Submitted

Five copies of every book/manuscript are to be submitted. Each entry should be accompanied by a treasury chalan of Rs. 3 (if submitted by an author) or Rs. 5 (if submitted by a publisher). The amount should be deposited under the head " XXII Education-Miscellaneous Literature for New India ". Also information, such as title of the book, intended age-group, publisher's name and address, whether entry is by author or publisher, language, year of publication, whether original work or translation, whether the book has been entered in any other competition, treasury chalan number and the lowest price at which the book can be made available for bulk purchase may be furnished on a separate slip pasted on one copy of the book or manuscript.

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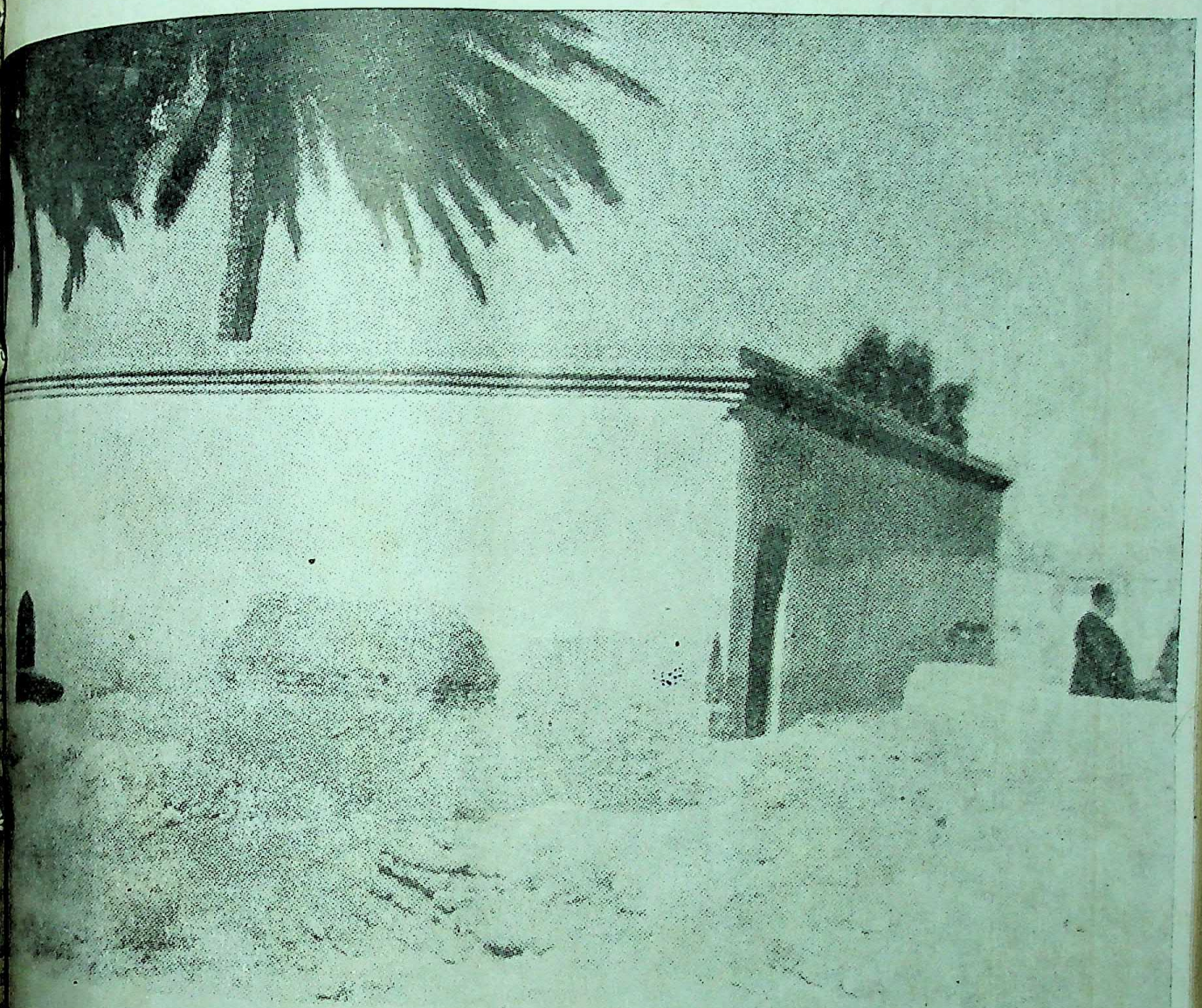

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਪਵਿਤਰ ਅਸਥਾਨ, ਬਗ਼ਦਾਦ

Guru Nanak preached his ideals not only in India, but also in Turkistan. The above photograph shows the place where Guru Nanak had stayed in Bughdad.

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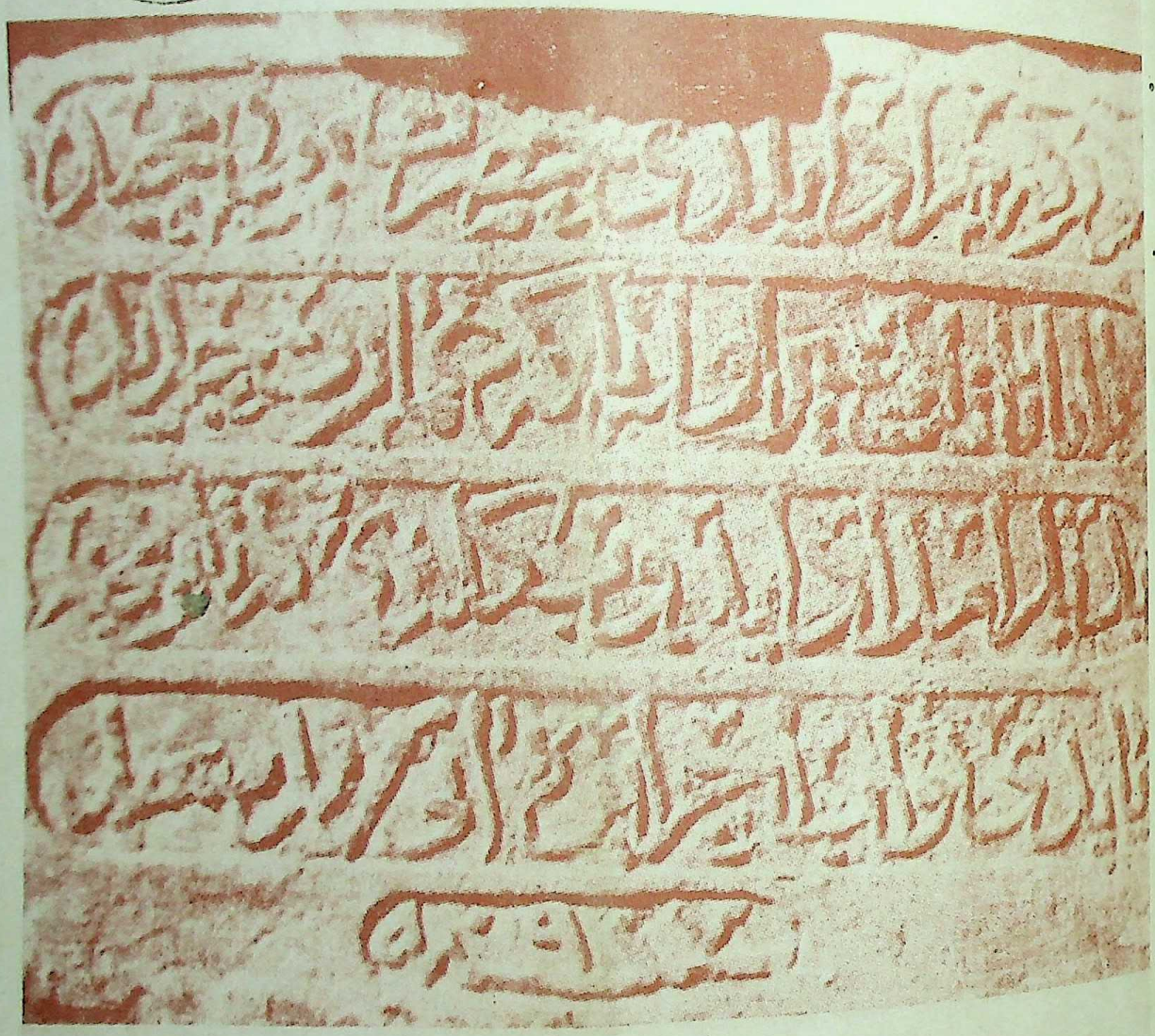
ਬਗਦਾਦ ਦਾ ਤੁਰਕੀ ਕੁਤਬਾ



ਇਸ ਕੁਤਬੇ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ

ਵੇਖੋ ਸਫਾ ੨੦੪

This stone-inscription near Baghdad Railway Station confirms the visit of Guru Nanak to Bughdad.

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay.

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LOKRAJYA

16 December 1969

पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष
गुरुकुल काँगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय

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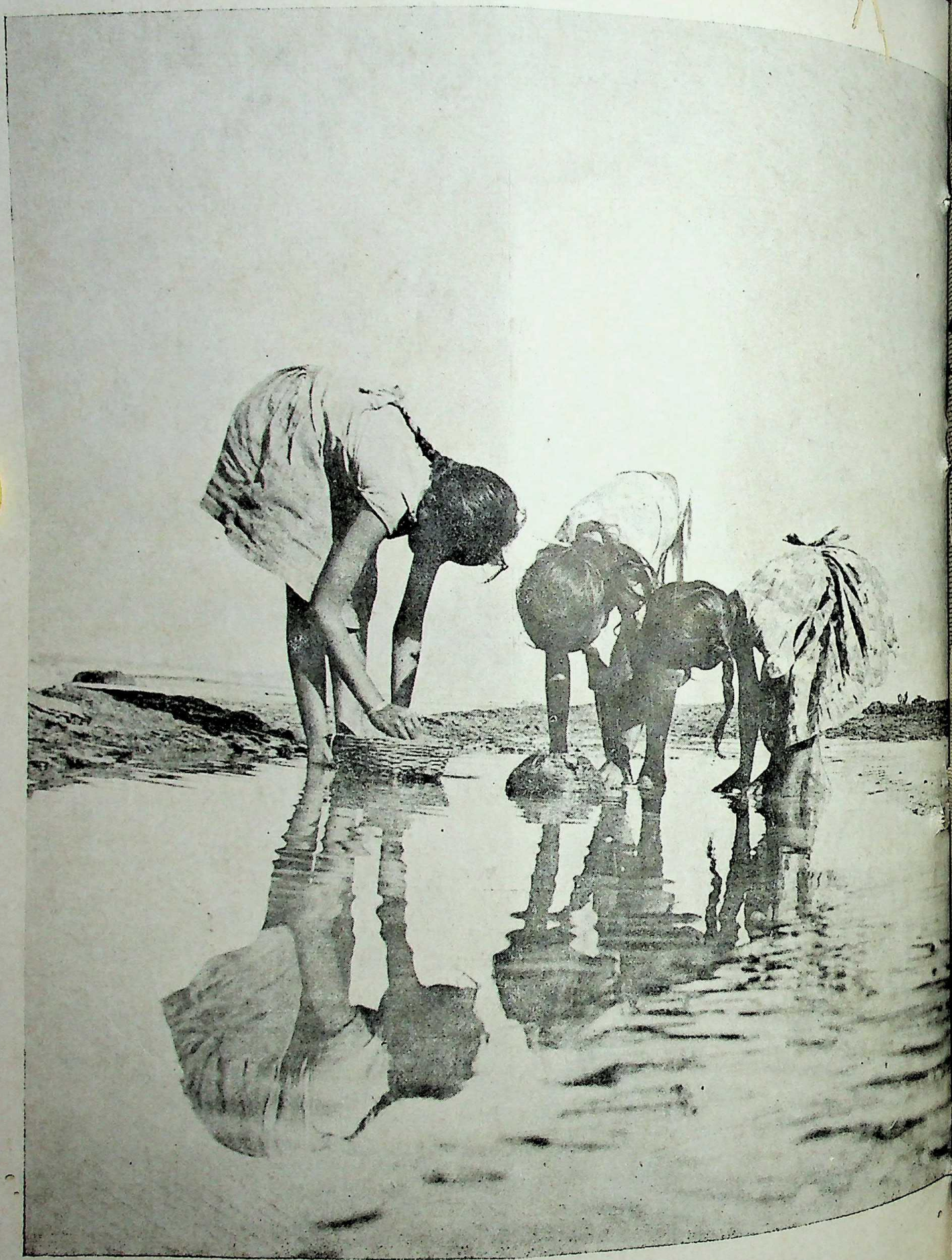

The Helping Hands

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Vol. 25, No. 16
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

DECEMBER 16, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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Family Planning Campaign Month

THE ENTIRE MONTH OF December is being observed as an intensive family planning campaign month in Maharashtra with an emphasis on providing maximum service facilities to the people and conducting special programmes to focus public attention on family planning.

The campaign envisages organisation of sterilisation camps at different places in the districts for the benefit of eligible men and women. Women will be motivated for I.U.C.D. insertion. The Nirodh will be distributed on a large scale through dispensaries and hospitals.

Orientation Training Camps

In order to create an awareness about the need for family planning, there will be orientation training camps and seminars of various constituents of the society. The programme envisages one-day training camps of primary school teachers to be attended by at least 400 teachers. There will also be seminars of secondary school and college teachers and labour officers of different industrial establishments.

The zilla parishads are organising essay, poem and cartoon competitions earmarking suitable prizes for best entries.

Planned Parenthood

Efforts will be made to bring together at different places the persons who got themselves sterilised to discuss merits of sterilisation for planned parenthood. Eligible couples would also be invited to such get-together so that they obtain first-hand information about all aspects of this very important method of family planning.

THE ROSE

As the spark, when it grows
Bursts into a beaming blaze;
The Rose bud when it flowers,
Becomes a flaming gaze.

* * *

Amidst the thorns around,
That on the boughs abound,
Defying the dread of doom.
The Rose then sheds its bloom

* * *

But lo ! the savage hands,
Curling into cruel claws,
Would crush the sweet Red Rose.
To dust; and why ? To prove
They are but mighty heroes !

* * *

By storms ever battered,
Yet undaunted, undeterred,
Firm in its pretty pose,
Lustred in Nehru Glory,
There ever shall smile
The beauty of the Rose.

* *

—RAM LAL VARMA

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What we can Learn from Gandhiji

By

KAKA KALELKAR

AHATMA GANDHI has been a great man of our times, and it has indeed not been possible evaluate how great he was. For more than 50 years, been thinking of the institution that was the hen I know only his writings, then for 33 years as sociate, and also since his death. The more I think reater and deeper seems to be the human treasure that was Gandhiji, and the more I feel that the ality of this maker of our era was truly amazing.

is said that if we read the works of Tagore and hindo, we know the depth of these intellectual . But one does not get the impression that they much more worth saying than they have said. In st, Gandhiji, despite his simple, straightforward ge, seems to the man who reads his works to be deeper than it appears through the peep he has in nd.

e of His Faith

n Gandhiji's younger son, s, was a child, a white man him: " What is the philosophy our father ? " The boy replied, " My father's sophy is too simple to understand." In one way tement is literally true. Four words—truth, non-e, self-discipline and selfless service—give the e of his faith. He would often say that whatever aults a man might have, they would be banished th. But his truth had a very wide definition. To nd, truth and God were indistinguishable.

Greater Performance

ing to any man Gandhiji's eyes showed a spon-s sympathy, so that it was easy for him to under-whatever he meant. He would correctly assess nt of view and give such advice as would, with rt he was capable of, give him success. After d close observation of him and his methods, I vinced that he had more faith in our capabilities e ourselves. Even in face of flagging faith, he ell us that we would accomplish the job about which we had doubts, and we found invariably that we indeed could do it.

This is not my experience alone but of innumerable others. I recall the veteran Abbas Tyabji, who once told me that Gandhiji had got accomplished through us jobs which we thought we could not do and which we could still not do on our own.

This is why Romain Rolland called him a " poly-psychologist", or a man who could understand the psychology of various individuals and societies. From the unlettered Tamil and Telgu labourers of South Africa to the Anti-religious, English intellectual, Charles Bradlaugh, only he had the capacity to correctly under-stand the psychology of all. He never lost an argument even with argumentative intellectuals, yet he never tried to show off his intellectual capacity. Humility was like a shield to him. Study, thinking and experience had raised his intellectual capacity so high that we track of it. In contrast, his own capacity to assess others was never found wanting. Perhaps it is characteristic of individuals who dominate an era that they invariably have the width, depth and freshness to accomplish the objects they set out to serve.

Extraordinary Modesty

Gandhiji's qualities were unbounded. As an example, though he had unshakable faith in his principles and unlimited self-confidence, he was extra-ordinarily modest. He would say that man either had inborn modesty or had none ; unlike other qualities, it could not be acquired. To try to be modest would only create artificiality, and if one made extraordi-nary efforts to acquire it, he would get along with it the pride of being modest.

Once during conversation, he remarked that if one was fifty, was he to say out of modesty that he was only 45 or 49 ? A truthful man would not boast of his

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Shri Abasaheb Nimbalkar, Minister of State for Rural Development, inaugurated the Gandhi Jeevan Darshan and Zilla Vikas Exhibition organised by the District Publicity Office at Ahmednagar on November 29. The District Collector, Shri P. S. Palande, is also seen in the picture.

knowledge, character or faith. If he is modest, he would only say that he did not know if his knowledge, character and faith would be able to stand the test. Where great men had faltered, it was not for a common man to assert that he would not.

Whenever referring to a failing of anybody, Gandhiji would always add that he did not know if he himself could have stood the test. All one could say was that if we had faith in God, He was bound to give us strength.

Determination to Carry His Efforts

This was Gandhiji's modesty. He had faith, self-confidence, and character and had the determination to carry his efforts to the limit of his capacity, but at all times his determination would not deteriorate into foolhardiness, forsaking prosperity. Perhaps his modesty was the obverse of faith in self and in truth. Perhaps any person utterly devoted to truth is bound to be modest and lack vanity.

Gandhiji's humility was evident from his social relations. He was all veneration for veterans, like Dadabhai Naoroji, but even with leaders of his own time like Tilak, Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Poet Tagore, Sir M. Visvesaraya and Hakim Ajmal Khan, he was modest to a fault.

Respect Inspite of Differences

Mrs. Annie Besant had bitterly criticized Gandhiji after their differences came to a head, but he continued to have and show the same respect to her as of old. It is difficult to say how much of it was due to his own modesty and how much due to chivalry for a wom When he was presiding over the Belgaum Congress Mrs. Annie Besant entered, he stepped down escorted her to the dais close to his presidential How could he forget that she was a predecessor of as Congress President ?

Once I had a rather sharp discussion with Gan and remarked : " You advise youth to be obedient. course, they should obey their leaders, but you do seem to realize how difficult it is to work as a sub dinate. Whether in South Africa or in India, you been only a leader not a follower. You have no do capacity to take work from people according to capacities. But you have always had to tell others to do, never to obey others' instructions."

Gandhi replied simply : " In my childhood obeyed my father. Apart from that, when I came South Africa to India, I worked as a volunteer u the direction of the Congress Secretary, Shri Ghos It was an example of a straight, to the point and mo reply. And really, come to think of it, the man who worked as a barrister in South Africa working Congress volunteer. Not only this ; the Con General Secretary would make him do various odd also, like buttoning his own coat.

Freedom from Prejudices

One quality I noticed in Gandhiji was his freedom prejudices. Once there was a talk of his going to Fin He had accepted the invitation. I mentioned geographical situation and its vulnerability to press both from Europe and Asia. His reply was : "I do know anything about Finland yet. But it will sufficient reward to confer with people who invite

Gandhiji by nature had faith in others. Also always maintained that what he could do others c also do. Despite bitter experiences, he would never hope or be uncharitable to others. It was a matter principle for him to believe, rather than disbel others. If the faith is believed, he would say, one rectify the situation. But to begin with disbelief is good, not only morally, but even practically. He s " I do not follow a decision made beforehand. Inst I try to fashion the path according to the situation I try to fashion it according to principles and practi bility. I cannot let myself be bound by prejudi except the prejudice in favour of truth and wo welfare".

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Life Sketches of New Ministers

t Eknath Buvasaheb Nimbalkar—

Shri E. B. Nimbalkar was born at Chihi in the Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district on September 10, 9. He had his primary education at Karmala and secondary ation at Modlimb. He studied o B. Sc. in the Fergusson and ia colleges in Poona. He started taking active interest in social and tical activities while he was in the lege and participated in the 1942 vement.

ri Nimbalkar took great pains make the Congress Organisation tive in Ahmednagar district. ook keen interest in the task of all-round development of the l areas in the district and made tant efforts to achieve the tive. Prior to inception of Parishads, Shri Nimbalkar had ked considerably for the development of rural areas of his district as chairman of the District Development Board. Shri Nimbalkar elected secretary of the rict Congress in 1957 and its president in 1959. In he took over the secretaryship the Maharashtra Pradesh gress Committee, of which he me the vice-president in 1967.

ted to Assembly

was elected to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly in 1962. 1967, he was re-elected to Assembly from the Karjat tituency.

Nimbalkar visited the United dom in 1964 at the invitation of British Government to study the of Parliamentary Democracy in that country. He also visited France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Egypt. He was selected for the training course in co-operative agriculture of the All India Congress Committee at Madras. He has also shouldered several responsibilities as the member of the parliamentary board of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress, and the State Transport Corporation and president of the Shrigonda Co-operative Sugar Factory.

Reallocation of Portfolios

The Government of Maharashtra has entrusted the Housing portfolio to the Deputy Minister, Smt. Pratibha Patil, in addition to Public Health, Prohibition, Tourism and Legislative Affairs.

Shri R. J. Deotale, Deputy Minister, will be in charge of the Irrigation, Power and Education portfolios.

Shri Nimbalkar was included in the State Ministry as Minister of State for Rural Development and Rehabilitation of Project—affected Persons on October 27, 1969.

SHRI T. D. DESHMUKH (PARWEKAR)

Shri Trimbakrao Dattatraya Deshmukh *alias* Abasaheb Parwekar was born at Parwe in Yeotamal district on April 16, 1928.

The Deshmukh (Parwekar) family is well-known in Vidarbha as a philanthropic and well-to-do family. Shri Abasaheb Deshmukh's father, the late Shri Dattatraya Krishnarao *alias* Babasaheb Deshmukh, was a member of the earstwhile Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and had earned the reputation of being one who was respected by all. It was from him that Shri Abasaheb Deshmukh learned the rudiments of social and national service.

Worked in Various Organisations

Shri Abasaheb Deshmukh-Parwekar has taken active part in various organisations and constructive work right from his student days. In the former Madhya Pradesh State, he was associated with the youth movement in various capacities, such as the secretary of the Youth Congress, convenor of the All India Youth Congress and treasurer of the Maha-Vidarbha Youth Congress.

After taking his B.A. degree from the Nagpur University in 1951, he started taking active part in public life in Yeotmal district. He has worked successfully in the political field for the last 22 years as a close associate of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik. He has worked as honorary secretary of the District Development Board. He is the president of the District Congress Committee for the last three years. Earlier, he worked as the secretary of District Congress Committee for about eight years.

Popularised Cooperatives

Shri Parwekar took the message of co-operation to the nook and corner of Yeotmal district after the historic session of the Congress held at

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Nagpur in 1959. It was due to his initiative and untiring hard work that 74 agricultural co-operative societies were established in the district. He has put in concerted efforts in bringing about the agro-industrial development of the district. He is the chairman of the Vasant Co-operative Spinning Mill at Pandharkawda.

Contribution to Bhoodan

He has also made noteworthy contribution to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and Bhoodan Movement. He has donated 850 hectares (2,100 acres) of his land for the Bhoodan Movement, an act which received praise from all quarters. It was chiefly due to his efforts that the Bhoodan Movement, under the leadership of the Rashtrasant, could collect 50,000 acres of land during that period.

He has a keen sense of appreciation for literature and has been taking part in literary activities from his early age. He was chairman of the reception committee of the Kumar Sahitya Sammelan at Nakhalpur, when he was a student. A collecttion of his poems, under the title 'Mukul', was published when he was only 17 years of age. He was the executive chairman of the reception committee of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sammelan held at Yeotmal in 1958.

Participation in Rural Development Work

He has taken active part in the rural development work. His village stood first in the State-level competition in the rural development work.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the earstwhile Madhya Pradesh in 1956. He has continuously held the membership of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay and Maharashtra State. He has worked as a member of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly and of the Oilseeds Committee of the Union Government.

SHRI R. J. DEOTALE

Born on September 8, 1930, in the village Mangli, in Warora tahsil of Chanda district, Shri Ramchandra Janardan Deotale started his education at Yeotmal. After passing his Matriculation there, he joined the Agricultural College, Nagpur, and graduated in 1951. Because of his keen interest in agriculture, he returned to his village and applied the latest techniques in farming and educated the neighbouring villagers in modern cultivation. While doing farming, he continued his education and passed L.L.B. in 1956.

An active participant in the student movement, Shri Deotale plunged into public life soon after completing his education and within a short time, he was elected President of the Warora Tahsil Congress Committee. From 1958 to 1960, he was the Honorary Secretary of the District Development Board. In 1961, he was elected as Vice-President of the District Village Panchayat Mandal.

Elected to Legislature

In 1962, he was elected as a member of the State Legislature from the Bhadravati Constituency of Chanda district. He was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1967.

During his tenure as legislator, Shri Deotale was actively associated with various committees of the Legislature, such as the Public Accounts Committee, Accommodation Committee, Estimates Committee and Petition and Privileges Committee.

Besides his legislative work, Shri Deotale is associated with a number of State—Level Committees, such as State Cotton Advisory Board, State Flood Control Board, State Land Reforms Committee, Committee for Reorganisation of Revenue Units, AGRESCO and State Board of Communication. He is also a member of the all-India boards, such as All-India Flood Control Board, All-India Spinning Development Board and Indian Cotton Board. Presently, he is Chairman of the Minimum Wages Committee for Oil Industry.

Member of A.I.C.C.

Shri Deotale was the President of the Chanda District Congress Committee from 1963. He is also a member of the M.P.C.C. Executive Committee and the A.I.C.C.

With his initiative, the Co-operative Cotton Ginning and Processing Factory could come up at Warora. The Karmvir Co-operative Housing Society has made a commendable progress due to his association. He has also sponsored various organisations in diversified fields, such as education, sports and cultural activities.

He has been taken up in the Maharashtra Ministry on October 27, 1969, as Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Power and Education.

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Kosbad Shows the way

devoted team of experts with social outlook can work miracles. It is not India lacks in talent or determination but there must be a will to go ahead the face of insurmountable difficulties. One feels that there is a hope of ising one's dream of happy and prosperous India when one comes across a project. This is the impression one gets after visiting the inspiring icultural Institute at Kosbad in Thana district which is just about 120 kilo-es from Bombay. Surrounded by hills and forests and inhabited by the asis, known as Warlis, the project presents an inspiring view.

E PROBLEM of solving the economic difficulties and emancipating the Adivasis from the age-old bondage have been attempted by social workers who had derived their inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi. The scheme of Sarvodaya Centre launched with the idea of giving social justice to the backward classes and the scheduled tribes. Social workers devoted to the ideals of Sarvodaya have been implementing schemes such as hand pounding of rice, development of cottage industries and spread of basic education through Ashram schools. However, at Kosbad, one does not fail to notice the scientific approach adopting modern methods of agriculture and bringing agricultural research to the very door of the ignorant.

Shri Jayant Patil, Principal of the Institute, along with his devoted team and associates, has created a world where common people and the Adivasis can hope to survive with dignity.

A view of the new vegetable asparagus introduced at the Kosbad Agricultural Research Centre.

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Spreading Agricultural Education

This agricultural institute was started with a view to spreading agricultural education in rural areas, particularly in the scheduled areas in this part of Maharashtra State. Another objective was to study agricultural problems of nearby farmers and try to solve them through research. The third objective was to carry research to the doors of farmers. The workers of the institute believe that research, education and extension should go hand in hand.

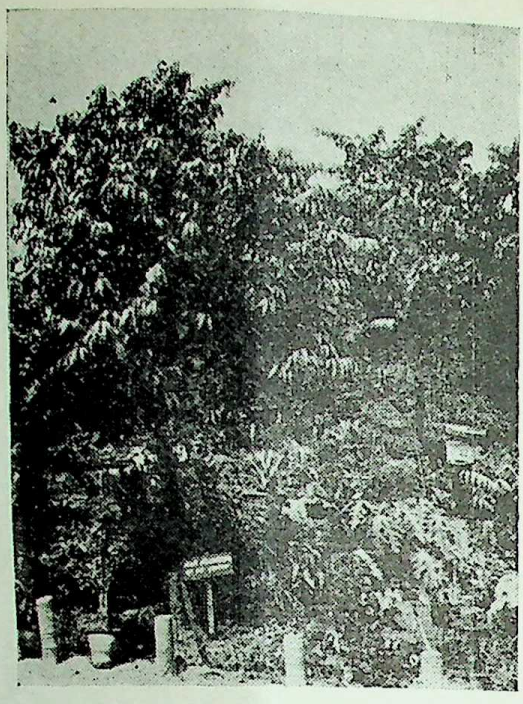
Progress since Inception

The institute was started in the year 1949 by the Gokhale Education Society which is one of the leading educational organisations in Maharashtra State. The society has a band of dedicated workers who have devoted their whole life for the uplift of tribal people and general farming community.

The foundation stone of this institute was laid by Shri R. K. Patil, the then Food Commissioner of the Government of India on April 17, 1950. The institute was opened by the late Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay, on March 11, 1951. Since then, the institute has made a steady progress and has expended its activites in the field of research, education and extension.

Agricultural School

This institution was started in the year 1949 with a view to training future farmers of India in scientific techniques of farming. Sons of farmers from Thana district are given training for two years in various branches of agriculture and animal husbandry. The school has a very good farm for giving practical training to the trainees. Besides, there is a dairy and poultry farm attached to the institute. The boys trained at the school are also held eligible for the posts of Gramsevaks of Agricultural Assistants.

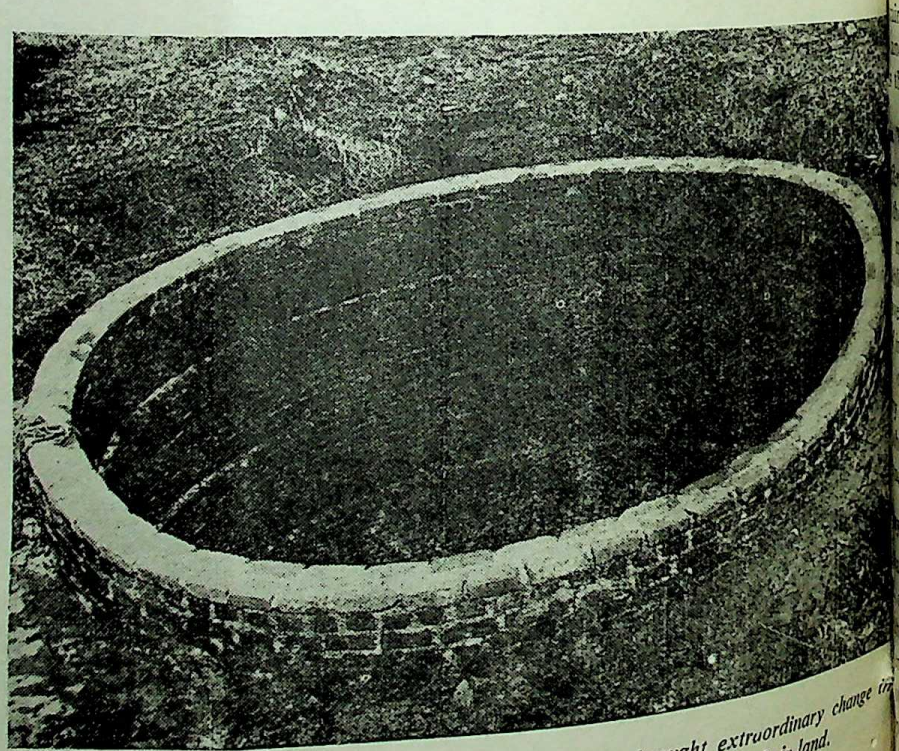


Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, visited the Kosbad Research Centre some time back. The Asoka sapling planted by Smt. Gandhi has now grown up to such a big size.

Technical Training

Agriculture is the main occupati of tribals. But due to their backwar ness, ignorance and poverty, land w being cultivated most unsystem tically and uneconomically for ce turies. No attempt was made introduce any improvement in a of the methods of cultivation li manuring the land, using goo seeds, using improved tools, e The result was poor yeild. Th adversely affected not only the tri economy but also the natio economy. The land in possession the tribals, if properly and scien fically cultivated, would not o remove the age-old poverty of tribals but also add considerably the national wealth.

With these objects in vi a scheme for imparting techni training in agriculture to tri youths is being conducted at Kos Hill. The institution is known Mahatma Gandhi Adivasi Jan Vidyalaya. It was started in 1959.



A new well constructed in the land of Adivasis has brought extraordinary change in their lives. They have now started working intensively on their land.

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A view of the surface well at Kosbad.

stration Farm

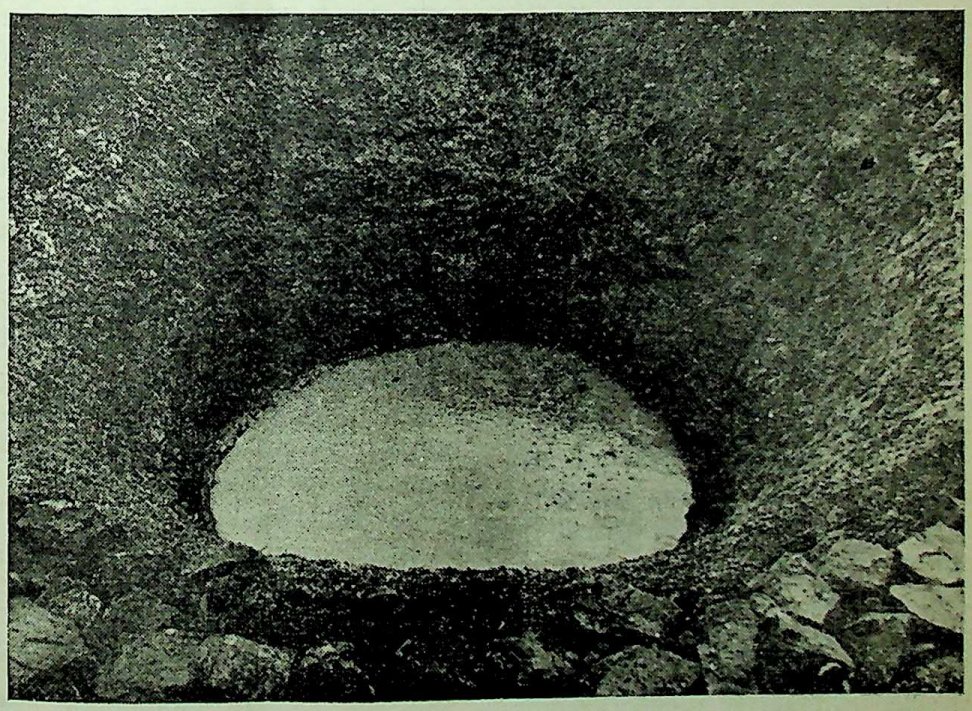
institution has a well laid here cultivation of crops is strated in such a way that it useful for the tribal areas. trainees are taken to the ouring villages for extension They help the farmers to nt paddy by the Japanese spray their crops with des, raise vegetable seedlings, fruit trees, etc. This provide very good experience for the work. The institution has aken an irrigation well project wells have been constructed the trainees have offered oluntary labour in developing vegetable gardens of the tribal s. The instructors and the visit the small gardens of and guide them in these tural operations. Besides, nees have helped in construct- drinking water wells in the ouring tribal villages. The organise one-day camps of divasi farmers. About 30 are invited to the camps and nees take them round the nd demonstrate the improve- they have done on the farm.

raining

completion of the course trainees go home, they are mango and chikoo grafts, seedlings, paddy seeds of d strains, vegetable seeds, mproved varieties of grasses, f green manuring plants, birds and hatching eggs, e them to start work with ous material.

at Raj Training Centre

ashtra State adopted demo- decentralization in 1961 and n village panchayats have rusted with the responsi- working for the all-round ment of the people. It is, therefore, very essential that the elected leaders and the secretaries of the village panchayats know their role in planning and execution of village development works. It is with this object that an institution, viz., the Panchayat Raj Training Centre was started in 1962 in order to give orientation training to the elected representatives of village panchayats. Training is given in the subjects like Panchayati Raj, Village Planning,



The surface well at Kosbad hardly costs Rs. 800. The size of the well so constructed is 46 × 12 × 18 ft.

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Agricultural Production Plan, Village Institutions, etc.

Gramsevak Training Centre

Taking agricultural science to the doors of farmers is the important need of the day. The gramsevak or the village level worker in the present set-up of Community Development is the basic link between the farmers and the research stations. It is, therefore, essential that these extension workers are trained in the latest agricultural techniques, such as improved seeds, fertilizers and insecticides and the methods of extension education. It is with this view that the Gramsevak Training Centre was started in 1964. One hundred and forty gramsevaks from six districts of Bombay Division are trained at this institution. There are two courses—one year's specialised course in agriculture for the inservice training and two years' regular course for new entrants.

The trainees receive scientific training at the institution and the farm and then they go for one week's camp at the village to test their knowledge on the field. Ten villages have been adopted by the institution for conducting various extension activities like cultivation of high yielding and hybrid varieties of crops, plant protection measures, soil conservation and lift irrigation schemes.

Youth Clubs

One of the important activities of this institution is to organise youth clubs. Ten villages have been selected for this purpose and the boys and girls between the age of 10 and 20 are admitted in these clubs. "Learn by Doing" is the main themes of these clubs. Various projects like growing vegetables, hybrid maize, papaya in the kitchen garden, calf rearing, poultry keeping, etc. are selected by members of the youth club. The clubs are named according to the project like Taichung Club, Maize Club, Tomato Club, Bean Club, Poultry Club, Calf Club, etc. The Club conducts a village library where books on various topics of agriculture and rural development are kept for the use of the members.

Applied Nutrition Programme

India is essentially an agricultural country. Of late, owing to the growing population and other factors, production of food cannot keep pace with the demand of the people, particularly in the rural areas, with the result that there has been a growing demand for providing the basic ingredients required for human consumption. Although several attempts are being made in this direction, there can only be a gradual change in the dietary habits of the people in general and if they are properly oriented and guided, it will help the country to an appreciable extent in the field of production of nutritious food, its preservation and economic use.

The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in the country. Under this programme, the institution conducts training courses for rural youth workers, extension staff of the block and elected members of the panchayat samitis. Emphasis is laid on production of quick growing vegetables, fruit trees and the perennial vegetables which could be grown with less water like drumsticks, plantains, elephant foot, papaya, etc. The institution also conducts a seed farm where seeds of beans, bhindi, gawar, gourd papaya are produced and distributed to the various applied nutrition blocks attached to the centre.

Ashram School for Boys and Girls

Of the total population of 1,66,52,678 inThana district,5,00,558 or 30 per cent are scheduled tribes. The percentage of literacy am scheduled tribes is 5·60. T means that they are very m lagging behind in literacy than general population whose liter percentage comes to 29·75. main reason behind this is that tribal people did not get an oppo nity to recieve their education pre-independence days. There neither schools nor any cul institutions. Soon after the at ment of independence, the Go ment took measures to start ed tional institutions for the t children. The Government de to entrust the responsibility conducting "Ashram School" "Residential School" to the vo tary agencies working for the t welfare. The Government of Ma rashtra proposed that one Ashram School be conducted the Gokhale Education Socie the Kosbad Centre. Accordin the school was opened on June 1956 by Shri C. D. Deshm former Union Finance Minister the then Chairman of the Univer Grants Commission. One hund and forty boys and girls rec their primary education at residential school. The impor aspect of this institution is th teachers stay in the Ashram their students as in our anc "Gurukul" system. The boys w for two hours in the fields produce food-grains, vegetables

Secondary School for Boys and G

The Secondary School for and girls is the further stage of Ashram School. It gives secon education with agriculture as on the subjects. This is a resider school. The boys and girls pass from this school go back to th areas and demonstrate to their c munity various techniques w they learn at the school.

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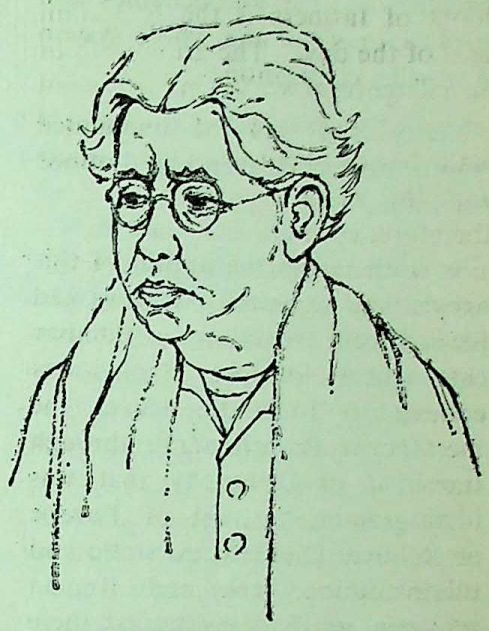
Dr. Annie Besant First Propagator of Socialism



Dr. Annie Besant, to whom the Indians feel heavily indebted for championing the cause of the country's freedom was the pioneer of many causes. She was one of the founders and propagators of socialism. A brilliant orator, who kept audience spellbound, she felt the same prompting tobe a religious leader, to be iconoclast, redeemer of the untouchables and revolutioniser of the whole system of civilization. The author, Shri S. H. Jhabwalla, in this article, discusses in detail the services rendered by Dr. Annie Besant to India.

ENE Tarte, the well-own French historian, bout Napolean, "The gran- Napoleonic epic has had as strong a hold on political pers and theoreticians as rians, publicists and poets." me is applicable to Mrs. Besant, whose epic career 14 less than a century of stly passed in India whom to call her own "Bharat

d Life

quered life of ups and beginning with writing and on religion—Christianity, m, Islam and Zoroastri- fighting alongside Charles gh, while in England, the of her birth, against the de, inequality of human inequality of distribution , and for socialism. Brad- nd Besant were the first and propagators of socia- the world. She was first to therine Penkhurst in the suffragette movement and first to suffer beatings with addled eggs and rotten tomatoes from tyrannous, crowds. She was the first also to sweep the working class at Hyde Park with her marvellous oratory, whom Shapoorji Saklatwalla (later M. P. of Finsbury) and Lansbury, M. P., admiringly watched and in their time later followed in her parallelled quibs, humour, jokes and force and resolution, the like of which, Dadabhai Naoroji, admitted, on listening her as none had throughout England.

By

S. H. JHABWALLA

Believer in Truth and God

Who would not be attracted towards a young woman (then of 19) inspired as she was with God and Truth on her lips by her Guru Madame Blavatsky who was then writing her celebrated masterly Granthas—the Secret Doctrine and the Message of the Masters.

Revolutionising World Civilisation

"I was thrust into politics by the order of the day" says she in her Autobiography. Nepolean writes to Madame de Stael "I felt I was born to overthrow empires and create a new Europe under the

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French Sovereign Republique with myself as leader." Annie Besant felt the same promptings to be a religious leader, to be an iconoclast, redeemer of the untouchables and revolutioniser of the whole system of world's civilization.

Verily, she was the undaunted Napolean that Heaven had destined for India.

In 1891, when the author of this article was six years old, news had flashed from everywhere in Bombay that a great European Sadhvi was coming to India to deliver the message of Ramchandraji through the light of theosophy that was ingrained in the soil of Europe since Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and other great Greek and Roman philosophers, and lay buried there in the womb of materialism.

Warm Welcome

Weeks beforehand Bombay rang with the thunders of Annie Besant's name and Novelty Theatre on the Hornby Road was engaged for three days by Morarji Gokuldas, a great Bombay businessman. Seats were booked in advance at Rs. 1,000 lowering down to Rs. 100. When the ship 'Goculdas' landed at the Port, Bombay's thick crowds gave a very warm welcome to her. They called her 'Deviji', Vasanti Devi with roars of 'jai'. Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinshah Wachha, Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Frank Souter, the then Police Commissioner, and Sir Willian Gordon, and Sir William Millie, Private Secretaries to Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay, welcomed her as Bombay's principal citizens. Though tired and fatigued due to long sea-journey, she spoke for three hours continuously on the devine subjects of the Vedas proving that the Arya Varta was the cradle of the human civilization and the Hindu was the father of humanity. She had come in their midst to spread the Light of Theosophy as the summary redeemer of humanity. She was in her Victorian garb. She stood majestically, for all the time she spoke in English and then in Sanskrit. She flushed in high oratory, she bent to the right and to the left, smiled, wiped tears from her eyes and sat still unexhausted amidst a gaping and wondering crowd. She then retired amidst dripping skies to 'Crow's Nest', the residence of Madame Blavatsky at Tardeo.

Soon Blavatsky was to retire to London, Mrs. Besant must find a home which should also be the head quarters of Theosophy.

Head Quarter At Adyar

Adyar near Madras was selected as the most suitable place and large plots of land were purchased for her by her Parsee and Hindu devotees, among whom were Adenwalla, Ratanji Jahangir Gilder and Dorabji Toddywalla. B. P. Wadia, D. N. Arundele, became the founders of Theosophical schools and classes.

Passed Through A Firy Ordeal

Annie Besant passed through a firy ordeal in her married life, when she had to leave her husband and a wailing mother to undergo the most and hardest of trials, "but I shall stand by the Truth as I see it" she urged. Later, she joined the Fabian Group of intellectuals like W. T. Stead, George Bernard Shaw—all free thinkers of which Pandit Nehru became a member when he visited England and met Shaw. Annie Besant was the first to propagate the cause of prohibition and vegetarianism in India, prior Gandhiji.

Worked for Betterment of Worke

Mrs. Besant worked with Cha Bradlaugh when in England for betterment of girl workers in fact and betterment of wages and o ameneties of life, and if employers refused to give th even to go on strike. She herself such strikes but like Gandhi follow the principles of nego tions, mediation and ultim arbitration—all on the princip non-violence. India fascinated Tibet in the Hamalayas was spiritual home. As Gandhiji w in his autobiography how h rit struggled through various p of life. Mrs. Besant writes in "Theosophy" magazine how spirit adventured into theism and athesim and at last into free thin The greater service that she rend to Hinduism and Hindus wa found the Central Hindu Colle Banaras with Babu Bhagvand its first Principal with author develop the College in all its bra till it grew into a regular University.

Championed Cause of Freedo

About 1913, she declared that out complete freedom, India c not get two meals a day, clothi wear and shelter against rain cold. In 1914 came the beginni Britain's complicity into the German War when she was busy providing the paraphern of War, Mrs. Besant, as did Gan also, asked the people to help much involved Britain as bes they could. At the same she felt inspired by her Guru th world teacher was soon coming a new message for humanity and founded a small yet tried group

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International Understanding through education

By
DR. C. D. DESHMUKH

HEN the United Nations Charter was drawn up, the aim was primarily to avert war. The has made much progress since and the aim now nerely a state of warlessness but the more positive integration of the various peoples who inhabit rth. Integration and co-operation are, thus, more bsence of war. They denote accord and harmony in turn, usher in peace in the true sense of the

ch integration has to be brought about, the ential is to educate the peoples of the world to and strive actively for it. Education today, thus, er to achieve its grand aim and objective, comprehend in addition to formal education, tainment and development of that it can have a broad, wide canvas. It must include ducation in its many varieties, r fundamental education, ching about United Nations, i.e. keeping the of the world fully informed of the aims and es of the U. N. What they need is instruction much for a 'passive state of non-belligerency' 'dynamic state of international co-operation.'

r School Education

r as formal or school higher education is con- the curricula must provide for an understanding fundamental features of the Charter of the U. N. poses, principles and ethics have to be widely ood even outside educational institutions. The ed is to develop a loyalty which is yet something the ordinary citizen of any nation, a loyalty the frontiers of nations and universal, a sense n solidarity, fellowship and co-operative endea- wards the attainment of man's exalted destiny.

The re-writing of history text-books is the most pressing and essential task among the measures necessary for promoting international understanding. History has to be taught as the story of the development of human civilization and not as a chronicle of the occurrence, mostly political and military, of events affecting groups, races or regions. Modern historians are no doubt realizing this but the temptation to depict the fortunes of peoples within 'national' frontiers is too strong to be overcome in its entirety. Partitions of countries under stress of rival ideologies or as a result of sectarian forces even leads to a further atomised history lessening instead of enhancing the prospects of understanding.

Equally important is the place of Geography, especially Human Geography, in the scholastic curricula. This subject has been called by some experts one of paramount importance in the teaching of international understanding. Human Geography is one of the best vehicles for developing the attitudes and skills necessary for successful endeavour to this end. The 'shrinking of the world', of which one speaks so glibly, can be made to be meaningful only by means of the study of Geography against the perspective that modern science furnishes. Geography has been defined as the subject which deals with a comparative study of man and his relationship with his natural environment.

Creating Better Understanding

While History and Geography, properly taught, could lower the artificial or natural barriers to understanding, the study of Social Sciences would reveal the true nature of relations in human society. The

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understanding of group behaviour on national attitudes, especially in periods of stress and strain, can only be attained through Social Sciences.

For instance, there is the question of political ambivalence, a professed adherence to right theory and a proclivity towards indulgence in wrong practice on the part of Governments. Improvement of international relations among nations is, further, not only a matter of intellectual integrity; it is also a question of building into the supporting societies a capacity to discover, disavow and rectify the gaps between theory and practice in respect of international understanding. In this context, it is well to remind ourselves that the U. N. operates less by virtue of its staturory status or the letter of its Charter as by the reflection of the conscience of the world in its explicit deliberations and its concrete operations.

Basic Principles

The basic principles which underlie true internationalism and which must form part of any educational system include:

(1) That there is dignity and worth in every culture;

(2) That all peoples have the right to conserve and develop their own culture;

(3) That all cultures contain elements which can contribute to the development of all mankind and can, therefore, be considered inter-dependent;

(4) That everyone has the right to enjoy the arts and literatures of all peoples and to share in the benefits of scientific advancement in all parts of the world;

(5) That there should be mutual advantage to all participants in international exchanges in the fields of educational science and culture; and

(6) That all men have the right to participate, universally, in exchange with all others.

These principles cast certain duties on Governments, such as:

To make known abroad, among nations willing to receive such knowledge and information, experience of the ways of life of its own citizens;

To provide the means for its own citizens to be informed out and have access to the achievements of other nations;

To secure the highest possible degree of recipro in international relations and exchanges;

To develop educational, scientific and cult relations in such a way as to encourage stability continuity in the relations between nations, where political relations may be strained;

To establish, in agreement with other nations, grammes which will lead to improvement in relati

To encourage the educational system, specific to be used as a means of improving internati understanding.

Free Flow of Ideas

The most difficult area concerning internati understanding is that of the free flow of ideas. Wh it should be promoted for its own sake without re or only in ways which would encourage mutual u standing and peaceful relations, is a debatable p The measures taken to secure the end are apt to in delicate questions of respect for national sovere The experience of those who have participated conferences held with a view to shedding light on cu controversial concepts like co-existence, have tes to their value despite patent handicaps.

The encouragement in every possible way and a levels of foreign languages is, in principle, a p means of furthering international understanding. T field is so vast that no efforts made to stimulate it c ever be excessive.

Special fields of Education

These are special fields of education to pro international understanding. But even the ordi course of education can be stated and turned to pr international understanding. Perhaps the most tant means of promoting understanding is educa itself. Without raising the general level of educa it is not possible so achieve satisfactory economic social development, and desparate economic and so development is fertile soil for lack of internati understanding. For international understanding, e cation in all its aspects and in all its variety is, thus medium as vital for life as water for fish. As H. Wells, the first writer of a systematic History of World, wrote, " History is a chronicle of the stru between education and chaos."

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

RESOLUTION to conside the hardship the Ayurvedic doctors to undergo on account of the ernment's policy in respect of g employment to the integrated vedic doctors was moved by Hashu Advani in the Maha- tra Legislative Assembly on ember. 21.

l Treatment Needed

oving the resolution, Shri Advani that although the standard of ous prescribed for the allo- ic doctors and the integrated vedic course was the same, their scales were different. Whenever M.B.B.S. doctors were not ble, integrated ayurvedic tors were appointed and later t services were terminated. It s a fair policy, Shri Advani . At present the proportion of rated doctors in the primary h centres in rural areas was and it was on account of their s that the family planning amme had succeeded in Maha- tra. He criticised the Govern- 's policy in not giving non- sing allowance to the integrat- ctors.

e Integrated Course

ticipating in the discussion, Datta Samant said that the inte- d course had drawbacks and, fore, the Government should ghly revise it. There was need search in ayurved. He said that the Government should change its policy on ayurved.

Sarvashri Navnit Shah, L. R. Hatankar and S. K. Athalye supported the resolution.

No Discrimination between Ayurved and Allopathy

Replying to the debate, Smt. Pratibha Patil, Deputy Minister for Health, said that Government's policy about the ayurvedic and allopathic systems of medicine was identical. She said that there was lot of difference between allopathic course and the integrated ayurvedic course and that was why the pay scales were not identical. Further, the allopathic doctors specialised in certain subjects.

Promotion of Ayurved

Smt. Patil denied that the State Government was not doing anything for the promotion of research work in ayurved. It was for the progress of ayurved that the Government had started the integrated course. But, she said, the integrated doctors themselves had not done any sizable work. An independent Directorate of ayurved had been created. The Government had started three integrated ayurved colleges and it was also giving grants-in-aid to the institutions conducting integrated course in colleges.

For conducting research in ayurved, Smt. Patil said, the Maharashtra Board of Research had been set up and post-graduate degree course had also been started. She pointed out that the object of providing these facilities in the field of ayurved was that the integrated ayurvedic doctors should do some research work with the help of the research work done in allopathic system, but she regretted that the object had not been achieved.

Non-Official Business

Shri S. B. Deotale, moved a resolution recommending to Government that a well-equipped machinery should be set up for protecting the orange orchards in Vidarbha which were depleting day by day on account of different diseases.

Moving the resolution, Shri Deotale called upon Government to provide good saplings of oranges to growers and give technical advice to them. He also suggested that each Horticultural Development Officer should have a laboratory.

Sarvashri K. W. Wankhede and K. N. Dhulap, leader of the Opposition, supported the resolution.

State Makes Progress in Horticulture

Replying to the discussion, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, told the House that the State Government had not failed in the field of agricultural development. Maharashtra had done concrete work in developing horticulture and the progress made by the State was better than that made by other States.

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Orange Orchards on Increase in Vidarbha

The Minister said that as a matter of fact the orchards in Vidarbha were on the increase and so also the export of fruits. He, however, said that the cultivation of orange orchards was defective and Government would definitely endeavour to remove the defects. He said that Government was trying to distribute healthy saplings and nurseries were being registered.

Research Activities

The Government, Shri Sawant said, was paying its careful attention to the problem of saving the orange orchards and the big research centre at Katol was working towards that end.

The resolution was put to vote and rejected by the House by 41 to 13 votes.

Two other non-official resolutions, one moved by Shri K. T. Sangle in connection with grampanchayat elections and the other by Sarvashri S. A. Bondre and D. A. Nikam about the reduction of the rate of interest on agricultural loans taken by farmers, were withdrawn by them after discussion.

Increase in Octroi and Land Revenue Discussed

A resolution, recommending to the Government to reconsider the permission given by it to the Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad to levy octroi and increase land revenue by 100 per cent when the trend all over the country was to abolish it, in view of the underdeveloped condition of the district and poverty of the agriculturists there, was moved by Sarvashri R. B. Munj, L. R. Hatankar, S. S. Sawant, D. N. Patil and B. S. Patil on November 24.

Moving the resolution, Shri Munj said injustice would be done to the poor farmers of Ratnagiri district if land revenue was increased. He said that there was widescale discontent in the district on account of the decision.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri Hatankar, Sawant, Patil, R. V. Bhelose, S. L. Peje, A. P. Shetye and S. K. Athalye and all of them supported the resolution.

Minister's Justification

Replying to the debate, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Rural Development, said that octroi duty was not new and this levy was there even before the Zilla Parishads came into existence. He said that the levy of octroi was inevitable in Ratnagiri district on account of its geographical condition. He added that the district was backward. It would be wrong to suggest that the Zilla Parishad should make developmental efforts without stepping up its income through local resources. Zilla Parishads should not entirely depend upon Government grants but they had to increase the pace of development by tapping local resources also. From that point of view, several Zilla Parishads had increased their cesses. Shri Tidke said that the octroi duty increased by the Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad was justifiable.

Committee to Study Octroi Policy

The Rural Development Minister told the House that Government had appointed a committee to decide upon a definite policy about octroi duty and soon the Government would finalise its policy. He stated that it would not be proper to link up octroi duty with land revenue.

Referring to the demand for abolition of land revenue, Shri Tidke said that the underdeveloped regions could not be developed by abolishing land revenue.

The State Government was giving its careful attention to the finance conditions of Zilla Parishads, Shri Tidke said and added that the Zilla Parishads were given 2 per cent of the revenue receipts. Besides matching grants were also given to them in order to help them meet financial deficits.

Later, the House discussed the annual report for 1967-68 of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Condolatory Reference

On November 25, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, moved a condolence resolution to mourn the death of Shri S. B. Baswanti, ex-M.L.A.

Moving the resolution, Shri Naik paid tributes to the late Shri Baswanti who, he said, was a man of sportsman spirit. In his death, they had lost a good social worker, he said.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, leader of the Opposition, Shri S. D. More, Shri R. K. Mhalgi also paid tribute to Shri Baswanti. The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the House.

Atrocities on Women

Sarvashri K. M. Shringare and M. N. Kaladekar moved a calling attention motion regarding the alleged inhuman atrocities committed on two young neo-Buddhist ladies in the Kurali village of Yeotmal district.

Minister's Statement

In response, Shri K. P. Pa[illegible] Minister of State for Home, in

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No New Constructions on Maidans

...d statement, said that atro-
...were not committed on two
...Buddhist ladies in the Kurali
...as mentioned in the calling
...tion motion, but on September
...atrocities were committed on
... Chandrabhagabai Kashiram
...who belonged to the Lohar
...munity and not neo-Buddhist
...on Balya Buddha, his wife,
...mibai, Sitaram Hari Khati and
...bas Mungya. The villagers
...ved that Chandrabhagabai
...g with her son-in-law Sitaram
... Khati were doing Bhanamati
...k magic) which, according to
..., was responsible for the spread
...a strange disease in Kurali, as
...were named by persons suppo-
...to be under the spiritual influence
...oddess. When the incident took
...e the villagers belonging to
...-Hindus, Vanjaras and Hari-
...were present and those who were
...ms did not lodge a complaint
...the police. Chandrabhagabai
...made naked and then taken in
...cession.

...ice Complaint Lodged

...Patil told the House that on
...ight of September 26, 1969,
...Harijans were also similarly
...cted of indulging in the black
... and there was panic in
...il. They lodged a complaint
...diately to the Vitargaon Police
...n and it was then that the
...e came to know about the
...ities. Shri Patil told the
...that the Police had taken
...ecessary action in order to
...the culprits to book.

...ri F. M. Pinto and Shri Hashu
...ni moved a calling attention
...e regarding Government's
...ng policy" of giving permis-
...to construct buildings to co-
...ative societies on Azad Maidan,
Bombay, and inordinate delay in demolishing the existing buildings on playgrounds which obstructed the games.

Government Policy Explained

In response, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, made a detailed statement in which he said that taking into consideration the population of Bombay City, the playgrounds in the city were very few and it was the Government's policy that no constructions should be allowed on the playgrounds. The Government was thinking of clearing Azad Maidan by demolishing the buildings standing thereon housing elsewhere the Nautical Engineering College and the office of the Housing Board. But in view of the scarcity of accommodation in the city, the Nautical Engineering College building had been allotted to the Administrative Training College and the Dairy Project. The building occupied by the Maharashtra Housing Board had been given to the Pragati Mandal Society of the Police Department.

No New Constructions

As there was shortage of space for playgrounds, it was the Government's policy not to allow any construction on the Oval, Cooperage, Azad and Cross maidans, Shri Wankhede said. The buildings standing on Azad Maidan were constructed during war for the use of armed forces. As soon as the scarcity of accommodation was more or less eased, the question of demolishing these constructions would be reconsidered.

The Minister told the House that Government had not yet taken any decision on the application made in August 1969 for land for constructing a 12-storeyed building for the Central Office of the Co-operative Societies.

Later, the House discussed the supplementary demands for 1969-70.

On November 26, after the debate on the supplementary demands, Shri Krishna Desai raised a discussion on the incident in which a pistol shot was fired by Shri Bal Thakare at the Cadel Road, Bombay, in September last.

Replying to the discussion, Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home, said that the shot was fired by Shri Thakare in self-defence and nobody was injured. He added that the pistol was given to him for self-protection.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis raised a discussion pertaining to the factory of the Nagpur Orange Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. and asked about the action taken by Government in regard to the malpractices going on in that Association.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. B. Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation, said that the organisation functioned well from 1962 to 1966. When the Government came to know that for the last one and a half years it was running in loss the Government changed its board of directors. The organisation later went into liquidation. The co-operative of workers wanted to run it, but the economy of the organisation had gone so bad that it was not possible to run it as it would require Rs. 40 to 45 lakhs. The Government had decided to sell out the organisation. After the audit was completed the necessary action would be taken.

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After the question hour on November 27, Shri S. S. Sawant and Shri D. N. Patil moved a calling attention motion on the secondary night schools in the State. The movers of the motion stated that due to the Government's new code of grant-in-aid there was fear of secondary night schools being closed. They stated that as the new system had not been enforced, teachers had not received their pay. This would ultimately affect the children's education.

Night Schools

Replying to the calling attention motion, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that there were nearly 175 night schools in the State, out of which 120 were in Bombay. The new grant-in-aid principle had been applied to private secondary schools as well as the secondary night schools from April 1, 1967. The Government had received the communication, stating the difficulties and demands from the Night School Head Masters' Association.

He further said that the demands regarding the improvement in the pay-scales of the night school teachers, concession in the collection of fees, daily attendance in the class, preparing terms and conditions for eligibility of grant-in-aid were under Government's consideration. To collect the fees from students in the night schools was a difficult problem. Regarding the demand for application of old grant-in-aid principles, the Government was thinking over this matter.

Ministers' Salaries

After the Education Minister's statement, Shri R. K. Mhalgi moved resolution disapproving the Bombay Ministers' Pay and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969. Shri Mhalgi asked why the States Cabinet was expanded so hurriedly when the session was to start only after 22 days. He asked for details of the background of the appointment of Ministers of state. Dr. Datta Samant, Shri Hashu Advani and Shri N. V. Ugale also opposed the Ordinance.

Replying to the discussion, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, said that the Chief Minister had a right to decide the policy in regard to the formation of cabinet. If it was necessary to pay special attention towards any department, the Chief Minister had a right to expand his cabinet.

After Finance Minister's reply the motion was rejected.

Shri Wankhede then moved the Bombay Ministers' Pay and Allowances (Second Amendment) Bill 1969 in the House. He said that due to a rise in the cost of living, it was necessary to increase the salaries of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

Shri Hashu Advani, Shri K. S. Dhondge, Shri Krishna Desai, Shri G. H. N. Banatwalla, Shri B. K. Deshmukh, Shri R. B. Munj and Shri R. K. Mhalgi opposed the Bill. The Finance Minister pleaded for the Bill and it was passed by the House when put to vote.

The Bombay Legislative Council. (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and Bombay Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Pay and Allowance (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was moved by Finance Minister was passed unanimously.

Later, the Bombay Legislative Members' Pay and Allowances (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969 was passed by the House.

Sarvashri T. S. Karkhanis, S. B. Deotale, J. G. Kadam and 17 members of the Legislative Assembly moved a calling attention motion on the deterioration of economic conditions of the cotton growers in Vidarbha, due to the rapid fall in prices of cotton in the current season and inability to find out a solution.

Making a statement on the motion Shri B. J. Khatal, Minister of State for Agriculture, said that the cotton market during the current season started from October 13, 1969. The prices had been steady from the time the new cotton had started coming to market. He said that the Government of India removed the control on cotton prices from September 1, 1967. In order to facilitate the agriculturist to get reasonable prices for the cotton and mills to get it on fair price the support prices of cotton were fixed by the Government of India for 1968-69. These prices would continue for the year 1969-70. Accordingly, the prices had been fixed for the different varieties of cotton in Vidarbha. The Government of India has assured that if the prices go below the support prices, the Textile Commissioner would purchase the cotton at the support price and the loss to the farmers will be avoided. The Minister said that the State Government was trying to get the support price of cotton increased by 15 per cent and for that necessary efforts were being made.

After the calling attention motion Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, placed before the House the report for 1967 of the Industrial Investment Corporation for its consideration.

Commenting on the report Shri Udhavrao Patil said that it was not mentioned in the report whether

(contd. on p. 35)

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Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, inaugurated a symposium on social equality organised by the Maharashtra State Gandhi Centenary Committee in connection with the death anniversary of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule at the Nagpur University convocation hall on November 28. Also seen in the picture are the Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari and the Social Welfare Minister, Shri B. M. Bharaskar.

e Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, gurating the Yeshwant Co-operative Sugar Factory at Theoor near Poona on November 30.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, inaugurated the Samajonnati Co-operative Metal Industries at Amravati on November 16. Also seen in the picture is Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Rural Development.

Shri T. D. Deshmukh-Parwekar, Minister of State for Industries, Electricity, Information and Publicity and Forests, was given a reception by the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh at Nagpur on November 26. Picture shows the Minister speaking on the occasion.

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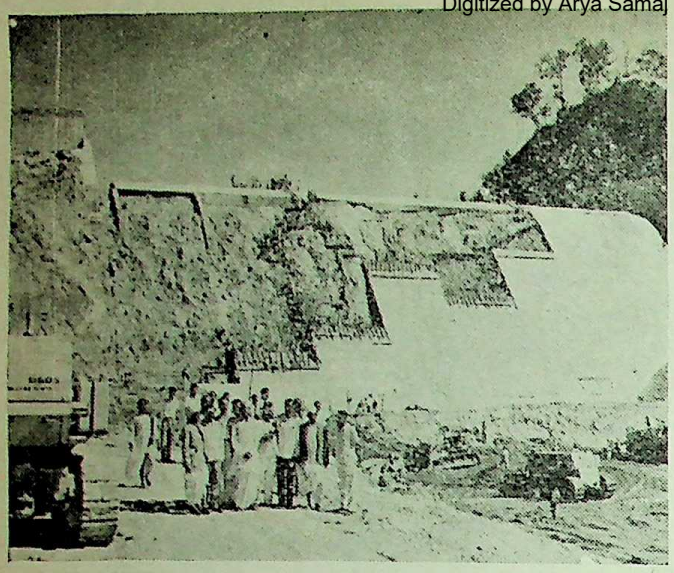
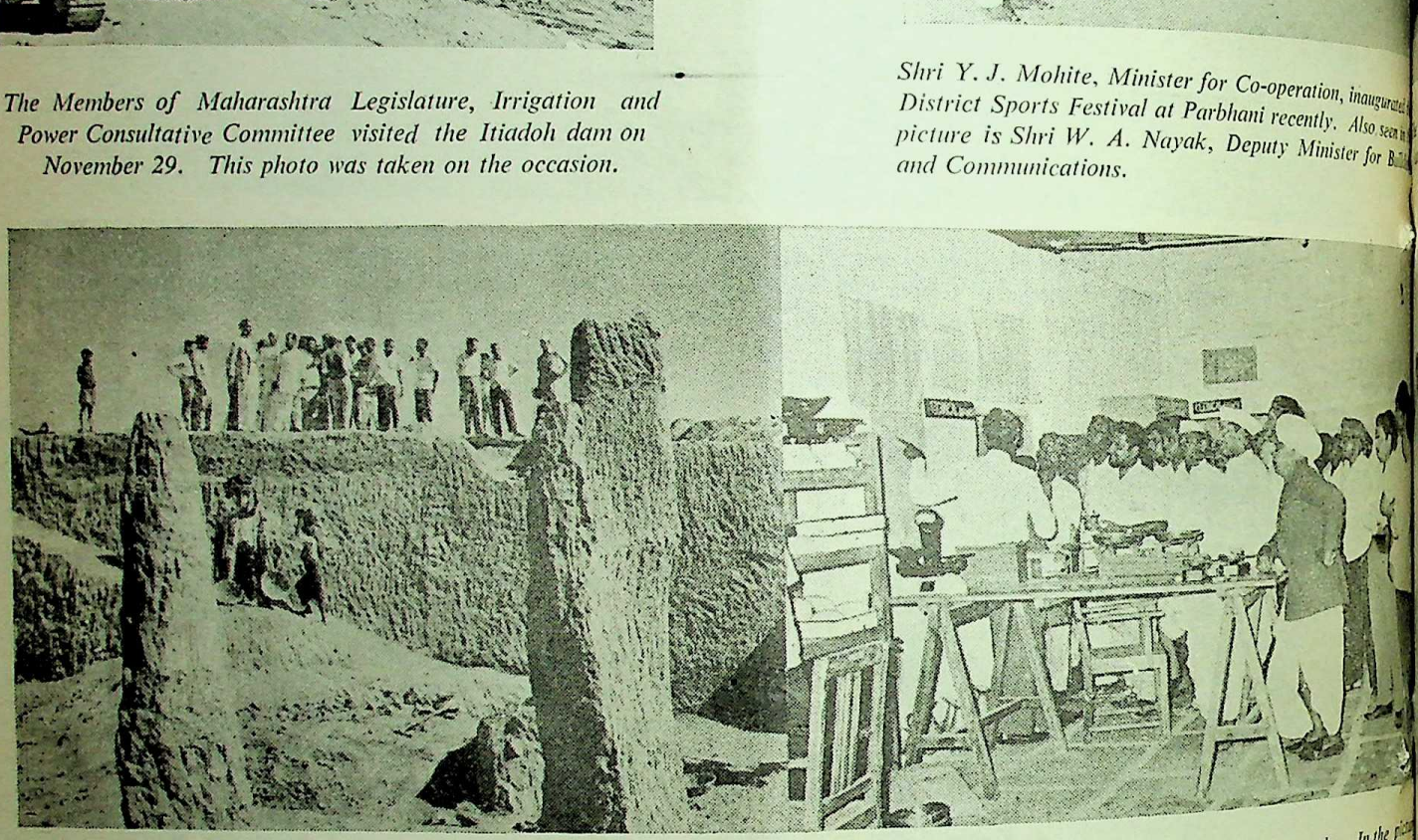


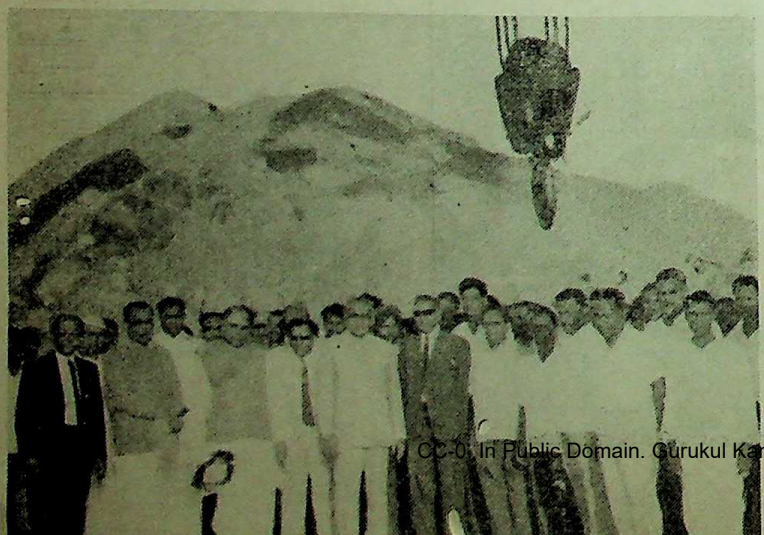
The Members of Maharashtra Legislature, Irrigation and Power Consultative Committee visited the Itiadoh dam on November 29. This photo was taken on the occasion.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Co-operation, inaugurated District Sports Festival at Parbhani recently. Also seen in picture is Shri W. A. Nayak, Deputy Minister for Building and Communications.



The members of Maharashtra Legislature, Irrigation and Power Consultative Committee visited the Pench Project recently. In the picture at left members are inspecting the work of the Dam and in the picture at right they are witnessing the work in the laboratory.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, visited the Umred coal mines on December 2. Picture shows him along with the Minister for Rural Development and Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke and the Minister for Co-operation, Shri Y. J. Mohite.



Shri Harishchandra Birajdar, a 20-year old wrestler from Osmanabad district, won the "Maharashtra Kesari" title in the Maharashtra Kustigir Parishad held at Latur in November last.

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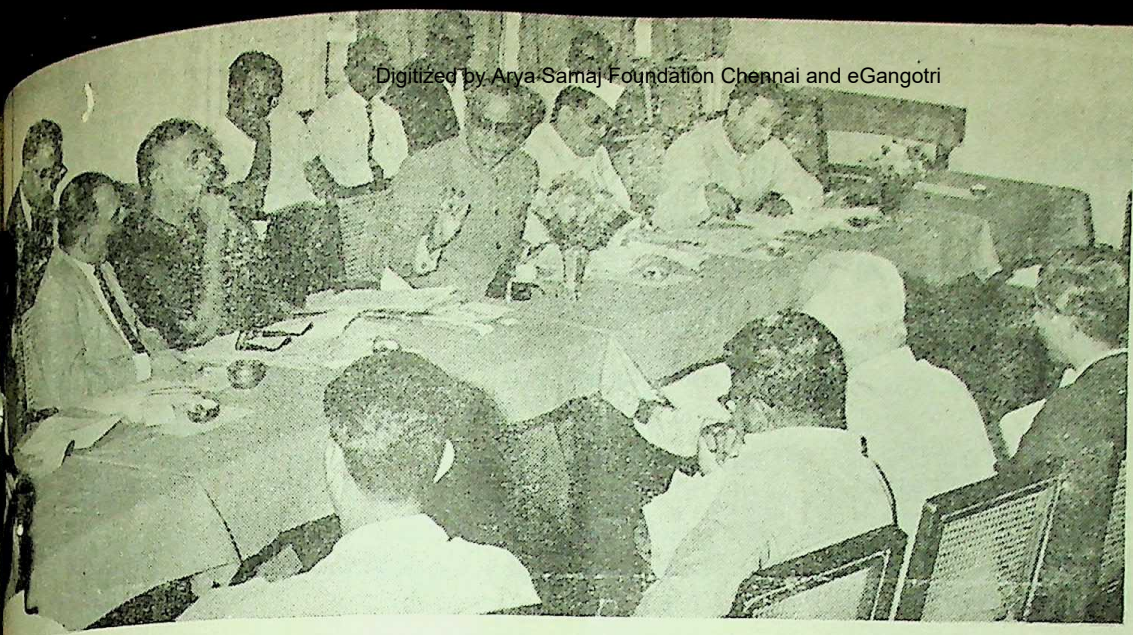

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided over a meeting of the consultative committee of the Home Department at Nagpur on November 27. Seen to the left of Shri Naik in the picture are Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, and Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home, and to his right are Shri L. G. Rajwade, Secretary, Home Department, and Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector-General of Police.

A delegation of the Kisan Morcha met Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue at Nagpur on November 24. The above photo was taken on the occasion.

The Education Minister, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, and the Marathwada University Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Tawade, performing the bhoomi poojan of the proposed hall of the Shri Fakira Hari Leva Vasatigriha at Jalgaon recently.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, inaugurated the Nasik District Sports Festival on November 29 at Nasik. Picture shows the Minister taking salute at the march past.

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(continued from p. 10)

The institution has given scholarship to some intelligent boys for their study at the college level so that when they return after completing their education they will work as teachers in their own community.

Village Industries Section

The following village industries are organised :—(1) Hand pounding of rice ; (2) Oil Ghani ; (3) Neera Palm Gur ; and (4) Bee-keeping.

Agricultural Research Centre

Important agricultural problems on various crops of this tract are tackled at the Research Centre.

The first experiment in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was successfully tried on this farm in the year 1950. Kosbad is known as the home of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in India. Number of experiments were conducted from time to time to increase rice yield.

The institute was the first in India to try Blue Bella variety of rice. This variety grows very quickly and is high yielding. The institution has shown that by adopting this variety, more than two crops can be grown if irrigation facilities are available.

Varietal and manural trials of grasses were conducted in order to test the potentialities of different varieties of grasses. Agronomic experiments were conducted on date-palm trees to increase neera yield. Experiments on chikoo plants are being conducted to watch the flowering and fruiting habits. Germination problems of Rayan seed (stock plant used for grafting chikoo) are being studied. Asparagus was never grown in this part. The institution has successsfully introduced the new vegetable and is extending its cultivation. Beans constitute important source of supplying proteins which is lacking in our diet. The institution has developed early varieties of beans which mature within 50 days and are high yielding.

Post-Graduate Research Centre

The University of Poona and Mahatma Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri, have recognized the Agricultural Institute, Kosbad Hill, as a Post-Graduate Research Centre for Botany, Agronomy and Horticulture. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a scheme for the retired scientists who will work in the fields like exploration of ways and means of establishing suitable forage legumes in grasslands, breeding rice varieties superior or at least equal to I. R. 8 in yield and in addition, studies on the causes of the defective ripening in the chikoo fruits in the Western coastal tract, evolution of new long staple high ginning percentage and short duration cotton varieties.

Aspects of Agricultural Farm

The institute has a well laid farm of 150 acres, having different types of soils suitable for growing fruits, vegetables, food-grains and fodder crops. There are five irrigation wells having good supply of water throughout the year.

Fruit Nursery—The institute runs a fruit nursery where mango and chikoo grafts are prepared. The Kosbad nursery is the only nursery which supplies chikoo grafts of good variety to places all over Maharashtra.

Dairy Farm—There is a dairy farm where Gir cows and Mehsana buffaloes are reared. The institute desires to develop a Gir cattle breeding farm.

Poultry—There is a big poultry farm where White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds of poultry are reared for breeding purposes. A large number of hatching eggs and chicks are supplied to the farmers. The institute is developing deep litter system for rearing poultry birds.

Piggery—A small piggery unit is conducted by the institute. Yorkshire breed of pigs is reared and piglings are supplied to the farmers for rearing.

Sheep Rearing—In order to encourage sheep rearing instead of goat rearing, the institute has introduced "Bannoor" sheep in the sheep rearing farm.

Apiary—A small apiary is established on the farm to teach bee-keeping to the students. It is very essential to have the knowledge of bee-keeping, as bees help to increase food production due to polination.

Library—The institute has a Central Library where books on various subjects are available. Magazines and journals on various scientific subjects are subscribed. There are regular library periods for the students where they have to follow book review methods. After a book is reviewed, the student has to present his view to the class in seminar period.

Laboratory—A chemical laboratory is established where soil analysis is being carried out. Efforts are being made to equip the laboratory for research work in Botany, Agronomy and Horticulture.

Extension—The institute has organized an Extension Wing and has taken up ten neighbouring villages for its activities. The extension activities undertaken are:

(*i*) irrigation wells for tribal farmers; (*ii*) drinking water wells for tribal villages; (*iii*) shibirs for farmers; (*iv*) refresher courses for rural workers; (*v*) distribution

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OVERNMENT ECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

HE Government of Maharashtra has decided to extend the loyees' State Insurance Scheme Chalisgaon, restricting the cal care to the insured ons only at Chalisgaon. The ed persons will be given free cal treatment, inclusive of talisation, from the date of the mentation of the scheme ch will be notified separately.

he medical care will be provided e insured persons through the ce system. The scheme will be inistered under the supervisory rol of the Administrative ical Officer, Employees' State rance Scheme, Vidarbha ion, Nagpur.

ne Dispensary

providing medical care to sured persons in Chalisgaon, rnment has sanctioned the ishment of the scheme dis- ary. Specialist service will be ted under the scheme at Cha- on through the Civil Surgeon, on, to the insured persons. The Surgeon, Jalgaon, will be ed as a part time general ist for providing specialist ent to the insured persons for ours a day twice a week.

talisation

providing hospitalisation es under the scheme to them, three general beds at the municipal hospital, Chalisgaon, and two T.B. beds at the General Hospital, Jalgaon, have been reserved.

The female insured persons will be paid confinement charges at the rate of Rs. 30, if the delivery takes place outside or at her residence.

Since no ambulance service can be provided to the insured persons in case of acute illness requiring hospitalisation, the insured persons will be paid actual expenditure incurred by them limiting to Re. 1 per mile.

Zilla Parishads Amendment Rules

The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads (Appointment, Seniority, Pay and Allowances) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, have been finally published in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated November 1, 1969.

Cabinet Planning Sub-Committee

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the Planning Sub-Committee of the Cabinet under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

The other members of the Sub-Committee are the Minister for Revenue; the Minister for Irrigation, Power (Generation of Electricity), Legislative Affairs and State Road Transport Corporation; the Minister for Finance, Law and Judiciary, Small Savings and Sports (except Indian Games); the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs; the Minister for Rural Development and Labour; the Minister for Industries, Power (except Generation of Electricity) and Printing Presses; and the Minister of State for Agriculture, Planning and State Road Transport Corporation.

Karanja Development Plan

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the period for preparation and publication of the draft development plan of the Karanja Municipal Council up to January 10, 1970.

Free Supply of Lottery Results

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to supply free of cost the copies of the results of the State Lottery draws and copies of the amendments to the Maharashtra State Lottery Rules to the associations of the agents in the State.

Accordingly, the Director of State Lotteries, Bombay, will supply such copies to the associations in Greater Bombay.

The District Collectors will supply the copies in their respective jurisdiction through the issuing offices. They have also been directed to display prominently these copies at each issuing office for the information of the public.

Manufacture of Poha and Kurmura

The Government of Maharashtra has extended up to November 30, 1970 the Maharashtra Poha and Kurmura (Restriction on Manufacture) Order, 1969. The order which

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was due to expire on November 30, 1969, has been extended for one year in view of the Government's decision to continue its policy of regulating the manufacture of poha and kurmura during 1969-70.

Period of Resumption of Land Revenue Work

The Government of Maharashtra has further extended the period of resumption of land revenue work by one year from November 15, 1969.

The land revenue collection functions which were entrusted to village panchayats (in panchayat areas) and zilla parishads (in non-panchayat areas) were first resumed to Government from November 15, 1965.

Pauni Municipal Council

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri V. W. Shahapurkar, Tahsildar of Chanda, as the administrator of the Pauni municipal council from the date he takes over charge from Shri A. R. Potdukhe, who is at present the administrator of the municipal council.

Development Plans

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the period for carrying out a survey, preparing an existing land use map and preparing and publishing the draft development plan of the area within the jurisdiction of the Murud-Janjira Municipal Council, upto January 10, 1972, while the period for preparation and publication of the draft development plan of the area within the jurisdiction of the Jejuri Municipal Council has been extended upto March 27, 1970.

Renewal of Gur and Khandsari Dealers' Licence

The licensees in Greater Bombay under the Maharashtra Gur and Khandsari Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963, are advised to renew their licences before December 31, 1969.

According to clause 5 of the Maharashtra Gur and Khandsari Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963, every licence granted under this order is valid for a period ending 31st day of December of the year in which it is issued and may be renewed for a period of one year. Any breach of renewal of licences is liable for legal action.

The traders who hold licences under the above order may apply for renewal of their licence for the year 1970, to their Rationing Officers concerned in the prescribed form alongwith the licence and renewal fee of Rs. 2 before the due date.

Advertisements of Feature Films

The Government of Maharashtra has exempted from payment of advertisement tax the advertisements of incoming feature films exhibited by means of cinematograph through slides or trailers of films without any payment made or to be made to the proprietors at their places of entertainment.

This exemption which came into force on October 1, 1969, will continue until further orders.

Caderisation of Society Secretaries

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the scheme of caderisation of secretaries of the primary and agricultural credit/seva societies. The grade of the secretary will be Rs. 80—160 and the total average emoluments per month would be Rs. 125. Some of the existing incumbents might be drawing salaries more than the average salary of Rs. 110 per month. In such cases, they will be permitted to enjoy the same sa[illegible] provided that the societies concer[illegible] are prepared to support such hig[illegible] emoluments from out of their o[illegible] funds.

Supervision Co-operative Society

Under this scheme, an indep[illegible]dent District Supervision Co-ope[illegible]tive Society will be formed in e[illegible] district under the chairmanship [illegible] the chairman of the District Cen[illegible] Co-operative Bank. The other me[illegible]bers of the Society will be chairm[illegible] of the District Land Developm[illegible] Bank; chairman of the co-operat[illegible] subject's committee of the Z[illegible] Parishad; two representatives of [illegible] Taluka Supervision Unions; o[illegible] representative of the Marke[illegible] Societies and one representative [illegible] the Primary Societies, all from t[illegible] district to be nominated by t[illegible] Government. The District Dep[illegible] Registrar of Co-operative Socie[illegible] will be its member-Secretary.

Replacing Ad-hoc Committee

The society, which will replace t[illegible] existing *ad-hoc* committee, will t[illegible] over the functions of the *ad[illegible]* committee, including selec[illegible] appointment, promotion, t[illegible] punishment and dismissal of se[illegible]taries and group secretaries.

The taluka block supervis[illegible] unions will continue to function, [illegible] steps would be taken to make th[illegible] more effective as advisory a[illegible] promotional bodies.

Recovery of Contribution

In order to enable the distr[illegible] supervision co-operative society [illegible] maintain the cadre of secretaries, t[illegible] society will recover a contribut[illegible] of 1·75 per cent of the loan o[illegible] standing from the Agricult[illegible] Primary Credit/Seva Societies. [illegible] the amount so-collected falls sho[illegible]

LOK RA[illegible]

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amount required to meet the of the secretaries' cadre, the to a certain extent will be up by the Government by ioning grant-in-aid limited per cent or Rs. 20 lakhs spread a period of three years, which-is less.

e problem of setting up cadres cretaries of societies with neces-changes in the system of district ervision had been under the e consideration of Government a view to ensuring effective inistration of the cadre of taries of the Agricultural ry Credit/Seva Societies.

ment to Lottery Winners

e winners of the prizes of 1,000, 100 and Rs. 50 in the s of the Maharashtra State ery can now claim the prize ey from any treasury or sub-ury in the State.

le 25 of the Maharashtra State ery Rules has been amended by Government for the purpose.

e necessary notification has been lished in Part I of the *Maha-tra Government Gazette*, Extra-ary of October 30, 1969.

s to Plastic Industry Workers

e Government of Maharashtra after considering the advice of committee, fixed the minimum of monthly and daily wages e to the various classes of and unskilled employees.

e Government had appointed mittee to hold enquiries and e Government in the matter of n of minimum rates of wages ect of the employment in any y in which any process of ming plastics into various

LOK RAJ

MBER 16, 1969

Vijay Merchant appointed Sheriff

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to appoint Shri Vijay Merchant as the Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1969-70 with effect from December 20, 1969, in succession to Shri S. M. Dahanukar.

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solid shapes, through moulding, forming, extrusion or casting by application singly or together with heat or pressure or both or other similar work or work incidental to such process is carried on.

Monthly Wages

Accordingly, the unskilled adult employee will get Rs. 93·60 per month and Rs. 3·60 per day in Zone No. I, comprising the area within limits of the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation. The unskilled employee will get Rs. 91 per month and Rs. 3·50 per day in Zone No. II, comprising the area within limits of (*i*) the Municipal Corporations of Poona and Nagpur, (*ii*) Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, and (*iii*) the revenue villages of Pimpri, Dehu Road and Chinchwad. The unskilled employee will get Rs. 88·40 per month and Rs. 3·40 per day as the minimum rates of wages in Zone No. III comprising all other areas in the State not included in the above zones.

Semi-skilled Adults

The semi-skilled adult (not being apprentices) employees in certain categories will get minimum rates of wages of Rs. 98·80 per month and Rs. 3·80 per day in Zone No. I, Rs. 96·20 per month and Rs. 3·70 per day in Zone No. II and Rs. 93·60 per month and Rs. 3·60 per day in Zone No. III. The semi-skilled adult employees other than those mentioned in the above categories will get Rs. 106·60, Rs. 104 and Rs. 101·40 per month and Rs. 4·10, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3·90 per day in Zone I, II and III, respectively.

Skilled Employees

The skilled adult employees (not being apprentices) will get Rs. 143 per month and Rs. 5·50 per day in Zone No. I, Rs. 140·40 per mensem and Rs. 5·40 per day in Zone No. II and in Zone No. III Rs. 137·80 per month and Rs. 5·30 per day as the minimum rates of wages.

The adolescents employed in any of the categories will get 75 per cent of the rates fixed for adults in respect of the above mentioned respective categories. The children employed in any of the categories will get 50 per cent of the rates fixed for adult in respect of the same category of employment whereas apprentices employed in any of the categories of employment will get 65 per cent of the rates fixed for adult employees.

The minimum rate of wages will consist of an all inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions, *if any*.

Removal of Untouchability

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed four committees at the divisional levels to enquire into the allegations of breaches of provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The committees will undertake the work in cases where enquiries to the committees are specifically entrusted by the Government and not in respect of each and every allegation that appears in the Press or made by anyone or is anonymous.

Members

Shri Bhaiyasaheb Ambedkar, Bombay, will be the Chairman of

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the Bombay Divisional Committee. The other members of the Divisional Committee are : Shri K. R. *Alias* Babasaheb Wankhede, Ex-M. L. A., Bhusaval ; Shri D. D. Chavan, M.L.A., Chalisgaon ; Shri D. B. Ghule, Dhulia, and Shri S. S. Bhoye, M.L.A., Paint, Nasik District.

The Poona Divisional Committee will consist of Shri T. D. Memjade, M. L. A., Poona (chairman) ; Shri Chandaram Chavan, Sholapur ; Shri S. D. Abnawe Guruji, Poona ; Shri Dadasaheb Rupwate, M.L.C., Poona ; and Shri Ram Bhise, Patan, Satara District, all members.

Shri T. M. Sawant, M.L.A., Gangakhed, will be the chairman of the Aurangabad Divisional Committee. Shri Karande, Ex-M.L.A., Jalna ; Shri M. R. Ghate, M.L.A., Mukhed ; Shri S. M. Londhe, Latur, and Shri S. N. Tribhuwan, Vaijapur, will be the members of the committee.

Shri Dekatey, chairman, Agriculture and Co-operation Committee, Zilla Parishad, Nagpur, will be the chairman of the Nagpur Divisional Committee. Shri K. L. Akode, Amravati ; Shri T. N. Gedam, Nagpur ; Shri Ganpatrao Bhagat ; and Shri P. R. Wasnik, M.L.A., Nagpur, will be its members.

The Divisional Social Welfare Officers will be the member-secretaries of the respective Divisional Committees.

The tenure of these committees will be two years.

Minimum Wages Committee for Oil Mills

The Government of Maharashtra has extended upto January 31, 1970, tenure of the committee, appointed to hold enquries into the conditions prevailing in the employment in any oil mill and to advise Government in the matter of revision of

Assignment of Districts to Ministers

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of new Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, the assignment of districts in the State among Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for welfare work has been revised. Accordingly, the districts assigned to each of the Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers are as follows.

Ministers

(1) Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue : Kolhapur and Satara ; (2) Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, Power and Generation of Electricity : Nanded and Parbhani ; (3) Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture : Ratnagiri ; (4) Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development : Bombay ; (5) Shri S. K, Wankhede, Minister for Finance, Law and Judiciary, Small Saving and Sports (except Indian Games) : Nagpur ; (6) Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs : Jalgaon ; (7) Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Rural Development and Labour : Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda ; (8) Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health and Aukaf : Aurangabad ; (9) Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Forests and Housing : Bhandara ; (10) Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Electricity (Except Generation of Electricity) and Printing Presses : Sangli and Sholapur ; (11) Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Co-operation : Satara ; (12) Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Tourism : Akola, Buldana ; (13) Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food & Civil Supplies, Khar Lands and Fisheries and Indian Games : Thana and Nasik ; (14) Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition : Bombay and (15) Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare : Ahmednagar.

Ministers of State

(1) Shri B. J. Khatal, Minister of State for Agriculture, Planning and State Road Transport Corporation : Ahmednagar ; (2) Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home and Labour : Aurangabad ; (3) Shri D. S. Jagtap, Minister of State for Buildings and Communications and Legislative Affairs : Satara ; (4) Shri S. B. Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation & Social Welfare : Poona ; (5) Shri M. J. Agarwal, Minister of State for Urban Development, Public Health and Housing : Nagpur City ; (6) Shri S. A. Solanke, Minister of State for Revenue and Sports : Bhir and Osmanabad ; (7) Shri E. B. Nimbalkar, Minister of State for Rural Development and Rehabilitation of Project affected persons : Ahmednagar ; (8) Shri S. G. Patil, Minister of State for Irrigation, Power (Projects) and Protocol : Dhulia ; (9) Shri A. R. Antuley, Minister of State for Education, Law and Judiciary, Fisheries and Minor Ports : Kolaba and (10) Shri T. D. Deshmukh-Parwekar, Minister of State for Industries, Electricity (Except Generation of Electricity), Information & Publicity and Forests : Yeotmal & Akola.

Deputy Ministers

(1) Shri V. B. Hire, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Urban Development : Nasik ; (2) Shrimati Pratibha Devising Patil, Deputy Minister for Public Health, Prohibition, Tourism, and Legislative Affairs : Amravati and Edlabad Constituency ; (3) Shri R. M. Patil, Deputy Minister for Forests and Social Welfare : Amravati, Dhulia (Tribal Constituency) ; (4) Shri R. D. Deotale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Power (Except Generation of Electricity) and Education : Wardha and Chanda and (5) Shri W. A. Nayak, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, Food and Civil Supplies : Parbhani.

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minimum rates of wages to employees in that employment.

Parishads Rules Published

The Government of Maharashtra finally published the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads (Divisional) and District Selection Boards (Elections) (Amendment) Rules, 1969, in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of November 1, 1969.

Amba-Sangvi" instead of "Bhikar-Sangvi"

The Government of Maharashtra changed the name of the village Bhikar-Sangvi to Amba-Sangavi in Mudhar taluka of Nanded district.

Villages Amalgamated

The Government of Maharashtra amalgamated the villages Morgaon and Vadel in the Malegaon taluka of Nasik district into one village with effect from December 1, 1969. The new village will be called Vadel.

Town Planning Scheme

The Government has sanctioned the draft Town Planning Scheme, Vashi (first variation). The final scheme, as sanctioned, will be kept open for inspection by the public at the office of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay during office hours except on Sundays and other public holidays. The scheme will come into effect on December 31, 1969, with all the liabilities imposed by the final scheme.

Dara for Bulk Consumers

The "Dara Coarse Rice" is being issued to bulk consumers in the Bombay rationing area through the Central Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Societies from December 1. They are entitled to purchase rice at the rate of one Kilogram per unit on their establishment cards.

Orders for Tractors

In view of early finalisation of the imports of tractors in the ranges of 12·20 and 50·65 H. P., the Government of India has advised the Government of Maharashtra to accept the orders for these makes of tractors from the farmers in the State.

Accordingly, orders for these tractors will be accepted by the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Nirmal Building, 12th floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-20. The advance for booking of the tractor will be Rs. 100 or below per tractor.

Jawahar Development Plan

The Government has extended the period for carrying out a survey, preparing an existing land-use map and preparing and publishing the draft development plan of the area within the jurisdiction of the Jawahar Municipal Council up to January 10, 1972.

Payment of Government Scholarships

The scholars holding Government open merit scholarships will receive the scholarship amount in the first week of every month in advance from the current academic year.

The State Government has revised the rule governing the procedure in respect of the payment of scholarship amount to the scholars.

This has been done in order to bring the rules on par with the rules applicable for Government of India Scholarships Scheme viz. National Scholarships with a view to ensuring prompt and regular payment of scholarship amount to scholars.

The payment of scholarship would start from the month in which the admission was obtained. In the case of renewal of scholarship for the succeeding year, scholarship would be paid from month following that from which the scholarship was paid during the previous academic year if the course of study pursued was continuous.

Loan for Vegetable Market

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40,000 to the Tuljapur Municipal Council in Osmanabad district for construction of vegetable market.

Cash Benefit to Workers

With the registration of 16,700 workers during the month of October, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme provides protection in the event of employment injury, sickness and maternity to 8,60,899 industrial workers in the State.

During the month, an amount of Rs. 7,92,100 was paid to workers as permanent and temporary disablement benefit and Rs. 53,363 as dependants benefits.

Over 80,000 new claims to sickness benefit were admitted and Rs. 32,34,368 were paid towards that benefit. Five hundred and fifty cases suffering from T. B., cancer, mental and other malignant diseases were admitted and an amount of Rs. 3,07,968 was spent for them.

Besides, Rs. 1,20,347 as maternity benefit, Rs. 1,24,476 as confinement charges, Rs. 11,750 as incidental expenses for undergoing sterilization operations and Rs. 13,192 as funeral benefit were paid during the month.

Grants to Handloom Industry

The amount of grants sanctioned to the Maharashtra State during the

(*Continued on page 40*)

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(Contd. from page 12)

the Star of the East of which Principal Wodehouse of the Elphinstone College became the chief leader. Mrs. Besant's oratorical gifts could best be summarily expressed by Lord Curzon, himself a great orator, in the following remark in one of his great speeches :

"If on any day my speech can make an approach and a distant approach to the convincing oratory of Annie Besant, I shall consider that the proudest day of my life." Mrs. Besant's powerful speeches in favour of Home Rule roused the ire of that great imperialist Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain in the British Cabinet and Mrs. Besant was led into the prison-house at Ooty in the South of India. Her internment brewed a regular storm all over India and even National Liberals like Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinsha Wachha and Chimanlal Setalwad who sent urgent messages to release her and her two compatriots Arundaleand B. P. Wadia. Gandhiji went as far as offering passive resistance at the prison gates of Ooty. With the cessation of the War, the Montague Chelmsford Reforms which was purely due to Mrs. Besant's code of laws greatly admired by all. It was Mrs. Besant who secured from the British Government Reforms towards Dominion status for India by gradual stages.

Like Gandhiji she later denounced the Montford Reforms at the period during which the obtainability of Swaraj as Dadabhai said was possible.

Congress President Four Times

Mrs. Besant presided over the Congress four times and every time she kept the Congress League scheme as the dominant factor in view. She did not want to destroy all classes rich and poor, high and low all at once but by gradual stages to eliminate the difierences.

Mrs. Besant was worn out in the service of Bharat Mata for 86 years and died in the month of September and was cremated at Adyar.

Kosbad Shows the Way

(Contd. from page 22)

improved seed; (*vi*) distribution of nursery grafts and seedlings; (*vii*) gram safai shibir; (*viii*) orientation training of youth club members; (*ix*) organization of youth club; (*x*) conducting youth club libraries; (*xi*) organization of service co-operative and (*xii*) egg collection scheme.

Staff—The institute has well qualified and experienced staff. Many of them have done research work for their post-graduate degrees. Some of them have received their training in foreign countries like U.S.A., Japan, Israel, etc. The members of the staff actively participate in agricultural development, extension work and tribal welfare activities of Thane district. The members of the staff are on the Agricultural and Community Development Advisory Committees of the State and Central Governments.

(Contd. from page 4)

What We Can Learn from Gandhiji

This is a point of view which meeds to be thought over deeply. Mankind, especially in India and ancient Greece, tried to put its experiences in particular philosophical moulds, and then saw nature and psychology through the view given by the mould. All philosophy has in this way degenerated into moulds.

Truth as God

Gandhiji regarded truth as God and non-violence as the path to reach it. He did not allow spurious rationality or mechanical consistency to saddle him. Thinking from his own unprejudiced mind, he would follow his intuition, and once having got the way try to get arguments to explain his intuitive decisions. This is what explains is successs in life. He was not afraid to commit mistakes. He even defined Swarajya as " the right to commit mistakes and to learn from them."

This is why Gandjhji did not try to fashion a philosophy of his own. He said so long as he was alive he would constantly make experiments, and so long as these experiments continued, his philosophy of life could not be finalised. In a nutshell, Gandhiji put his faith in an action-filled, experimenting life, not in any pre-conceived notions. He was not a slave to any prearranged programmes or system. Only when we appreciate this can we assess the real value of his unceasing experiments with truth.

If we wish to express real gratitude to Gandhiji on the occasion of his Centenary for his unparallelled services to the country and for his unparallelled efforts for its emotional integration, we should try to fulfil and bring to life his dream of welding together the various classes, races, religions and cultures inhabiting India.

* * *

'LOK RAJYA'

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the Abdulla Fazalbhoy blood bank at the Cama and Albless Hospitals in Bombay on November 28.

Shri M. A. Fazalbhoy was in the chair.

The building of the bank has been constructed with the help of the magnificent donation given by the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Memorial Trust. The bank is equipped with the most modern instruments.

Dr. Zakaria, in his speech, paid great compliments to the Fazalbhoy family on making the noble donation from the Fazalbhoy Memorial Trust for the blood bank.

Inadequate to Meet Growing Needs

The Minister said that although a large quantity of medicines, approximately worth Rs. 5 crores, were distributed through the various hospitals in the State, it was inadequate to meet the growing needs of the people. The donations for such causes, therefore, played an important role, he said. He also paid compliments to the work done by Smt. Leela Mulgaonkar in the sphere of the blood bank.

Dr. (Smt.) Sudha Vaidya, Superintendent of the hospital, welcomed the gathering and Smt. Leela Mulgaonkar proposed a vote of thanks.

Employees in Private Hospitals

A report on the general service and working conditions of the employees in private hospitals in Greater Bombay along with recommendations regarding their wages, hours of work, retiring benefits, etc. was submitted to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, at the

Pope's Condolence for Dr. Cherian

Shrimati Tara Cherian, who is now in Madras, has received the following condolence message on behalf of His Holiness the Pope sent by Cardinal Villot ;

"Gratefully recalling courteous welcome accorded him on visit to India. His Holiness bids me extend you and family his deep sympathy for your husband's death and assures his prayers that Heaven grant consoling blessings."

The Port Advisory Board's meeting was held in Bombay at the Sachivalaya on November 29. In the picture are Shri A. R. Antuley, Minister of State for Minor Ports, Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications, and Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture.

A report of the tripartite committee on working conditions of employees in private hospitals in Bombay was submitted to Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, at the Taj Mahal hotel, Bombay, on November 30 by Shri P. R. Bhagwat, Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Chairman of the Committee. This photo was taken on the occasion.

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Taj Mahal hotel in Bombay on November 30.

Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home and Labour, was also present on the occasion.

The report was prepared by a tripartite committee, appointed by the Government of Maharashtra in October 1968 for the purpose, under the chairmanship of Shri T. R. Bhagwat, Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Chief Government Labour Officer, Bombay.

Congratulating the chairman and the members of the committee on successfully carrying out their responsibility, Shri Tidke expressed the hope that the report would pave the way for better relationship between the employer and the employees in the hospitals and for better service conditions for the latter. He particularly mentioned the cordial atmosphere and a spirit of give and take in which the work of the committee was carried out.

The employers' representatives on the committee were Dr. P. M. Sanghani of the Harkisandas hospital, Dr. V. V. Jadhav of the Bombay hospital, Seth Kantilal Maganlal Shah of the Sarvodaya hospital and Dr. F. T. Padaria of the Habib hospital. The employees' representatives were Smt. Nalini Sadalge of the Greater Bombay Nurses' Association, Shri Vinod H. Joshi of the Hospital Kamgar Sangh, Shri J. V. Shukla of the Hospital Employees' Union and Shri V. N. Sane of the Bombay Labour Union.

Linking D. A. to Consumers' Price Index

Apart from the wage-scales, dearness allowance, leave, etc., the committee has recommended minimum wages for the time being. It has also recommended linking of the dearness allowance to the consumers' price index number. For maintaining harmonious industrial relations, the committee has recommended setting up of simplified grievance procedure in all the hospitals and has recommended adoption of suitable standing orders by the managements and the code of discipline. The committee has also recommended introduction of social security measures for the benefit of the employees.

Flag Day Drum Collection Drive

Shri S. P. Kotwal, acting Governor of Maharashtra, inaugurated the Flag Day Drum Collection Drive at the Raj Bhavan, Bombay on November 30.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor called upon the people of Maharashtra, especially the citizens of Bombay, to donate generously for the Flag Day fund. He asserted that, if our soldiers were to discharge their duties efficiently, their future should be taken care of. He was certain that people would contribute their mite and make success of the drive.

Twenty Tricolour Drums

Twenty tricolour drums embossed by slogans—Flag Day Rupee Drive—we.e placed at different traffic islands, near railway stations or other important junctions with a view to facilitating every Bombayite to donate liberally towards the welfare of the gallent ex-servicemen.

Children's Day Celebrations

The Children's Day celebrations were organised in an interesting manner by the Secretariat gymkhana at its premises by the Government of Maharashtra in Bombay on November 30. The Chief Secretary, Shri B. B. Paymaster, and Smt. Paymaster attended the programme.

Magic show and talking doll presented by Shri Ramdas Padhye we.e the main attractions of the programme. Besides, various entertainment items were presented by children.

A meeting of head masters of various secondary schools in Bombay was held at the D. S. high school, Sion, on November 27 in connection with small savings. Picture shows Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department and Small Savings Commissioner, addressing the meeting.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the new building of the blood bank at the Cama and Albless hospital (Bombay) on November 28.

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Interesting & Attractive Programme for Children

eaking as the chief guest, Shri aster complimented the organi- on arranging such an interesting attractive programme for child- He also appreciated the pro- me presented by the children.

Smt. Paymaster gave away the s to the children.

Earlier, Kum. L. S. Tolkar, Hon. t Secretary of the gymkhana, omed the guests.

dging as Developmental Activity

Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for dings and Communications and rism, appealed to the Govern- t of India to classify the dredging a developmental activity in view s importance in developing minor rts. The Minister was addressing meeting of the State Port Advi- y Board held at the Sachivalaya, mbay, on November 29. For the elopment of minor ports, the tral Government should share per cent of the cost as a subsidy, added and promised that he ld follow up this matter with Central Government.

Minister reviewed the activi- development of minor ports g the last three years and said that so far four jetties were constructed and amenities to the passengers, such as water supply, etc. were provided at four ports. The brake water at the Mirya bay would be completed during another two working seasons. The Mandwa jetty was expected to be completed by June 1971, he said.

Rise in Fare

Shri Vairale said that in response to the insistent demand of Messrs. Chowgules for increase in fare, the Government of India had given a decision of 8 per cent rise with effect from the fair season despite the State Government's unwillingness. The Central Government's decision of increase in fare was subject to certain conditions and one of them was that a schedule of sailing proposed by the Maharashtra Government should be followed. The Minister observed that although the fares had been increased the schedule suggested by the State Government was not initially followed by Messrs. Chowgules.

Harbour Launch Service

Referring to the demand for further revision in the passenger fares by the Bombay Harbour Launch Services, the Minister said that the Government was not satisfied with the operation of this service. He assured that every attempt would be made by the Government to provide satisfactory services to the people.

Among the problems discussed in the meeting were dredging of the Dabhol sand bar, non-calling of steamers at the Ranpar port and anit-sea erosion works in Thana district and construction of jetties in the creeks.

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister or Agriculture, and Shri A. R. Antuley, State Minister for Minor Ports, were also present at the meeting.

Prohibition Fortnight

As a part of Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, the Maharashtra State Nashabandi Mandal has organised a Prohibition Fortnight from December 3 to 17 in Bombay. Shri Vasantrao Patil, President, Maharashtra Pradesh CongressCommittee, inaugurated the fortnight at the Prohibition Centre, Prabhadevi, when Shri B. M. Yagnik, Minister for Prohibition, presided.

During the fortnight, a number of social and cultural programmes such as women's and children's sports and

v building of the ember 28.

Drum Collection Drive for the Flag Day was inaugurated the acting Governor, Shri S. P. Kotwal, at the Raj Bhavan (Bombay) on November 30.

The Children's Day Celebrations were organised at the Sachivalaya Gymkhana, Bombay, on November 30, when Shri P. B. Paymaster, Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, was the chief guest: Smt. Paymaster is seen distributing the prizes.

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competitions, physical demonstrations, staging of dramas, depicting the evil effects of drink are being organised. In addition, there are prayer meetings, exhibitions and cleanliness campaigns in different localities of the city.

A citizens' committee for this purpose has also been formed under the chairmanship of Shri S. L. Silam.

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, and the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, sent messages wishing success to the celebration of the Prohibition Fortnight.

Film Artistes participate in Cricket Fixture

Top personalities from the film world participated in the cricket match played between the Chief Minister of Maharashtra's XI and the Nagpur Mayor's XI at Nagpur on December 14.

The cricket fixture, which was held on the grounds of the Vidarbha Cricket Association, marked the conclusion of a month-long drive undertaken by the State Directorate of Small Savings towards boosting investments in small savings in the Nagpur Division.

The drive launched with the joint collaboration of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, was expected to yield total investments of Rs. 1 crore in the Small Savings scheme. The investments were presented to the Chief Minister on December 14.

The Vidarbha Cricket Association also participated in this drive so as to help the Nagpur district to earn an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh, out of which the Vidarbha Cricket Association got Rs. 50,000. The gate collections for the match went to the Vidarbha Cricket Association.

Among the film artistes scheduled to participate were Nutan, Firozkhan, Sanjay, Sameer, Jaikishan, Johny Walker, David, Jairaj and others.

Injustice to Harijans

Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, announced at Bombay on December 7 that the Government of Maharashtra had appointed Committees at the Divisional level to enquire into the cases of injustice done to Harijans. These committees which have been set up on the occasion of the 79th death anniversary of Mahatma Phule, would enquire into the cases referred to them by the State Government, he added.

Shri Bhaiyasaheb Ambedkar heads the committee for the Bombay Division, while Shri T. D. Memjade for the Poona Division, Shri T. M. Savant for the Aurangabad Division and Shri Dekate, chairman of the Agriculture and Co-operatiion Committee of the Nagpur Zilla Parishad is the chairman of the above committee for the Nagpur Division.

Vasectomy Camp in Sangli District

Over 700 vasectomy operations were performed in a three-day sterilisation camp organised by the Sangli Zilla Parishad at Vita in Khanapur taluka of the district. This was the biggest camp held at the taluka level in this district where so many operations were performed.

Soviet Aviation Minister visits Aarey Milk Colony

Mr. P. V. Dementiev, U.S.S.R. Minister for Aviation, accompanied by the Deputy Minister for Aviation Industry, Mr. A. A. Belynsky, and Maharashtra's Minister of State for Irrigation, Power and Protocol, Shri Shivajirao Patil, visited the Aarey Milk Colony on December 1. Mr. Dementiev was received at the observation post by Shri Y. V. Salpekar, Director of the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme.

Development Plan of Jawhar

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the period for preparation and publication of the draft development plan of the area within the jurisdiction of the Jawhar Municipal Council up to June 16, 1970.

Lonavala Development Plan

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the period for preparation and publication of the revised draft development plan of the area within the jurisdiction of the Lonavala Municipal Council upto July 2[illegible] 1970.

Sangli District Gazetteer Published

The Sangli District Gazetteer series of Maharashtra State was published on October 2, 1969 and is now available for sale. The gazetteer has 832 pages and is priced at Rs. 20. The copies are available with the Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Charni Road Garden, Bombay-4, and also with the Government Book Depots at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad or any recognised book seller.

First FAO/SIDA Seminar On Veterinary Pathology

A follow up seminar on veterinary pathology was held in Bombay recently under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Swedish International Development Authority in order to give an opportunity to the participants to exchange information and hold discussions on the modern developments in veterinary pathology.

There were 18 officials both from the universities and Government

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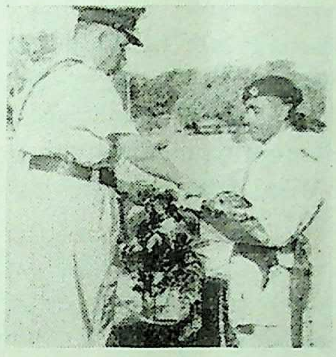
ents, from almost all the in India who participated. C. Perumal Pillai, FAO. al Veterinarian, supervised ceedings of the seminar on of the FAO. Prof. Sven who was Director of the r, was assisted by Dr. Hans on.

der the auspices of the Food Agriculture Organisation, the h International Development ty (SIDA) had established l schemes to assist developing es in various branches of ogy. Under this scheme, a er of Indian scientists were in the past few years weden. A large number of arians also participated in programme on the subject erinary Pathology and Animal uction. This training was ted under the distinguished ce of Prof. Sven Rubarth logist) and Prof. Nils Lagerl imal Reproduction), world ed authorities in their res- e fields.

participants were given practi- demonstrations on the latest es on autopsy and histo- gy. There were group discus- d speeches by the partici- They were addressed by Desai of the Cancer Research on the Comparative Patho- Tumours of man and animal Dr. M. V. Sant of the Haffkine e (Bombay) on Leptos-

participants evaluated the ss of the seminar, held discussion on future activi- d the FAO representatives n the proposals for streng- the disease investigation with international and assistance in view of the nce given by the various d Central Governments to increase milk production and poultry and pig production. The seminar also made a series of recommendations for implementation both—by the FAO and possibly by the SIDA.

The seminar ended with a dinner at the terrace garden of the West End Hotel, hosted by the FAO and the Director of the Seminar. It was largely attended by the staff of the Bombay Veterinary College, the Agriculture University and high Government officials.



Shri Vinayak Fad, the best trainee, received the first prize at the hands of Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector-General of Police, Maharashtra State, at the convocation of the Police Training College, Nasik, recently.

Homeguards' Parade

Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home and Labour, took the salute at the ceremonial parade of the Home Guards, held in Bombay on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Home Guards' Organisation at the Manekji Technical Centre on December 7. Over 1,000 Home Guards, including companies of Women Home Guards' Fire Brigade, Ambulance, Rescue Services, etc. participated in the colourful parade.

Sachivalaya Hamal To Be Rewarded

ONE SHRI ABDUL MUNNA SK. MEHMOOD was caught red-handed the other day when he was found carrying brass handles and brass brackets in his pant pockets.

Shri S. M. Salvi, Special Hamal, who was on duty at about 11-20 a.m. saw Shri Munna aged about 25 years coming out of the gents' cloak room and going towards the staircase. Suspecting his movements, Shri Salvi followed him and questioned him. As Shri Munna was unable to give satisfactory explanation of his movements, he was arrested by the Security Officer.

As there had been similar thefts from the Sachivalaya thorough enquiries have been ordered with a view to recovering property and the offenders.

The Security Officer has recommended for monetary reward to Shri Salvi who used intelligence in this case.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister lauded the role of Home Guards' Organisation on the home front, both in peace time as well as in times of stress and strain. He said that the Home Guards came from different walks of life and they had made significant contribution in making the organisation a model for others.

Brigadier B. G. Deoskar, Commandant-General, Home Guards, welcomed the Minister.

Shri S. S. Malhotra, Sub-Area Commandant, Brig. A. J. More, N.C.C. Director, Shri L. G. Rajwade, Secretary, Home Department, Government of Maharashtra, were present on the occasion.

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"Sant Darshan"

THE book entitled "Sant Darshan", published by the Sarla Charity Trust, is a collection of paintings of the saints of India and photographs of Mahatma Gandhi in different thoughtful moods.

The paintings and photographs have been done by one of the very famous artists of the country, Kanu Desai. The theme of the book is based on the well-known bhajan 'Vaishnava Jan to Tene Kahiye' of Sant Narsi Mehta, which was so dear to Bapuji (Mahatma Gandhi). The paintings are in bold colours, typical of Kanu Desai. Starting with the paintings of Narsi Mehta, and Lord Buddha, the book includes the paintings of saints of Maharashtra, Sant Tukaram and Eknath.

The publishers in their foreword say, "This book unfolds Bharatiya Sanskriti through the incidents from the lives of the great saints. Mahatma Gandhi also led his life accordingly and brought home the message of the past for us to follow in our life."

It is in the fitness of things that during the Gandhi Centenary Year, the trustees of the Sarla Charity Trust have brought out a book which will, no doubt, provide inspiration to people that "Manav Seva is Madhav Seva", as they put it.

Everything in the book is infused with saintly atmosphere. Every painting of the saint is followed by a small life sketch providing the important aspect of his mission in this world. Written in simple and lucid Hindi, the life sketches convey in a few words the deeper thoughts of saints.

The book also carries *ashirvachan* of His Holiness Satya Sai Baba.

Remodelling of Sandhurst Bridge

THE Western Railway authorities propose remodelling the Vallabhbhai Patel Bridge (Sandhurst Bridge) at the Opera-House junction. In order to ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to the public, the work on half the bridge at a time will be undertaken leaving one footpath for pedestrians and two lanes for vehicular traffic, i.e. one lane in each direction.

The motoring public are requested to use Marine Drive and the Princess Street Flyover so as to reduce the heavy flow of vehicles on Queen's Road and at Opera-House.

Pedestrians are requested to use the Patel footbridge from Mathew Road to Chowpatty and *vice versa* in preference to the footpath on the Vallabhbhai Patel Bridge.

The work on the bridge will be undertaken from December 20 and is expected to be completed within 1½ years.

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has urged kind co-operation from the public to ensure smooth traffic at Opera-House.

Police Convocation Address

Addressing the cadets of the Police Training College, Nasik, on December 2, Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Inspector-General of Police, called upon the Police to do their duty sincerely and impartially. He assured them that the Department would look into their problems.

Shri M. G. Gavai, Principal of the College, welcomed Shri Rajadhyaksha, who also inspected the guard of honour and witnessed the march past of the cadets.

Glass Industry Workers

The Government of Maharashtra has refixed the minimum rates of wages for the certain categories of employees in the glass industry. These rates are operative from December 1, 1969 in the State.

The Government has appointed a committee to hold enquiries and advise it in respect of the minimum rates of wages which were fixed in 1964.

The Government has also fixed the minimum rates of monthly wages for the mouth blowers, mould engravers and glass polishers employed in the industry.

Out of the 262 trainees, 63 trainees completed their course of Sub-Inspector of Police.

Shri Vinayak Bapurao Kadam and Shri Uday Pilajirao Shekdan were adjudged the first and second amongst the trainees.

Monopoly Procurement in Buldana

The Buldana district has procured 66,540 quintals of jowar through twenty-three procurement centres of the district under the monopoly jowar procurement drive against the target of two lakh quintals.

The talukawise figures of procurement are: Malkapur 16,660 quintals; Khamgaon 11,430 quintals; Jalgaon Jamod 13,300 quintals; Chikhli 15,020 quintals and Mehkar 10[illegible] quintals.

LOK RA[illegible]

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(from p. 18)

Corporation was working for small industries or for medium. ge amount was spent on the ped areas. He stressed the for the Corporation to provide gement to the small indus- and agro-industries so that the em of unemployment could ved, to some extent and un- oped areas were industrialised ji. Shri Kapagate and Advani also spoke.

plying to the discussion, Shri R. Patil, Minister for Industries, said the Corporation was started in ch 1967 in order to remove ance in industrial development State. Though it ran in loss ng the first year it made profits Replying to the criticism for ng different Corporation for the strial development, the Minister the work of these Corporations different. The Corporation had decided to establish at least one industrial estate in each district. The Industrial Investment Corporation had taken up three to four types of programmes.

Not only financial help but the necessary guidance was also being given by the Corporation. The Corporation had started 53 factories in undeveloped area, with the capital of Rs. 15·87 crores. The Corporation had started project investigation programme under which research had been carried on in 27 cases, 24 products have been finalised. Out of these, production in 3 cases had started, with the capital of Rs. 1·20 crores. The Corporation made significant efforts to start a factory for the manufacture of fertilizers from coal at Nagpur. The entrepreneurs were taking the advantage of the credit guarantee scheme of the Corporation to start new industries.

Eventhough the capital of the Corporation was of Rs. 2 crores, with its help the industries having capital of Rs. 90 crores had been started. Within such a short period to do such a big job was really a great achievement of the industrial development.

Later, two non-official bills, namely, the Maharashtra Religious Freedom Bill, 1968, moved by Shri L. B. Mankar and the Maharashtra Abolition of Hereditary and Traditional Rights Bill, 1969, moved by Shri Keshav Dhondge were taken up for discussion.

The bills were rejected by the House after the reply by the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri H. G. Vartak.

Council Proceedings

GOWING TRIBUTES were paid to the late Smt. Voilet Alva in Maharashtra Legislative Council November 21. A condolence ion was moved by Shri S. B. an, Minister for Irrigation and r. Shri V. G. Deshpande, G. P. Pradhan, Shri R. S. and Shri M. Harris also Shri Chavan in paying es to Smt. Alva for the services ered by her to the country.

Minutes' Silence observed

e House stood and observed minutes' silence in reverence e departed soul.

Regional Development Boards

After this, Shri V. G. Deshpande moved a non-official resolution proposing autonomous regional development boards for the progress of the Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions. He said that these regions were under great stress of political instability. As these regions were joined to developed parts the assistance given by the Centre for the advancement of under-developed regions was now not available to them. He said that the industrial and developmental plan which was now being schemed on the district-level would aggravate imbalance instead of remedying it.

Shri Pandurang Phalke said that the 15-year development plan of the Government would greatly help remove the backwardness of the underdeveloped areas. According to him, the regional boards would intensify emotional rivalries and create more dissatisfaction.

All-India Issue

Shri Manikrao Mangudkar said that the problem of unemployment, poverty and bread was an all-India issue. He did not understand how creation of independent regional

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boards would solve the problem. Even say if an autonomous Vidarbha region was created then that unit would have to be further divided into districts and taluka sub-divisions and these divisions had their own social and cultural problems.

Shri Sadashivrao Shinde favoured the 15-year plan of development with the district as unit.

Replying to the debate, Shri B. J. Khatal, Minister of State for Agriculture and Planning, said that if it was possible to achieve the developmental progress and emotional integration through establishment of the regional development boards of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan everyone would stand behind it. But in reality it was not so easy. In it there were social and cultural difficulties. He said that the Government had already taken steps and planning and developmental committees had been set up on the district and divisional levels. There were cabinet committees also. These committees would keep proper watch on the progress of the development of their regions. Besides this, when the 15-year development plan with the district as unit was being proposed, it would not be proper to promote regional feelings by establishing regional boards.

The resolution was rejected by the House.

Bombay Disturbances

After this, Shri Datta Tamhane moved a resolution which questioned the propriety of the Government in banning the Government employees to appear as witnesses before the non-official enquiry committee consisting of Shri Paranjape, Shri Jethmalani and Shri Rajni Patel, formed to go into the causes of the disturbances, which occurred in Bombay in February last. He expressed his dissatisfaction to the Government stand and said it was restriction on the fundamental rights. He said that the opposition leaders and social workers had called for such an enquiry but the Government had turned it down. He added that the employees were prohibited from filing their witnesses on the basis of the rules formulated in 1932. Such rules should be changed, he said.

Shri Damodar Rupavate and Shri M. Harris also participated in the debate.

Shri K. P. Patil's reply

Replying to the debate, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Minister of State for Home, said that the Government did not prohibit any of its employees to go and appear as witness before the enquiry committee, but the only directive the Home Department had given was that they should obtain prior permission in that regard. He said that even if the rules were very old but if they were appropriate to the prevailing conditions, they shoud be applied. If one decided to do away with the British rules they would have to reject 80 per cent of the present ones. There was no point in the criticism that restraint had been put on fundamental rights of the employees, the Minister said.

The resolution was rejected after the Minister's reply.

Preparing Good Text Books

After this, Shri S. L. Ogle moved a resolution that the Government should encourage teachers to prepare standard text books by organising competitions in that regard. He said that 95 per cent teach[illegible] inspite of their capability were [illegible] able to take up the work of prepa[illegible] text books, because it was diff[illegible] task for them to get a publisher [illegible] also to get approval from the regi[illegible] boards of their draft of [illegible] text books.

Referring to the workshop [illegible] ed by the administration for [illegible] paring books for the children, [illegible] Ogle said that such works [illegible] should be opened for prepa[illegible] ideal text books for secon[illegible] schools also.

Expenditure No Problem

Replying to the debate, Shri [illegible] Deotale, Minister of State for Ed[illegible] tion, said that he fully agreed [illegible] the sentiments expressed by [illegible] mover of the resolution. The mo[illegible] spent on the spread of educa[illegible] could never be considered as [illegible] economic burden. But there [illegible] another difficulty that about [illegible] different subjects were being ta[illegible] It was difficult to organise [illegible] petitions for so many subjects.

Shri Deotale said that as a [illegible] step toward the direction of pre[illegible] ing ideal text books, was that [illegible] Government had established [illegible] book board for preparing good [illegible] cheap text books for the [illegible] secondary classes, that is, Stds. [illegible] VII. After the Minister's re[illegible] Shri Ogale withdrew his resolution.

On November 24. the statem[illegible] of accounts of the Maharash[illegible] State Electricity Board for 1968[illegible] was laid on the table of the House.

Later, the House debated [illegible] supplementary demands for [illegible] year 1969-70.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit, [illegible] Wamanrao Bapat and [illegible] Pandurang Phalke participated [illegible]

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debate pertaining to the ation and Power Department.

Technically Suitable

plying to the points raised by members, Shri S. B. Chavan, ster for Irrigation and Power, that the site chosen for the gaon Dam was technically able. Talking about the ements required for setting up earthen dam, the Minister said these implements were being ported. If they were to be manured in Maharashtra they uld be cheaper. The Minister ed that it would be possible to ufacture and repair such ements in the State.

d Control Scheme

Referring to the flood control eme of the Marathwada region, Chavan said that in order to out that scheme one division two irrigation project investion units had been opened.

ferring to the Kukadi Project, Minister said that looking to of the work, the expenditure was being incurred on it was big.

lementary Demands Discussed

After this, the supplementary ands pertaining to the Social are and Education Department discussed.

i Batchharaj Vyas, Shri M. N. ar, Shri Kamalakar, Desai, Vasantkumar Pandit, Shri J. G. e and Shri S. L. Ogle participed in the debate.

i Vyas said that Government ld give clarification about 0,000 given to the South rashtra Education Board of um. He also enquired about sistance given to the Tilak rashtra Vidyapeeth for the post-graduate course.

Shri Anjikar stressed the need for admitting more language teacher-trainees in the Marathwada Training Centre.

Shri Ogale said that the problems of retired employees in the department relating to their pay and other issues should be solved at once.

Replying to the debate, Shri Madhukar Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that an amount of Rs. 50,000 was given from the emergency fund to the South Maharashtra Education Board because the last session had just ended. He said efforts were on to get the recognition of the Board from the Mysore University. But the Shivaji University had decided to give recognisition to the students of the Board.

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth

Shri Choudhari praised the work done by the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth and said that the Government had sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 50,000 to it. Referring to the plea for providing more scope to the language teacher-trainees at the training centre, he said that the matter was under consideration. One more training centre was started in Marathwada because there were less facilities for training there.

Talking about the grant-in-aid given to the backward class hostel, Shri B. M. Bharaskar, Minister for Social Welfare, said the college of the Harijan and Girijan Samaj at Bhivandi was the first ideal college of its type. The Government had decided to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh to the College.

On November 25 also, the Council discussed the supplementary demands for the year 1969-70.

The House discussed the supplementary demands pertaining to the Industries and Labour Department, Agriculture and Co-operation Department and the General Administration Department.

Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit, Shri Wamanrao Bapat, Shri R. F. Chaudhary participated in the debate on the supplementary demands of the Industries and Labour Department.

Koradi Project

Dr. Pandit raised certain points in regard to the Koradi Thermal Project and non-payment of loans by the small scale industrial units given to them by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank.

Shri Bapat enquired about the steps the Government had taken to collect back the loans given to the small industrial units by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank. Shri Bapat also made querries about the recruitment of staff in the Industries and Labour Department. Shri Chaudhari said that the Government should seek consultation of Messrs. Tata Consulting Engineers. He said that there had been delay in giving final shape to the scheme.

Minister's Reply

Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home and Labour, participating in the debate, said that Government had decided to create more posts for experienced persons to look after the work of the closed mills so that proper improvement might be brought about in their affairs.

Shri R. J. Deotale, Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, said that due to economic difficulties the Koradi Project was held up.

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He said that the Government had decided to utilise the experiences of the Tata Consulting Engineers.

Geological Survey

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, said that Government spent Rs. 37,500 on a geological survey of the Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri areas.

Loans to Small Industries

Referring to the loans given to the Small and Cottage Industries, Shri Patil said that as per guarantee conditions Government would bear 66⅔ per cent of the loss and the rest would be borne by the bank. As some industries did not return their loans up to April 1, 1967 the Government had to pay Rs. 1,64,208.

He said that the Government should give such guarantee because many new institutions would come up because of such guarantee.

Agricultural & Co-operation Deptt.

In the debate pertaining to the Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Shri Uttamrao Patil, Dr. Pandit, Shri V. G. Deshpande and Shri D. B. Tamhane participated.

Shri Patil expressed his dissatisfaction on the steps taken by the Government in collecting back the loans given to co-operative institutions for fertilizers, potato seeds, etc.

Shri D. B. Tamhane said that the management of the bacon factory in Bombay should be improved.

Shri P. K. Sawant's Reply

Replying to the debate, Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture said that the bacon factory was concerned with the promotion of sale. He said that in order to help agriculturists supplement their income, the Government was giving loans to them for starting piggeries and poultry farming.

Referring to the land required at Akola, Borgaon and Manju for the Krishi Vidyapeeth, Shri Savant said that more land had been acquired taking into account its necessity.

Participating in the debate, Shri Shankarrao Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation, said that Government was earlier giving assistance to the Industrial co-operatives on 50 : 50 basis but now the ratio had been changed to 1 : 2. Rs. 25,000 had, therefore, been demanded instead Rs. 9,000. He said that the Government was giving assistance to the institutions doing good work.

Unnecessary Financial Burden

Participating in the debate on the demands for the General Administration Department, Shri M. P. Limaye said that the appointment of Ministers of State had created unnecessary additional financial burden on the Government. Shri Deshpande also raised the similar point. Shri Pandit pleaded for giving assistance to the Samachar Bharati.

Chief Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, the Chief Minister said that the increase in the Ministry had not been brought about to please any body or to strengthen the party organisation. It had been brought about with a view to fulfilling the aspirations and expectations of the three divisions of the State. Two new departments, namely, the Sports and Culture departments had been created. He said that for the States where there were two houses, the ratio of the number of Ministers to the members was 11 per cent which happened to 31 in the case of Maharashtra. This increase, therefore, could not be considered as unwanted. He added that there were Ministers of State at the Centre and in certain other States also.

Additional Demands for 1966-67

On November 26, additional demands for the year 1966-67 were taken up for discussion, after submission of the Legislature Sub-Committee Report by Shri Uttamrao Patil.

Shri D. B. Tamhane, Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari and Shri W. N. Bapat participated in the debate.

Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home, Shri Shankarrao Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation and Social Welfare, Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Shri A. B. Nimbalkar, Minister of State for Rural Development, and Shri R. J. Deotale, Deputy Minister for Education, replied to the discussions concerning their departments.

State Textile Corporation

After this, the House took up for discussion the working of the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation.

Shri Prabhakar D. Dalal said that such persons should be appointed on the board of directors of the Corporation who should have an adequate knowledge of the textile industry and its economics. He said that most of the textile mills have been closed because of financial misappropriations.

Shri Prabhakar B. Vaidya said that the Government should have representatives of the workers and agriculturists producing cotton on the directorial board of the Corporation.

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mise Mills

Ramjivan Chaudhari said the old textile mills be modernised. He said he Corporation should always dy to take up any closed mills. Shri Batchhraj Vyas that Government should give ary help to co-operative mills also.

rtant Industry

plying to the debate, Shri ndra Tidke, Minister for our, said that the textile were one of the im- nt industries of the State. said that the Government cepted most of the recommen- ns of the Kogekar Committee mproving the industry. He said he Government had decided to rk a sum of Rs. 2·50 crores he Corporation for running mills and was requesting the rnment of India to provide the amount to it.

e closing of the mills was an dia phenomenon. In Maha- tra, the State Government had ted Rs. 18 crores in such textile in which about 41,000 workers working.

nstitution of Board

said that the Government decided to reconstitute the ration and on the reconstituted of Shri S. A. Kher, known chartered accountant, cal expert and administrator being appointed as Chairman. a view to providing an opportu- to the workers to have their shares in the mills, the rnment was thinking to give to the workers of the Pratap and Nagpur Model Mills.

November 27, after the ques- our, Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari hri Batchhraj Vyas moved an adjournment motion expressing dissatisfaction at not providing alternative jobs to the rationing employees in Nagpur after the withdrawal of rationing from the city.

Replying to the motion, the Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri H. G. Vartak, said that it was not correct to say that the rationing employees were not given alternative jobs. Out of the 103 rationing inspectors and 122 clerks, 43 inspectors and 118 clerks had been given alternative employment. Not only this, they had been given full pay for the leave earned by them. He said that efforts were going on to absorb other employees in the Forest, Public Health, Agriculture and other Departments.

The House was of the opinion that the above subject could not be an issue of adjournment motion.

Municipal Corporation Bill

After this, Shri P. G. Kher, Minister for Urban Development, moved the Maharashtra Provincial Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969 in the House. Under the Bill, the Municipal Commissioners had been empowered to take rent and tax from the persons illegally using the municipal land and if they did not give the same to remove them from that place. If the person was a municipal employee to deduct the rent or tax from his salary.

Shri D. B. Tamhane, Shri Wamanrao Bapat, Shri Vithalrao Hande, Shri Manikrao Mangudkar and Shri Prabhakar Vaidya participated in the debate.

Shri Kher said that the Bill was not altogether a new move. The Bill was based on administrative rules, Housing Board Rules, Municipal Corporation Rules and the decision of the Bombay High Court in this connection. He said that there seemed not much justification in the argument that if the Commissioners were given more power, they would misuse it. For the last 10-12 years in the history of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, no complaint had been made of the misuse of power by the Commissioner.

Guarantee to Deposits

After the Bill was passed by the House, Shri Shankarrao Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation, moved the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Speaking on the Bill, which provides for protection to depositors in the co-operative bank up to the deposit of Rs. 5,000 the Minister said that such a provision should be welcomed.

This would attract more and more depositors to the co-operative bank.

Shri V. G. Deshpande, Shri Shankarrao Ogle and Shri D. B. Tamhane participated in the debate.

Shri Tamhane enquired whether the depositor would have to give insurance premium at the rate of 5 paise per Rs. 100 on the deposit of Rs. 5,000 only on all other deposits.

Upto Rs. 5,000 only

Replying to the debate, Shri Patil said that whatever might be the amount of deposit of investor, the protection would be given to the depositor upto first five thousand rupees. But the premium of 5 paise on every Rs. 100 deposit would have to be given on all the deposits.

The Bill was passed by the House.

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Bills Pertaining to Salaries

On November 28, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, moved a bill to increase the salaries and allowances of the Ministers of Maharashtra.

Shri V. G. Deshpande, Shri Bachharaj Vyas, Shri Prabhakar Vaidya, Shri Vithalrao Hande and Shri Kamalakar Desai participated in the debate.

These members criticised the measure. Some of them suggested that popular opinion should be assessed in this connection.

Shri Wankhede said that to take the public opinion on the bill had no meaning. "We are all people's representatives". Two of our colleagues have died and two new departments have been opened. He said that the tours of the Ministers helped people in getting their difficulties solved, it was not done for the sake of allowances.

After the reply of the Minister, the Bill was passed by the House.

The Finance Minister then moved the bill proposing increase in the salaries of the members of the State Legislature which was passed by the House.

Appointments Through Employment Exchange

Shri Ramjivan Chaudhari moved a resolution suggesting that the Class III Government employees appointed through the employment exchange should be confirmed after completion of three years' service and they should be given all the increments, gains and facilities available to the employees appointed through the Public Service Commission.

Shri Chaudhari said that the Class III employees appointed through the employment exchange should be given protection.

Government's Sympathy

Replying to the debate, Shri Narendra Tidke, Minister for Labour, said that the Government sympathised with all types of employees and was trying to solve their problems. He said that the Government had directed the Public Service Commission to take a limited examination of all the employees who were appointed at the age of 23 to 25 and who had completed their two years' service upto September 1, 1969.

After the Minister's reply, Shri Chaudhari withdrew his resolution.

(*contd. from page 27*) **Government Decisions and Announcements**

last three years for the development of handloom industry were Rs. 22·40 lakhs in 1966-67. Rs. 21·55 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 13·83 lakhs in 1968-69. Amounts spent during these years were Rs. 22 40 lakhs, Rs. 42·67 lakhs and Rs. 45·08 lakhs, respectively.

National Cadet Corps

The annual training camps of the National Cadet Crops are being held upto January 3, 1970, at different places in Maharashtra.

The camp of the I Maharashtra Girls' Batalian, N.C.C. (Senior Division), will be held at Boys' Town, Trimbak Road, Nasik, from December 24, 1969 to January 2, 1970 and that of the DAS naval unit, N.C.C. (Senior Division), at Rye Wood Area Park, Lonavala, upto December 17, 1969. The camp of the I Maharashtra Air Squadron N.C.C. (Junior Division), will be held at the Air Force Station, Poona, from December 25, 1969, to January 3, 1970. The camp I and III Eng. Coy., N.C.C. (Senior Division), will be held at Kirkee, Poona, from December 25, 1969, to January 3, 1970 and that of III Mah. Naval Unit, N.C.C. (Junior Division), at Gurukul, Lonavala, from December 22 to 31, 1969.

Holidays for Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that Government hospitals and dispensaries in the State of Maharashtra should be kept closed (as on Sundays) on the following days :

Republic Day, Muharram, Holli (2nd day), Maharashtra Day, Independence Day, Dassara, Diwali (bali Pratipada-New Year Day), Ramzan-Id and Christmas.

Shri S. Y. Ranade

Shri S. Y. Ranade to be over charge of his duties as Managing Director of the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Limited, Bombay, on December 8, from Shri V. Subramanian, Secretary (II), Revenue and Forests Department. Shri V. Subramanian was holding additional charge of the post of Managing Director.

Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth

The Government of Maharashtra has defined that the Parbhani-Golegaon Area, including Parbhani Agriculturl College, in Parbhani District, will be the subsidiary campus of the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth for the Marathwada region. The "Parbhani-Golegaon Area" is comprised of the area within the radious of 72 kilometres from the Parbhani Agricultural College.

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Day's Catch

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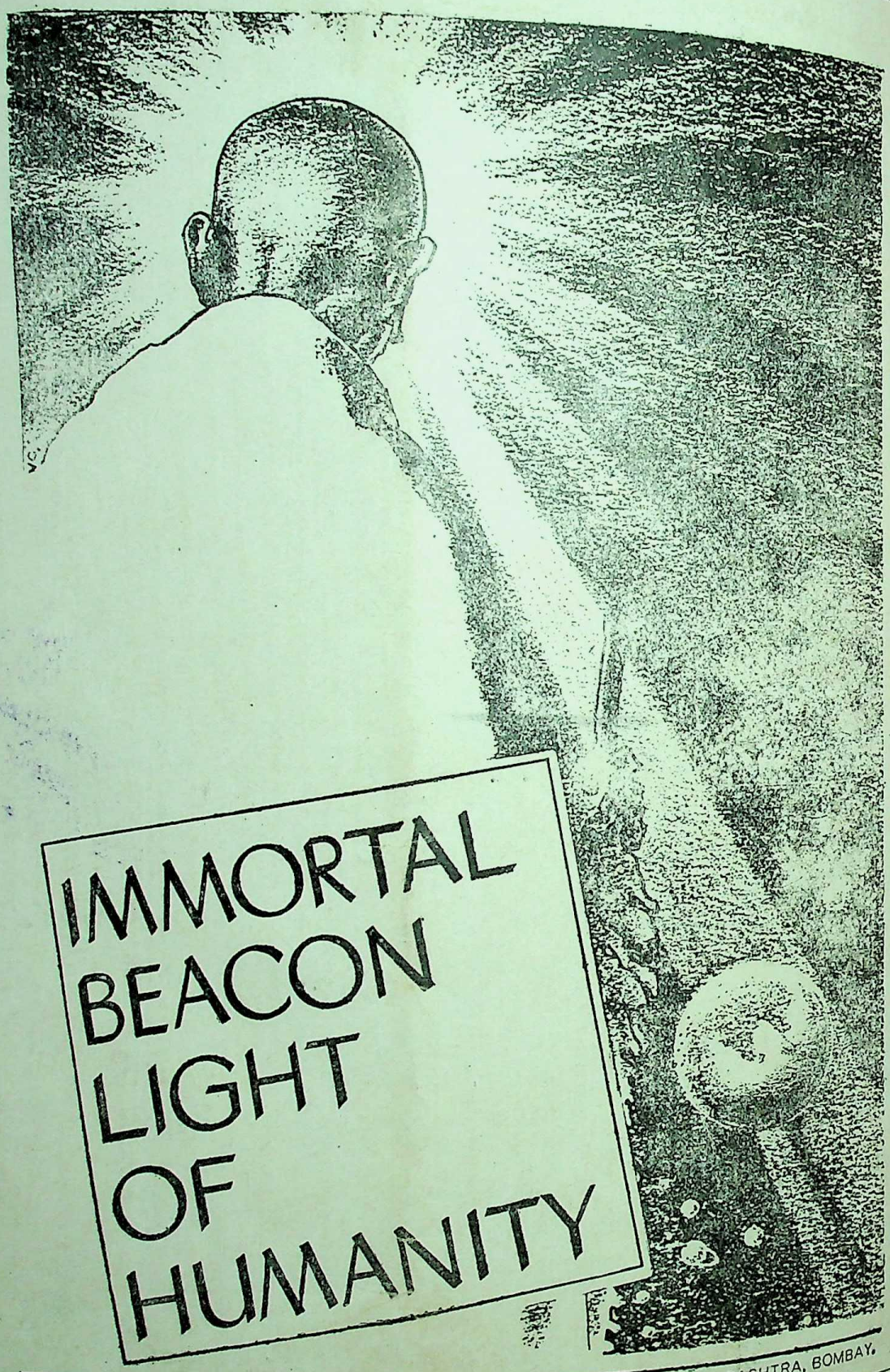

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY, GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA, BOMBAY.

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, and printed at the Government Central Press, Bo

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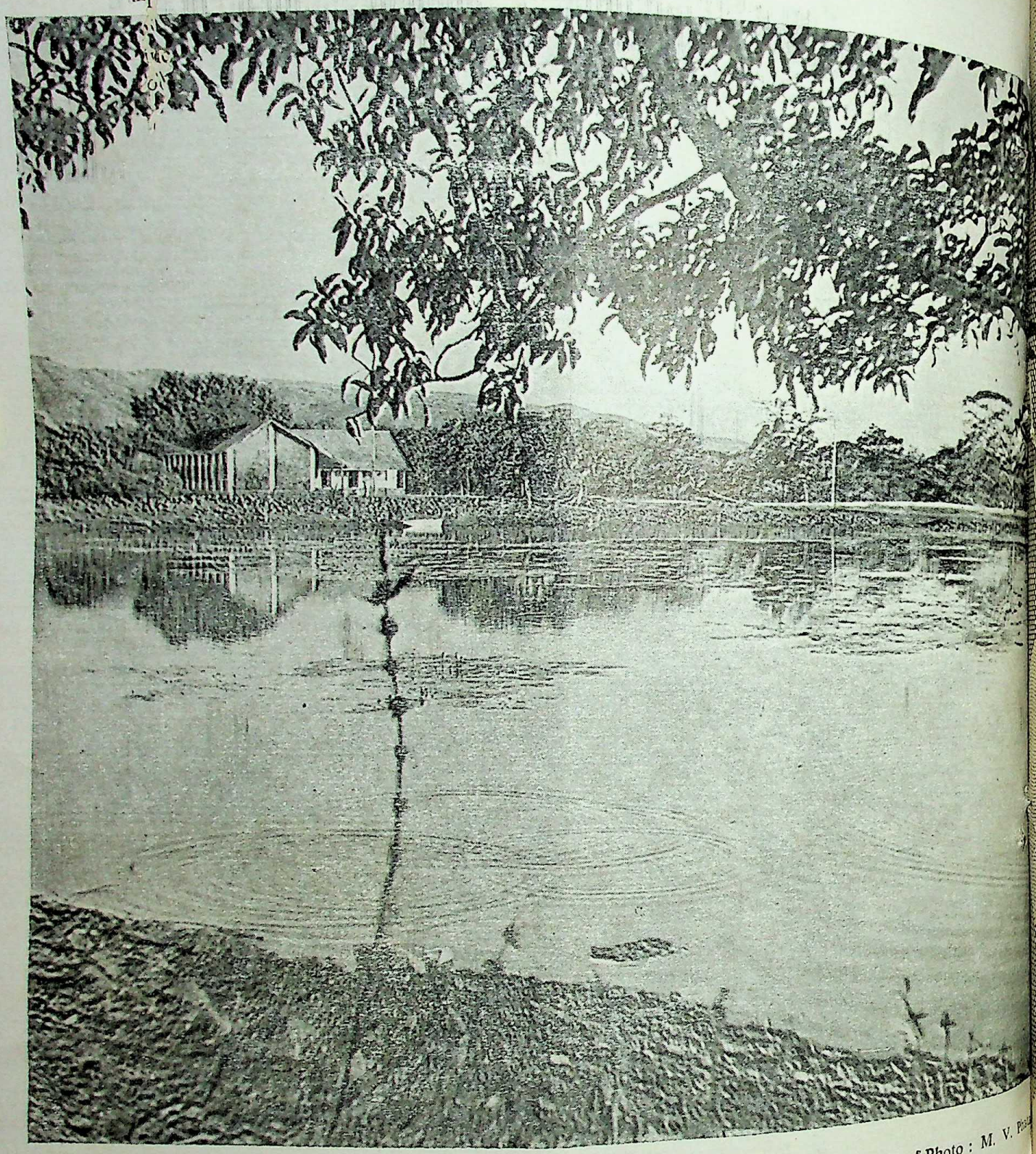

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Nature's Quiet

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DECEMBER 1, 1969

LOK RAJYA

Annual Subscription Rs. 5

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

Price 25 Paise

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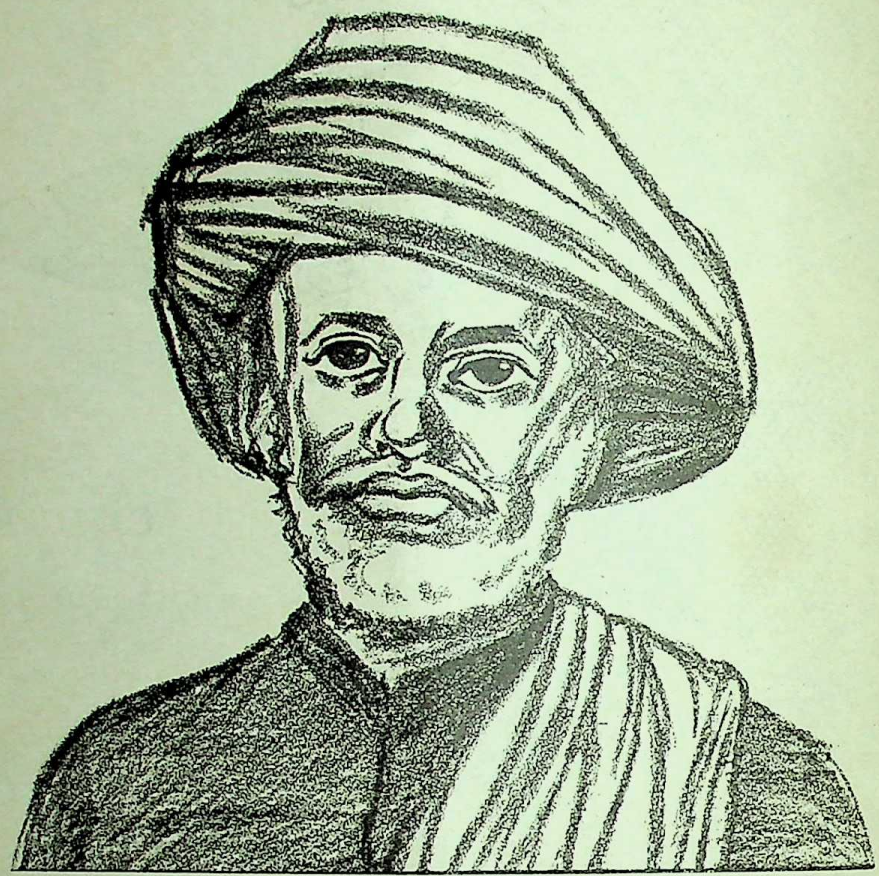
Tributes to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule



MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE—whose 79th death anniversary was observed all over Maharashtra on November 28. Mahatma Phule was a great social reformer who worked throughout his life for the uplift of the downtrodden and under-privileged. Eradication of untouchability and women's education were the main aspects of the social reform movement started by this great man in an era when Maharashtra was steeped in conservatism, casteism, illiteracy and other such evils and the masses were kept under social and economic subjugation by the privileged few in the society.

Mahatma Phule waged a relentless war against these evils, which were weakening the society and thereby created a socio-economic and educational consciousness among the people.

Maharashtra will ever remember the yeomen service rendered by Mahatma Phule for emancipation of the masses.

We pay our humble tributes to the memory of Mahatma Phule.

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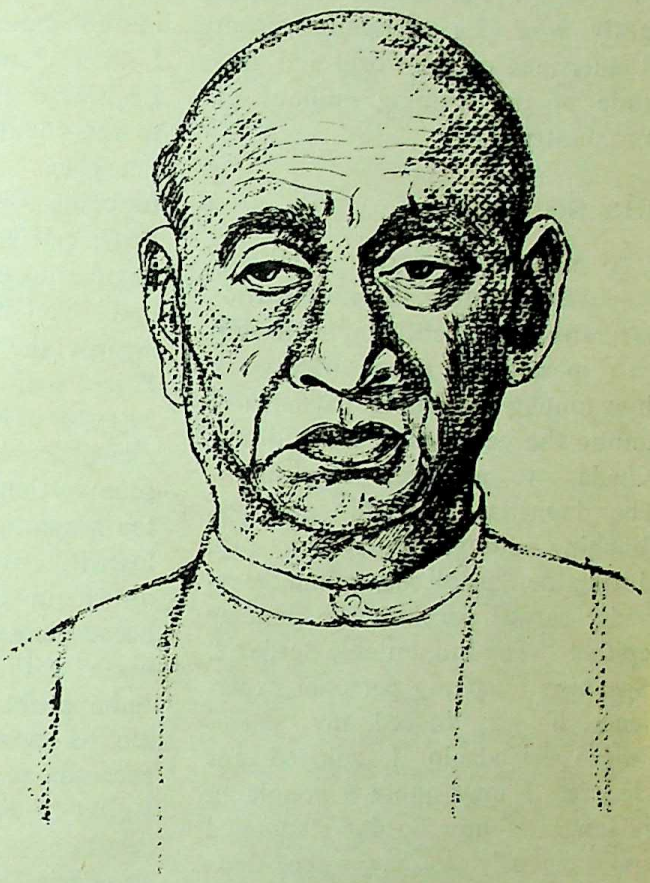
Sardar Patel
SOME REMINISCENCES

The President, Dr. V. V. Giri, in this article, elaborates the various qualities of the Sardar, which made him a great statesman of foresight and determination.



SILL vividly recall when I was in the midst of the historic struggle th the B. N. Railway Administra- n in 1928 when they—the most erful railway authorities in the ntry—declared a lock-out for e months which affected nearly thousand workers who were ng severe hardships. Patel prom- y set his lieutenant, Manilal hari, to assist me in waging the ggle against the authorities. nilal was with me throughout period and it was the inspiring dance of Sardar Patel and dhiji which gave a fillip to the kers to stand together as one and fight the injustice perpetrated by the alien administration in the Railways and win the battle successfully. This victory of the workers who were ultimately paid the full lock-out wages for the entire period of 3 months was acclaimed by all as the triumph of the working classes. It was from then—1928—that I had the unique fortune of coming in close touch with this Iron Man of India.

By
Dr. V. V. GIRI
President of India

Peerless Peasant from Bardoli

The very name of Sardar—the peerless peasant from Bardoli—unfolds before my vision inspiring reminiscences of many many occasions I have had of working very closely with him during the days of the struggle for Independence. I remember very vividly how enlightened understanding and sympathy emanated from him when the citizens of Nizam's Hyderabad State were in the throes of struggle against a tyrannical regime and despite minor differences how firmly convinced and determined he was in his acts and utterances to win for the

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States' people their right to self-rule. It was not for nothing that immediately on the dawn of Independence he was chosen by Pandit Nehru to head the Home and States Ministry. The way he redesigned and redrew the map of our Motherland has rightly won him encomiums from all statesmen of the world and gratitude of the teeming millions of our country.

Elder Statesman

To many of us Sardar Patel was like an elder statesman whose patriotic fervour and qualities of leadership we respected and from whose work done among the masses, particularly among the peasants of Bardoli and Kheda, we all drew inspiration. The dauntless leadership and unflinching courage displayed by him during the Bardoli satyagraha deservedly earned for him the popular epithet " The Indomitable Sardar ". Speaking from my personal experience, he was, indeed, my 'chief' whose friendship I enjoyed for decades. I may quote a couple of instances of how Sardar responded spontaneously to my suggestions which were given in the best interest of the country.

1937-39 Elections

When during 1937-39 elections some persons were selected to contest representing the Congress who were not popular with the masses, I informed him that the Congress would be bringing down its prestige and its image by the choice of such candidates and also wrote to him listing out the reasons for my views. Patel promptly sent me a telegram fully endorsing my views and he dropped the names of those earlier selected for he was totally convinced that my advice was based on my intimate association with the people and there was no selfish motive in what I stated. He used to tell me often whenever I used to meet him, "If only I could have a dozen lieutenants like you, I could revolutionise this country." Such was his faith in and immense love for me. When I was a member of the Central Legislature in 1934-37, the elections to the Madras Legislature were to take place. Congress had also decided to contest and enter the different Provincial Legislatures. It was the unanimous opinion of the Congress and Patel that I should contest against the leader of the Justice Party who was also the Chief Minister of Madras State, the Maharaja of Bobbili. I was reluctant not so much that I feared fighting against the Maharaja or I thought I would lose it, but I did not want to be drawn in the Provincial politics, because my work was primarily connected with labour which is an all-India problem. But Patel wrote to me to say that if anyone could succeed against the Maharaja it would be myself and there was no question of my remaining in the Provincial politics for they wanted that I should fight the prestige seat and win it for the Congress. I did fight and win the election. When later the question of forming a Government in Madras arose, I requested Patel to relieve me from being in the State politics. To all my pleadings his one answer was that I should be in Madras and also become an important Minister to look after the interests of the labour.

Leadership Elections In Madras

We no doubt differed on many matters especially in the contest for the leadership elections in Madras in 1946. I had a difficult role to play as the Chairman of all the meetings of the Congress Legislature Party when the choice of the leader was widely debated and even hotly fought for. While the general majority was in favour of Prakasam, he was not acceptable to the Congress High Command. It fell to my lot to try to persuade the High Command and more particularly Sardar Patel, but he said the only alternative to the choice would be my taking over the mantle of leadership. I had to go against his wishes for in the contest I had made my views clear that I would support Prakasam and that I would not be a party to the betrayal of faith which Prakasam had in me. This no doubt earned the wrath of Patel for he had such confidence in me, he felt I had not acted in the best interests of the Congress or myself. I had to tell him that when my conscience dictated something, I could not go against it. No doubt he was annoyed with me for some months, but later when I was High Commissioner for Ceylon in 1947, he wrote to me that "By-gones be by-gones" and earlier he again started on me as one of his closest associates.

A Man of Dynamic Deeds

A man of frugal words, spartan discipline and dynamic deeds, iron grained in his wiry fibre were the ingredients of Bismarckian organising ability, astute statesmanship of Kautilya and Abraham Lincoln's single-minded devotion to the cause of national unity. The unique alchemy of qualities embodied in a single entity like the Sardar's iron frame could not but produce the epoch-making results as is evident from the integration of the Princely States, electrifying solution to the Hyderabad tangle, extricating

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mu and Kashmir State from the ing clutches of invading forces 947.

India in World Politics

What was Chanakya to Chandra- Maurya, so was Sardar Patel andit Jawaharlal Nehru. Little der, among the galaxy of trious statesman of our country have placed our country on the tical map of the world, the bmitable Sardar—the principal hitect of a united, integrated, dern India — occupies a pride place. By dint of his invincible rage, indefatigable energy, matic approach to human blems, fearlessness and astoni- g success with which he grappled h the teething troubles of our cent Republic, Sardar Patel ed out for himself an abiding e in the annals of our ancient therland.

Underneath an apparently iron rior we could discern a heart of which pulsated with kindness human sympathy. The sense of iety, coolness and firm under- ding of the reality, as it faced and his countrymen were ent in him in an abundant ure. The essence of his being e deed and not so much the . If ever a Memorial Column to be raised in honour of his d memory, the words, "Work Worship" would be the most priate ones to be etched on

nistration for Purposeful tivity

e took every care to see that ministrative machinery under harge was humming with purposeful activity, with a sense of missionary zeal permeating it. Sardar drew out the best from his officers ; an important characteristic of Sardar's handling national affairs of vital significance was that he addressed himself to broad policy issues and displayed magnanimous indifference to min details and niceties. Subject to overall policy decision, he gave his officers definite discretion, authority and protection and held the scales even between the representatives of political interests and official instruments of the execution of his policies.

Right Person for Right Job

Selecting the right person for the right job was his forte. He knew how to draw the best out of every person. He knew the strength and weakness of his friends and supporters. He had the uncanny knack of studying a situation and his judgment of events and men was in almost all cases absolutely correct. Above all, he looked at all problems from the common man's viewpoint : whether it would contribute to the welfare of the people or not was the only criterion with which he judged the issues. Quick appreciation and decisions were one of the salient facets of his administrative acumen, which ensured speedy and effective implementation of his policies. There was a measure of inexorability about Sardar, but he was not without elasticity and recaptivity of mind. He was amenable to advice and there was understanding behind his stern exterior.

No Hesitation for Action

He never hesitated to take a line of action in the country's interest even if those he loved differed with him and once he was convinced of his views, he was uncompromising. But if he were convinced that there was another point of view, he would be neither unwilling nor would he hesitate to adopt and concede it. He always held that nobody has the monopoly of wisdom or infallibility. He even differed on important matters with Mahatma Gandhi whom he considered as his real Guru.

Builder of New India

No less a personage than Pandit Nehru stated about the qualities of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as follows :

> " History will record many things about him in its pages and call him the builder and consolidator of New India. But perhaps to many of us here he will be remembered as a great captain of our forces in the struggle of freedom as one who gave us sound advice in the times of struggle as well as in moments of victory, as a friend and colleague on whom one could invariably rely and a tower of strength that revived wavering hearts. "

The best way to honour this great personage is by deriving inspiration from his character, services and integrity. By adopting the views placed by great man like Sardar, we will be able to protect the sovereignty of India. May his teachings and doings inspire us to make the necessary sacrifices !

* * *

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Gandhiji was not an anti-intellectual, but he had no patience with a system of education which was divorced from life and from the soil. Students must be prepared to take the spade, the broomstick and the basket in order to repay their debt to society. Gandhiji wanted to have education in relation to national consciousness, but he was very much against their involvement in politics. A student cannot be an active politician and pursue his studies at the same time, Gandhiji used to say.

Gandhiji & Students

IT IS OFTEN SAID of our present age that it is an age of rising expectations. Such expectations find expression in demands, in insistence on rights, in a climate of opinion where violence simmers near the surface. All this is not confined to the student world by any means, but as the students are a privileged and an articulate community what they say and do attracts attention.

Non-Co-operation Movement

During the non-co-operation days Gandhiji himself invited students to leave schools and colleges, engage in constructive work in villages or go back to their studies in national, that is, non-governmental institutions which were being founded up and down the country.

But there is a world of difference between what is permissible in a mass civil disobedience movement where the government is an alien one and what is permissible when the government is our own. Gandhiji held no special brief for intellectuals and thought of them as a group or class who were separate from those he called " the masses ". He wrote in a newspaper on August 3, 1934 that " wherever violence has broken out it has broken out not on the part of the masses, but, if I may put it like that, on the part of the classes that is, it was manipulated by the intellectuals."

Cost of Education

He had hard things to say to the students whom he addressed in Benares in 1927. He said, " The education that you receive today is thus paid for by the starving villagers who will never have the chance of such an education. It is your duty to refuse to have an education that is not within reach of the poor ; but I do not ask that of you today. I ask you to render a slight return to the poor by doing a little yagna for them. " The amount of public funds that goes into education is infinitely more now than it was when Gandhi was speaking. The Fourth Plan outlay for education has been fixed at Rs. 809 crores ; Rs. 259 crores for the Central Sector and Rs. 550 crores for the State sector. How can this debt to the rest of the community, especially the villagers, be repaid ?

Basic Education

Gandhi's answer to this question begins with his advocacy of a system of education where the student body would not be an incubus on soci but would add to the wealth of th country by its own labour. This w really the idea which inspired h Basic Education scheme at th primary level. If all students lea a craft, if their education w vocation-oriented right from th school stage, not only would this b a great saving of public money b a generation of young people wou grow up who believed in the digni of manual labour and who at college level would continue t combine the excellences of hand head and heart.

Not Anti-Intellectual

It is not true to say that Gandh was an anti-intellectual, but h had no patience with an educatio which was divorced from li and from the soil. Students mu be prepared to take the spad the broomstick and the basket i order to repay their debt to socie The whole of the vacation could b devoted to village service, especiall teaching the villagers sanitation simple hygiene and the making o

(Continued on page 1

LOK RAJY

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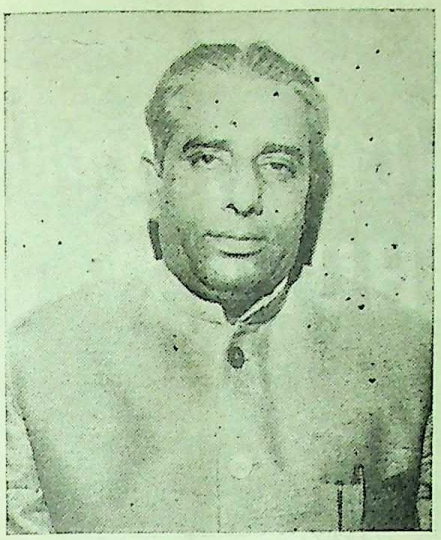
New Ministers in Maharashtra Cabinet

Shri E. B. Nimbalkar
ister of State for Rural lopment and Rahabilitation of Project-affected Persons.



Shri S. G. Patil
Minister of State for Irrigation, Power (Projects) and Protocol.

Shri A. R. Antuley
Minister of State for Education, Law and Judiciary, Fisheries and Minor Ports.

T. D. Deshmukh-Parwekar
ster of State for Industries, tricity (Except Generation Electricity), Information and Publicity and Forests.

Shri R. J. Deotale
Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Power (Except Generation of Electricity) and Education.

Shri W. A. Nayak
Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, Food and Civil Supplies.

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Silver Jewellery of HUPARI

By

Shri Krishna Vanjari

Hupari, a small village in Kolhapur district, is a well-known centre for manufacture of jewellery, particularly of silver from very old times. The pieces manufactured by its artisans had popular market in different parts of the country. The present article gives background of the development of this art at Hupari.

HOW a little village in the former Maratha State and now a district of Maharashtra, *i.e.* Kolhapur, has emerged, in the early decades of this century, as an important centre of manufacture of silver jewellery that is sold in distant cities of the north like Delhi, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra and others throughout the country is one of the illustrated monographs published by the Maharashtra Census Office in Bombay. The study, based on a special survey covering selected handicrafts in the State as part of the plan and pattern of the all-India census operations, covers all the aspects of this interesting art handicraft that, moreover, in this particular case, combines making of jewellery of traditional design with the use of modern machinery in its workmanship.

Repertoire of Jewellery

Silver, in our country, is the poor man's gold and platinum and silver jewellery is much in demand among our rural masses as persons of low and modest incomes can afford to buy it. Some of the traditional and stylized articles, with their artistic and utilitarian appeal, are also extensively used by the classes that generally use gold jewellery. Among such articles are included the hair-pin or *ankda* and the toe ornament *masoli* or, as the name indicates, the article of the shape of fish and *jodvi*.

Extensive Range

The demand for the silver jewellery articles met by the Hupari artisans consists of an extensive range of articles. They are of classical pattern and associated with the culture and history of Maharashtra as well as other States. These are articles that posse[illegible] special charm and poetry a[illegible] them. They cover the entire fem[illegible] figure and its beautification. [illegible] list, therefore, deserves reproduc[illegible] Ornament of the head : hai[illegible] or *ankda*, *bindya*, *veni gajra*; ear : *Chawkadiya*, *Chawphuli*, [illegible] *gadi*, *kudak* and *kudya* of n[illegible] *Bormal*, *mangalsutra*, *eksar*, [illegible] *har*, *chandrahar* ; of arm : *bra[illegible]* *patlya*, *poche*, *bilwar*, *waki*, [illegible] *band*, *kankan*, *kade*, *tode*; anklets : *painjan*, *chal*, *tordi*, *k[illegible]* *spring-tordi*, *payache wale*, [illegible] *khali*; of waist : *karkoda*, [illegible] *patta*, *killi-akade katiband*, *k[illegible]* *judi*; of fingers ; *ring*. and of t[illegible] *masoli*, *kandephul*, *vedhan*, [illegible]

Potdar Family as Pioneers

The city or village gold[illegible] usually makes silver articles in [illegible] traditional way. But in Hu[illegible] about the year 1912, it was o[illegible] the local goldsmiths, with in[illegible] ation and enterprise, Krishnaji [illegible] chandra Potdar, hit on the [illegible] of using modern machinery in [illegible] manufacture of such jewellery [illegible] was a pioneer who also encour[illegible] and helped others to particip[illegible]

LOK R[illegible]

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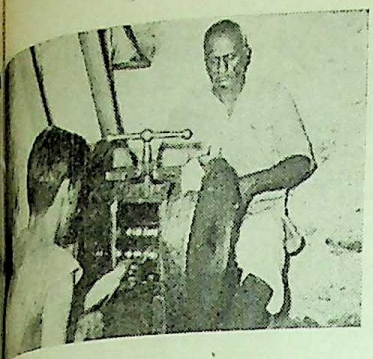

...rod being passed through the Pashta machine (strip drawing machine) in order to form a strip of required gauge.

...h manufacture. Tragically enough ...o years later, this man and ...s two nephews were murdered ...a sequel to a family dispute. ...surviving son, Waman Krishnaji ...ar, however, not only carried ...his father's work, but improved ...it. He reorganized the production ...hnique with introduction of piece-...rk rates of wages and machinery ...e the hand-press and wire and ...p drawing machine. The result ...this was that not only skilled ...also unskilled workers could ...ure employment in the craft and ...re was increase in output. The ...dicraft could, thus, absorb not ...y *sonars* or goldsmiths belonging ...the traditional caste but also ...mbers of all castes as in the case ...a modern factory or workshop.

...rease in Establishment

...n idea of the size of the handi-...t could be had from the fact ...from 11 establishments pro-...ng silver jewellery in Hupari ...1944, the number increased to ...in 1962, including 80 located in ...neighbouring villages. Indivi-...or bulk orders are placed that ...es no risk of speculative prices ...silver since the customer or ...r placing the order supplies ...metal required with specific ...ements of contents of alloy. ...e establishments are distri-...d in four sections :—(*i*) *atni* ...elting of the metal, (*ii*) strip and wire drawing out of the silver bar (*iii*) press or cutting of design out of the strips with the use of the fly press and (*iv*) the *karkhana* or workshop where the components of the jewellery are assembled with soldering, polishing and other processes. In the last section, a large number of women are employed. Out of the total employment of 1,776 persons, the *karkhanas* account for as many as 1,601. They also account for the largest number of establishments, *i.e.*, 193 out of the total of 235.

Structure of Handicrafts

A number of co-operative societies function at Hupari that have played a vital role in bringing prosperity to the craft and the Chandi Audyogik Sahakari Sangh Ltd. is one of them. During 1962, there were as many as 174 members of this co-operative society. With a share capital of Rs. 15,180 it possessed a reserve fund of Rs. 8,085; other funds amounting to Rs. 3,320, and investment of Rs. 2,955. Its profit, during that year, had amounted to Rs. 3,984.

Establishment Position

So far as employment is concerned, the highest number of establishments, *i.e.* 113 employed from 1 to 6 workers while 53 establishments employed seven to nine, workers, 65 establishments 10 to 15 workers ; and four establishments 15 and more workers. As stated above, the workers are drawn from all castes, *i.e.*, numbering 16. Out of the total of 1,547 workers, 268 or 17·32 per cent are Jains, 136 or 8·79 per cent Muslims and 2 or 0·13 per cent Christians. They include migrants, that is, persons born outside Hupari. Among the total of 792 migrants, 272 persons were born in Mysore State and one in Madras now called Tamil Nadu State. Their percentage of literacy is slightly lower, *i.e.* 51·77 as against 52·71 for non-migrants. But the former includes 10 workers who possess the level of matriculation and above.

Wages to Workers

So far as wages are concerned, they are paid on monthly, daily and piece-work basis. Among the different types of work, the daily wages for skilled workers in the smelting section are the highest, *i.e.*, Rs. 3·75 to Rs. 4·50; The rates in the *karkhana* or assembly section are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3·50. Those in the *sut* or wire-drawing section and

The strips from Pashta machine are passed through the press button for obtaining the design with the help of a die.

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pashta or strip drawing section are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3·35. The wages in press section are Rs. 1·90 to Rs. 3·75. The rates for unskilled workers are : Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in melting, wire-drawing and strip-drawing section ; Re. 1 to Rs. 1·25 in the *karkhana* or assembly section ; and Re. 0·88 to Re. 1 in the press section. The rate for chain-making is Re. 0·88 per 200 gms. of chain and that for *bitti*-making Re. 0·56 per 200 gms. of *bittis*.

Packing ornaments for export

Processes of Manufacture

The processes of manufacture are elaborate and delicate even if, in some, the machines were employed as the requisite degree of artisan skill is called for. The first stage of manufacture starts in the *atni* or melting section. The silver and alloy, if any, are placed in the *mus* or crucible which, in its turn, is deposited in the furnace. Air is blown into the furnace by a fan run on electric motor. After about 20 minutes, the contents of the crucible are stirred and sal ammoniac or *navasagar* mixed with charcoal powder poured into the crucible which expedites melting. The liquid, when ready, is then poured into a matrix, both horizontal and vertical, and the bar and strip, respectively, are removed. Hard coke is used for feeding the furnace.

Tempering of metal

The silver bars received from the *atni* section are placed in the charcoal-fuelled furnace for heating in order to temper the metal. The bars are then cooled in the air. They are sent to the *sut* machine for obtaining wire and to *pashta* machine for obtaining the strip. One bar is passed through the machine for about 40 to 50 times before the wire or strip of the required gauge is obtained. If the wire is not quite round and smooth, it is again passed through another machine that is also called *sut* machine and which is power-operated.

Polishing

The strips are sent to the press machine and are cut into specific designs by means of dies fixed into a fly press that is hand-operated. The wire used for making chains is coiled round a steel rod and cut with a big pair of scissors so that circular rings are obtained that are strung into a half-finished ring by women workers at home. The worker closes the open mouth of the ring pincers and a complete chain is thus obtained. All the rings in the chain are later soldered. In the *karkhana* is done the work of assembling the different pieces of the article of jewellery. This work is tedious and back-breaking.

The last stage is that of polishing. The jewellery in lots weighing from 20 to 50 kg. each are taken to a selected group of four or five wells in the fields in the village or to an irrigation canal. The jewellery is dipped once in a solution of water and sulphuric acid and then placed in the *zolana* or swing formed out of a piece of cloth held up at the two ends. The swing is moved to and fro while water is poured on its contents. A solution finally is prepared of dissolved sodium cyanide mixed with silver powder and the jewellery is dipped into it. The jewellery is again placed into the *zolana* and cleaned with *ritha* or soapnut which produces copious suds ; the jewellery is washed in these suds: in the palm of the worker. When the jewellery is delicate, a metal-wire brush is used instead of its being placed in the *zolana* with the possible risk of damage.

The Three types of Balls

In making the jewellery, three types of balls, hollow, solid and hollow with or without any joint and chains are extensively used. The hollow balls without joints are called *gujrav*. They are prepared out of *bittis* or two small pieces of silver squares interlocked in each other and the process of making *gujrav* is handled by a handful of skilled workers who belong to the Mahar (Harijan) community.

Men and Machines

Although a few machines are used in Hupari, the jewellery-making is essentially a cottage and house-hold industry absorbing both skilled and unskilled workers. There are

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abour troubles or disputes in ...ari, it is reported, and the ...kers and employers create the ...osphere of a family. There is ...integrity and mutual trust as ...en the customers and traders ...ing orders with the silver-smiths. ...re is a month-long holiday about ...ali time when accounts with ...customers and workers are ...ed. There is a well-established ...vention that no worker can ...e his employer and employer ...d away his worker except on the ...of Divali when many workers ...ge their establishments.

...al Turn-over

...e annual turnover in silver ...ellery in Hupari is estimated ...the order of 50 lakh totals of ...r valued at about Rs. 11·37 ...ion. Although any impact that ...have been produced on the ...nd for silver jewellery by the ...l Control Order, 1963, cannot ...curately gauged, there appears to be a steady and probably increasing demand for the jewellery manufactured at this centre. It is reported that taste for certain articles of such jewellery is growing even in urban areas among women generally favouring gold jewellery and the use of such articles, as indicated above, is traditional. But the makers of this jewellery even tour and survey with a view to exploring new markets and are also engaged in improvement of the design and making existing designs more attractive. As masses of rural population wear this jewellery, rural prosperity probably increases the demand and the humblest and poorest villager is in a position to buy at least some of the not too expensive articles of such silver jewellery.

Prosperous Village

The silver jewellery industry of Hupari has, no doubt, contributed to the prosperity of the village which, for one thing, is located at a distance of some 16 miles from Kolhapur city. Its population recorded a decade growth of 42·08 per cent as against 33·50 per cent for the taluka. Out of the population in 1961 of 10,001, total workers number 4,458. Among them, there are 2,100 persons engaged in household industry, silver smithy accounting for 34·70 per cent of the total workers. Cultivators rank second numerically with the figure of 1,180. The village is well-connected with all important places in the district as many as 52 buses ply to and from the village which also possesses a post and telegraph office as well as a telephone exchange.

Five house-holds in this village are engaged in this ancillary occupation of salvaging silver from the works purchased by them. About 30 workers are absorbed in this occupation and, on an average, every month, salvage 2 or 3 kg. of silver from the wastes purchased by them.

* * *

...ued from page 6)

Ga...dhiji and Students

...ost and could be devoted to ...befriending of the Harijans in ...ous ways. The Khadi programme ...signed to bring about a special ...with the village people. In ...on a certain number of hours ...week could be set aside for ...service and also a certain sum ...ney from their allowances be ...for the running of any volun... project such as night schools ...pensaries which the students ...choose.

...nal Harmony

...nts could do a lot to combat ...nalism by organising Peace Brigades which would promote communal harmony at the time of riots and civil disturbances. Students who had refused to attend a caste dinner in Khera district were praised by Gandhi and he thought that their example would influence others in that area. At Divali time students could set a good example by organising sports and picnic and doing house-cleaning and white-washing, that is, providing alternative ways of celebration to the expenditure involved in excessive sweet-eating and displays of fireworks. Young people should not allow extravagance at the time of their marriages and they should be pioneers in the practice of inter-caste and inter-communal marriage. Youths should refuse dowries or any of their fashionable substitutes.

Love for Languages

Gandhi had great love for the languages of India, especially Hindustani, the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. In this connection he made a very concrete suggestion to students. They should translate what they learn into the mother-tongue and transmit it to the villagers. Those who lived in hostels should be careful never to waste food.

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Full Utilization of Irrigation Water

To ensure fuller utilisation of the irrigation potential made available by different major and medium irrigation projects, the State Government has undertaken a scheme known as the Ayacut Development Programme. This programme envisages an integrated approach to the problem by different concerned departments, such as Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operation and Revenue.

DURING the three plan periods, 76 major and medium irrigation projects were undertaken, which are expected to create an irrigation potential of about 13 lakh hectares.

The Ayacut development, which began in 1963-64, today touches as many as 12 irrigation projects, namely, Ghod and Krishna in the Poona division, Gangapur, Kal and Girna in the Bombay division, Nalganga, Bor and Ekburji in the Nagpur division and Purna, Khasapur, Manar and Bendsura in the Aurangabad division.

The activities under the Ayacut Development Programme comprise preparation of irrigation utilisation and agricultural development reports, topographical survey of land under command areas, development of areas under the command irrigation units for extension work and trial-*cum*-demonstration farms. For the purpose, a special irrigation cell has been created. The irrigation cell guides, controls and supervises the technical activities carried out in the Ayacut Development Programme. The irrigation cell has so far completed 16 irrigation utilisation and agricultural development reports in respect of Ghod, Gangapur, Nalganga, Kal, Girna and Manyad, Bor, Purna, Bendsura and other projects grouped together.

Land Development in the Area

Land development is a prerequisite to accepting irrigation water. The land development work is carried out by human labour, bullock power and kenies. The land development programme consists of (*a*) construction of water courses, taking water from the outlet on a canal distributary or minor to the head of each property with construction of ancillary masonry structures, such as diversion boxes, drops, crossing, etc.; (*b*) construction of graded bunds that serve the purpose of erosion control and provide guidelines for proper cultivation and irrigation; (*c*) construction of field drains; (*d*) land smoothening or land grading and (*e*) land levelling for paddy cultivation.

Execution of Programme

For the execution of the development programme, diffe types of machines are ne ed. It was expected to get machines installed from 1964 but due to non-availability of forei exchange and some other reas the machines could not be had end of January 1967. Forty bull-dozing machines were p chased from foreign countries in year 1967. Besides, six light mach es (Massy Fergusson) manufactu indigenously were also purchase

Purchase of Heavy Machines

It is proposed to purchase additional heavy machines of forei make this year. In order to ca out the work of land developme one soil conservation sub-divisi will also be provided for an a of about 160 hectares to be develo ed in a year. Also, necessary conservation divisions will be p vided and machinery such as b dozers, etc. will be made availa depending on requirements. A an adequate number of irriga units will be provided for carry

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ricultural extension activities rate of one irrigation unit for to 6,000 hectares, 10,000 to ,000 acres.

Bank Approached

Government has also approa- the World Bank for necessary s to complete the programme State. Recently, the World Farm Credit Team, led by Curbois had discussions with V.P. Naik, Chief Minister of rashtra, when the latter em- ed the need for equipment and inery required to hasten the letion of the Ayacut develop- rogramme in the major irriga- roject areas, so that irrigation es could be fully utilised.

nce for the Scheme

e Agricultural Refinance Cor- ion has sanctioned a few nes for finance. These are Gangapur, Purna, Bor and nga schemes. The total y for the financing of these es will come to about 32 lakhs.

ical Programme

are 28 irrigation units ed for 12 irrigation projects view to guiding the cultivators ated farming and to carry out point technical programme. ltural officers will carry out hnical programme envisaged the scheme over an area of to 6,000 hectares (10,000 to acres). The technical pro- e consists of following : oduction of newcrops and ration of suitable crop ; (*ii*) demonstration of the d of land preparation, layout of irrigation channels. vators need iron ploughs, drill, etc., the Agriculture ment will supply the same at subsidised rates ; (*iii*) technical advice on growing of various crops, green manures, vegetables and fruit crops, loans at concessional rate of interest are given for growing fruits crops and improved seeds and quality grafts are supplied from Government nurseries, (*iv*) use of improved seeds, organic manures, fertilisers for increased production and maintenance of solid fertility and providing short-term loans required for the same. Subsidies and other concessions are given by the agriculture department for these items to provide necessary impetus to the cultivators to take to them easily. (*v*) demonstration on the use of improved agricultural practices and intensive cultivation methods. (*vi*) demonstration on plant protection measures and undertaking plant protection campaigns whenever necessary ; (*vii*) starting at least one agricultural demonstration centre on the field of a progressive cultivator in each village where he will follow improved practices, side by side with his usual practice. Government guarantees to meet the loss, if any, the culivator may incur by following improved practices on the advice of the Agriculture department; (*viii*) laying out half-a-dozen free fertilizer demonstration plots in each village under command. The Government of India bears all the cost of these demonstrations; (*ix*) conduct village, taluka, district and State-level crop competitions under which lucrative prizes are given to winners by the Agriculture department; (*x*) *Educational Programme*—In order to familiarise the agriculturists with the technique of irrigated farming shibirs are organised in some villages under command. These shibirs are of 2-3 days' duration, when talks by experienced officers and progressive cultivators are organised and small exhibition is arranged for the benefit of agriculturists. The boarding and lodging arrangements of those who attend the shibirs are made by the extension staff and the cost is borne by the Government. (*xi*) *Publicity*—Posters, folders, leaflets, etc. are published and distributed among farmers; and (*xii*) Undertaking any other extension programme sanctioned by the agriculture department from time to time.

Trial-cum-Demonstration Farms

In order to cater to the needs of research for irrigated farming, to demonstrate to the cultivators how best crops should be grown under irrigated conditions and to demonstrate to them the judicious use of irrigation water without losing the fertility of soils, trial-*cum*-demonstration farms are established. On these farms trials and experiments are conducted to assess the water requirements of crops, stage when irrigation is needed and quantity of irrigation water required, etc. The trial-*cum*-demonstration farms are established in well defined nine-agro-climatic zones in the State. It is intended to establish 22 such trial-*cum*-demonstration farms in the State. So far, 16 trial-*cum*-demonstration farms have been sanctioned of which it have been established.

Scope and Future Programme

Irrigation potential was proposed to have been created over an area of 13 lakhs hectares (33 lakhs acres) during the three five year plan scheme. However, some of the projects are yet to be completed and the contemplated area brought under irrigation. At present, an area of about 2·42 lakh hectares (5·75l akh acres) is taken up for land development from the command of 100 irrigation projects. It is proposed to cover the command areas of all projects in course of time.

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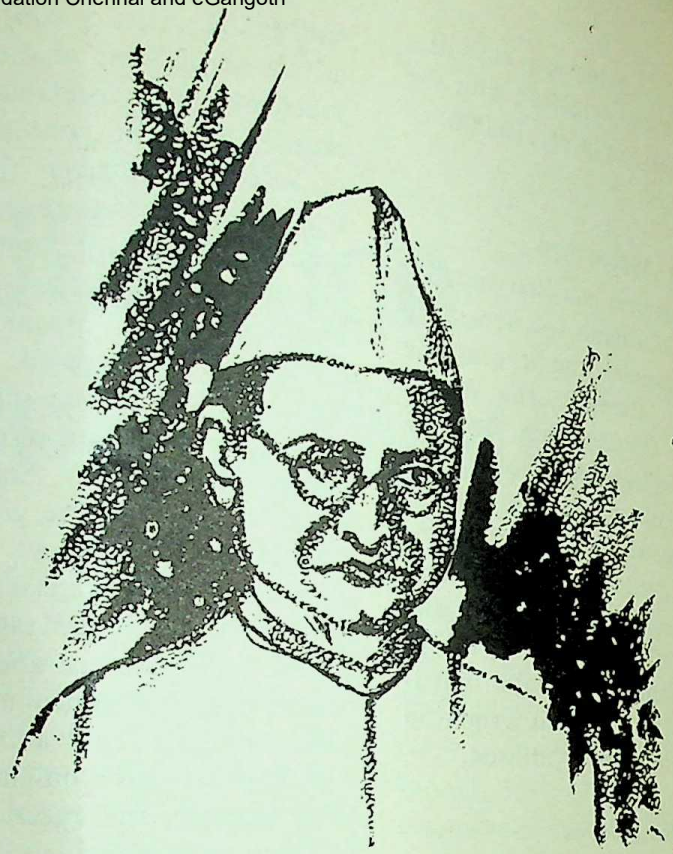

THAKKAR BAPA

BY

V. Krishnamoorty

AMRITLAL VITHALDAS THAKKAR, whose birth centenary falls on November 29, belongs to that tribe of selfless social reformers who would be remembered as long as there is gratitude in human hearts. Both in magnitude and content of the service he had rendered to the Indian masses, he equals Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar, Harbilas Sarada and Deenabandhu Charlie Andrews. Popularly known as Thakkar Bapa, Amritlal was junior to the Mahatma by only a month and 27 days. Yet, he caught up with the master in service to the nation and even surpassed him in certain respects. His sacrifices and devotion to the cause of the downtrodden was so great that Gandhiji wrote: "Thakkar Bapa is a rare worker. He is unassuming. He wants no praise. His work is his sole satisfaction and recreation. Old age has not slackened his zeal. He is himself an institution. I sometimes grow envious of Thakkar Bapa when I observe his methods while travelling. We are both more or less of the same age, but he is entirely regardless of his physical comfort. His life demonstrates what is sincere service and we will do well to follow his example".

Struggled against Heavy Odds

Born in a poor Lohana family of Bhavnagar (now in Gujarat), Amritlal struggled against heavy odds in his youth and took his Diploma in Civil Engineering. He served in Saurashtra, Bombay and Kenya. He reached the top in his profession earning Rs. 360 per month by the time he reached the age of 45. In January 1914, he resigned his job as Superintendent of Roads, Bombay, and joined as a full-time member of the Servants of India Society. The greatness of Bapa was in his childlike simplic burning desire to serve the n and respect for elders. While c municating his decision to his job and take up social service wrote to his brothers ..... "Moreover, I am fully convinced India wants whole-time and devo workers, and not part-time spare-time workers, and unless th are secured, no real progress be made. There is plenty of mo for real workers. Shri Gokh can command thousands and la of rupees, but he cannot se devoted workers. So, if in dedic ing myself to this cause I am er I am erring for a noble cause with the best of motives."

Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, popularly known as Thakkar Bapa, belonged to that generation of social workers whose service to the people of the country could never be forgotten as long as there is appreciation for such work. Thakkar Bapa was junior to Mahatma Gandhi only a month and 27 days. Yet he caught up with the master in service to the nation and even surpassed him in certain respects.

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Bapa's Life, Great Saga of Social Service

Bapa first concentrated on the of Bhils of Panchmahals. Dohad as his headquarters started the Bhil Seva Mandal. knew that illiteracy was the of all ills and at once a number of schools for children. Bapa went from village to village and induced Bhils to their children to schools. At there was some resistence but the Bhils were convinced of Bapa's sincere desire to improve lot. Now they implicitly followed his precepts. They formed Panchayats, co-operatives and managed their schools. While this work on, Bapa went to the aid of sweepers of Bombay. These sweepers, ignorant as they were, borrowed money from the pathans and marwaris at high rates of interest and suffered the consequences. Bapa organised an association for them. He encouraged them to form co-operative societies and pool their savings. From these savings the needy were given loans. Thus he saved the poor sweepers from perputal debts and suffering. Gujarat suffered its worst famine in 1919 and heaviest floods in 1927. On both occasions, Bapa was in the midst of suffering people and secured help from his Society and other charitable institutions.

Saved Millions of Lives in Orissa

In 1920, Thakkar Bapa performed almost a miracle in saving millions of Orissa from the grip of famine. In the district of Puri alone about there were 3,000 deaths due to starvation. Hoarders were active. Women and children and a number of heads of cattle were dying every day. But the Bihar Government, then Orissa was a division of that province, went on denying there was famine or people were dying of starvation. The Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Grunning, even ridiculed those who tried to draw the attention of the provincial government to the true state of affairs in Orissa. Thanks to Bapa and Shri Gopabandhu Das, who organised relief measures at once and brought the situation to public attention by publishing a true account of the famine conditions in the press. Shri Das made forceful speeches in the Bihar Legislative Council and exhibited on the floor of the House photographs of famine deaths. The Government at last woke up and rushed food and fodder to the affected area.

Collected Funds, Opened Feeding Centres

In the meanwhile Bapa was not inactive. He got sufficient funds from the Society and also from public and opened free feeding centres to the sufferers. When Bapa was busy in Orissa, the Servants of India Society wanted to send him to the British Guiana for assisting Indians there. Gandhiji who knew the art of picking his men, wrote to the President of the Society, Shri Srinivasa Sastry, pleading to leave Thakkar Bapa with the humanitarian work he was doing at that time. In his characteristic style the Mahatma wrote : " I wanted to talk to you about Amritlal's proposed visit to British Guiana. The work to be done there is not to be compared with the work he is at present doing in Orissa. Any third rate man could go to British Guiana but no one can efficiently replace him in Orissa. I hope, therefore, that you will not remove him till he has finished this famine work ". Sastriji, who had great regard for the Mahatma agreed and thus Bapa's services to Indian masses were spared.

Although from time immemorial saints and savants undertook harijan uplift work, no one had organised it on an all-India basis. This became essential by 1932 because of political awakening among harijans. The Mahatma toured entire India in the company of Thakkar Bapa exhorting harijans to join the main stream of Indian political life.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

In order to centralise the Harijan welfare movement and also to make it more broadbased, Gandhiji formed the Harijan Sevak Sangh in 1932 with Shri G. D. Birla as its President and Thakkar Bapa as Secretary. Bapa's task was not an easy one. While the harijans wanted reforms in the Hindu society at a great pace, the orthodox hindus wanted changes to be gradual and at a slow pace.

Schools for Harijans

However, Bapa was successful in persuading the hindu social and religious bodies and provincial Governments in pushing the reforms at a steady pace. Thousands of schools were opened for harijans, hostels were set up and many hindu temples were thrown open to them. When in 1936 the Congress party formed ministries in different provinces, suitable legislations were passed to ensure the progress of these people. Having consolidated the gains for the harijans and other backward classes, Bapa turned his attention again to the problems of aboriginals. He wrote to Gandhiji requesting the latter to permit him to resign the secretaryship of the Harijan Sevak Sangh so that he could devote more time for the cause of the unfortunate tribals

(Continued on page 40)

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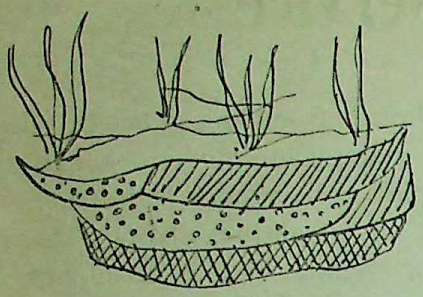

Maharashtra on Mineral Map of India

MAHARASHTRA State has been brought on the mineral map of India during the last decade, thanks to the ceaseless and concerted efforts of the Directorate of Geology and Mining.

In the erstwhile Bombay State, there was no separate department for geology and mining. In 1956, the geological sections working in Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Kutch and Madhya Pradesh were integrated and a small directorate of geology and mining was formed. Since Vidarbha contains the largest quantity of mineral deposits in the State, the head-quarter of the new department was located at Nagpur.

Main Functions

This directorate was again split when the Bombay State was reorganised into Maharashtra and Gujarat. Thus, for all practical purposes, the work of this Directorate started in May 1960. With the progressive attitude of the Government of Maharashtra, the directorate has grown into this present form from a modest beginning.

The main functions of the Directorate of Geology and Mining are (1) geological investigations followed by prospecting of economic minerals and promotion of setting up of mineral-based industries and (2) mineral administration.

Mineral Prospecting

The most important function of the Directorate is geological investigations and prospecting of minerals. Since the growth and expansion of mineral industry is the prerequisite to the industrialisation, the Directorate has been expanded and a number of prospecting operations have been undertaken.

In 1960, the total personnel of the Directorate were 224 as against 457 today. Of this total strength, the number of geological personnel is 90 and that of other technical personnel is 280. The value of the scientific instruments employed in exploration is Rs. 55 lakhs as against Rs. 5 lakhs in 1960. In addition to this, the chemical laboratory of the Directorate is equipped with instruments worth Rs. 3 lakhs.

Valuable Explorations

In the field of actual exploration, the Directorate has made no small contribution. It has explored and estimated 200 million tons of reserves of iron or in parts of Chanda and Ratnagiri districts, 200 million tones of reserves of coal in Nagpur and Chanda districts and 10 million tons of bauxite in Kolhapur and Kolaba districts. Similarly, reserve of 50 million tons of silica sand have been estimated in Ratnagiri district.

The Directorate has also undertaken pilot mining to develop Kymite-Sillimanite deposits in the State.

Mineral Surveys Prepared

The Directorate has completed the work of preparing mineral surveys, three hundred and fifteen such surveys are ready. These surveys are not merely confined to the investigation of mineral occurrences alone but include other aspects of geology such as disturbances in the foundation of houses and the development of subterranean sound.

Though a large number of surveys do not necessarily bring forth economic deposits of minerals, a single survey may bring substantial rewards for instance, the general survey of reported occurrence of iron ore in the Surjagarh area of Chanda district brought to light a major iron ore deposit. Further prospecting operations have indicated a reserve of over 200 million tons of iron ore suitable for both manufacture of steel and export.

Impetus to Industrialisation

Though the Directorate is so young in age, its intensive and ceaseless efforts have begun to bear fruits.

As a result of its minute and extensive *ground work*, the National Coal Development Council has started two large coal collieries, one at Umrer and the other at Sillewara in the Vidarbha area with an initial investment of Rs. 3 crores, which will increase with the expansion of mining operations.

The coal prospecting operations have led to the possibility of setting up a super thermal power station at Koradi near Nagpur and another

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power station at Bhusawal. These two power stations would give further inpetus to industrialisation in the State.

Aluminium Plants

The prospecting operations in Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts have led to the finalisation of plans for two aluminium plants, one in private sector at Belgaum and the other at a convenient place, probably in Ratnagiri district.

The prospecting for bauxite in Kolaba district has assisted in planning export of bauxite.

Cement Plants

The prospecting for limestone led to the possibility of setting up of two cement plants, one at Ghugus and the other in Yeotmal district. Further, large quantities of limestone found in Yeotmal district are useful to the metallurgical industry.

Participation in Mining Activities

The Government of Maharashtra has entered the joint sector in the mining industry in a big way by participating in the activities of the Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. and the Maharashtra Minerals Corporation. The State Government has per cent. share capital in the former company and 26 per cent in the latter.

The State Government has also sanctioned a scheme to give rewards for supply of information leading to the discovery of new mineral deposits of economic importance. It has also undertaken new schemes such as formation of engineering geology section and a ground water cell.

Help To Entrepreneurs

The Directorate ensures that entrepreneurs are supplied with all technical and commercial data required by them for starting mineral-based industries. It has spent huge sums to get conducted various studies like benefication of low grade minerals and utilisation of minerals in industries by different central laboratories in the country. Thirty-one such studies have been completed. Among them, the project report obtained for setting up of a pig iron plant based on Surjagarh iron ore deposits and low temperature carbonisation plant based on the Chanda coals have been prepared to a stage where any entrepreneur can straightway go ahead with the installation of these industries.

During the fourth five year plan period, it is proposed to undertake prospecting operations for iron ore in Chanda, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts ; coal in Chanda, Nagpur and Yeotmal districts ; limestone and dolomite in Chanda, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Nanded and Dhulia districts ; bauxite in Kolhapnr, Kolaba, Satara and Ratnagiri districts, manganese ore in Nagpur and Bhandara districts ; fire clay and China clay in Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Chanda and Bhandara districts ; kyanite-silliminite and other refractioning minerals in Bhandara district ; copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, antimony, gold, etc. in mineralised areas of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Ratnagiri districts ; bauxite, pumico stone, etc. in Bombay and Poona districts ; quartz and felsper required for ceramic industries in Nagpur, Chanda and Ratnagiri districts ; general survey for investigation of occurrence of other economic minerals as well as prospecting for marble, flagton, slates etc.

Training

Since the beginning, the Directorate has given emphasis on training of personnel. In the fourth five year plan also, some of the technical staff would be trained in advanced techniques of geological investigations.

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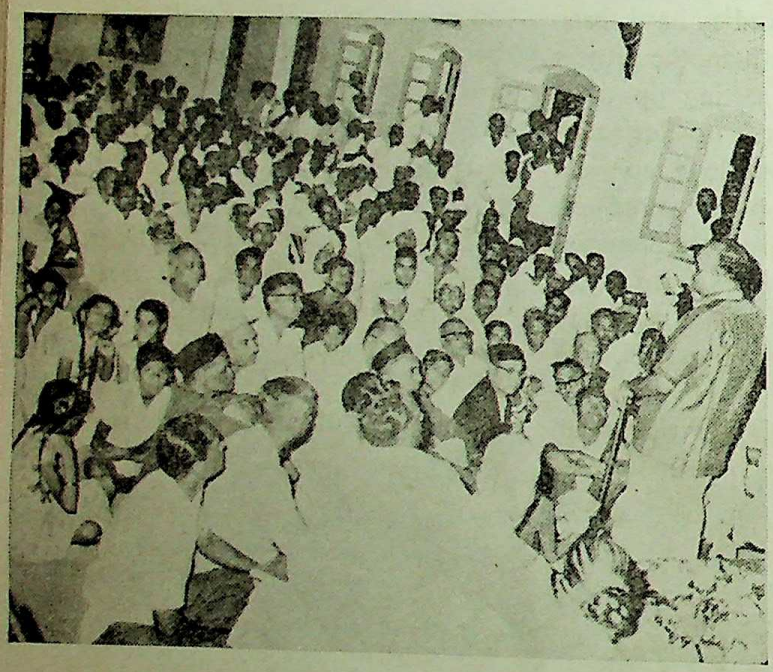
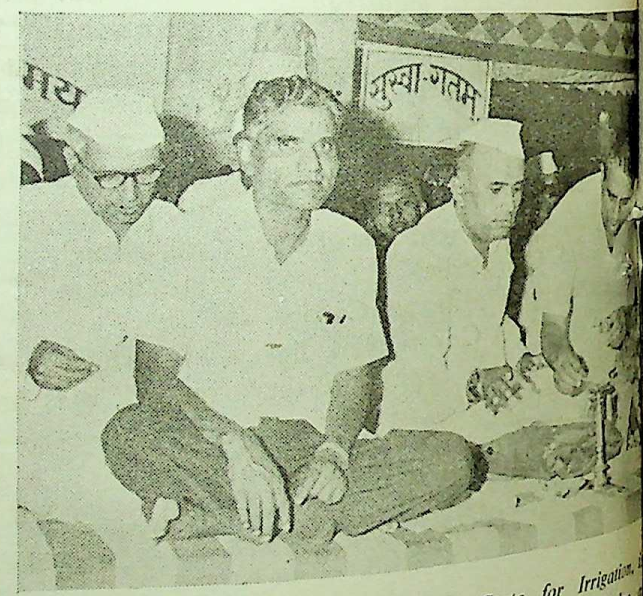
The corner-stone of the Jawahar High School of the Kasegaon Educational Institution at Kapuskhed in Sangli district was laid by Shri D. B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, recently. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Industries, Maharashtra, is also seen in the picture.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for State Road Transport Corporation, inaugurated the S. T. Bus Station constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,51,000 at Tulzapur, in Osmanabad district on November 3. Shri Y. J. Mohite, Minister for Co-operation, is also seen in the picture.



A reception in honour of Shri T. D. Deshmukh Parwekar, Minister of State for Industries, on his inclusion in the Maharashtra Ministry was held at Yeotmal on behalf of the Town Reception Committee recently. Picture shows Shri Deshmukh speaking on the occasion.



Shri Shivajirao Patil, Minister of State for Irrigation, is seen lighting a lamp symbolising spread of knowledge at a function held recently to commend Shahada taluka on its becoming fully literate. Seen to the right of the Minister in the picture is Shri V. B. Hiray, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Urban Development.

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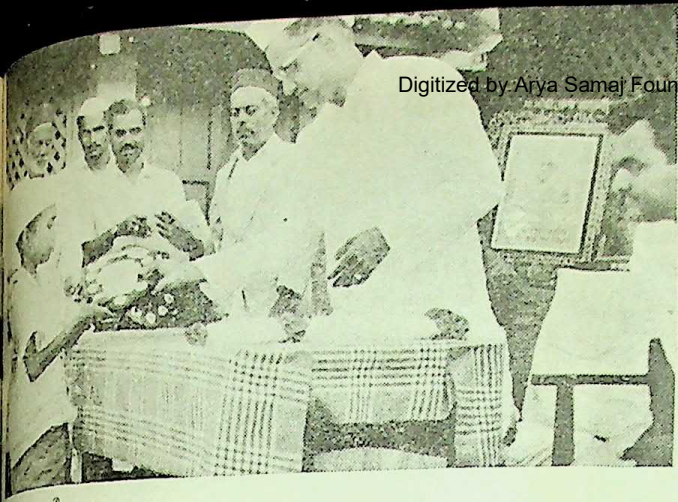

On the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations, essay and elocution competitions were arranged for the students by the Ashta Municipality in Sangli district recently. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, distributed prizes to the winners.

Shri R. J. Deotale, Deputy Minister for Education, is seen addressing a meeting concerning the 15-year Planning at the Zilla Parishad Hall, Chandrapur, on November 6.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, inaugurated the Nanded District Journalists' Camp at Nanded on October 23. Picture shows Shri Dadasaheb Potnis, President of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad, addressing the journalists.

The first levy day of the Parbhani district was celebrated at Pedgaon, in the presence of Shri Wamanrao Nayak, Deputy Minister for Food. 1,310 quintals of jowar was collected on the occasion.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Fisheries, inaugurated the ice factory and cold storage constructed by the Fisheries Department at Alibag on October 28.

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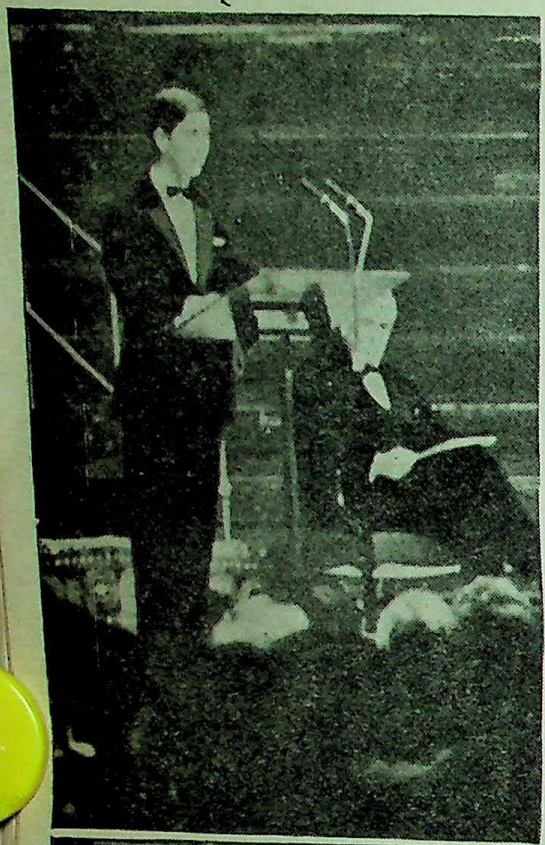
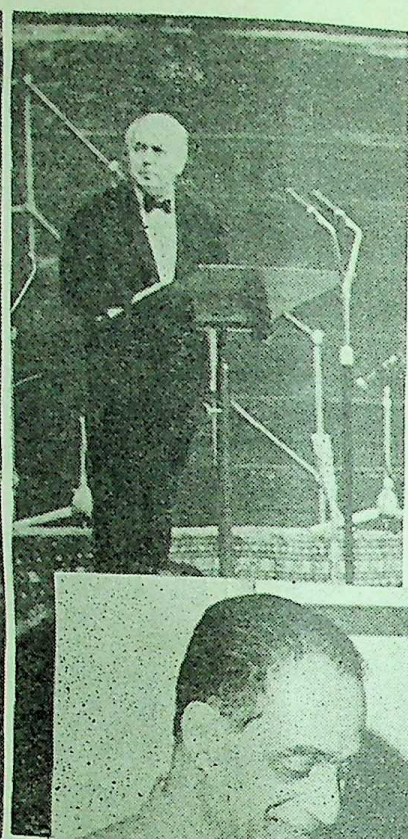
Gandhi Centenary Celebration in London

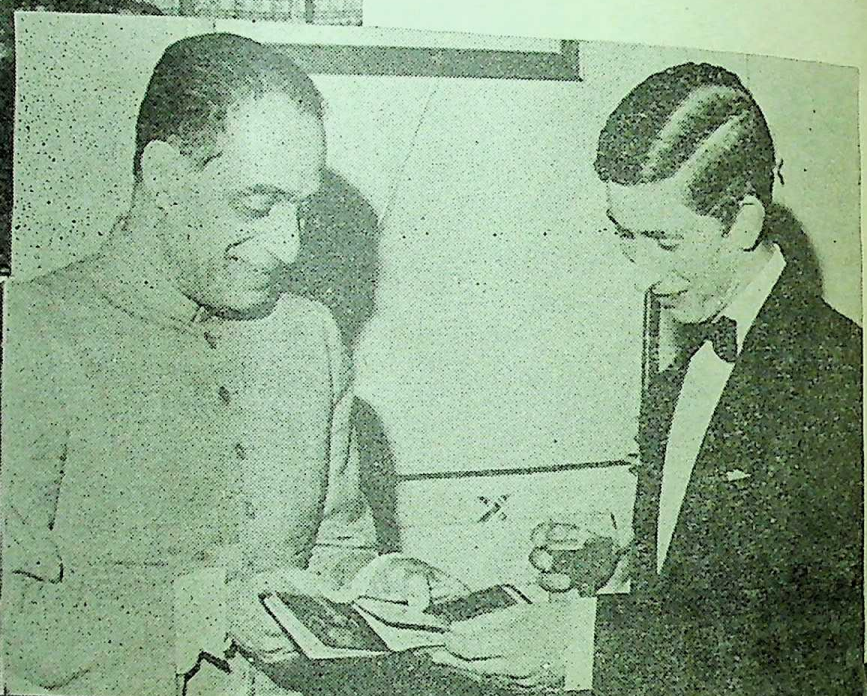


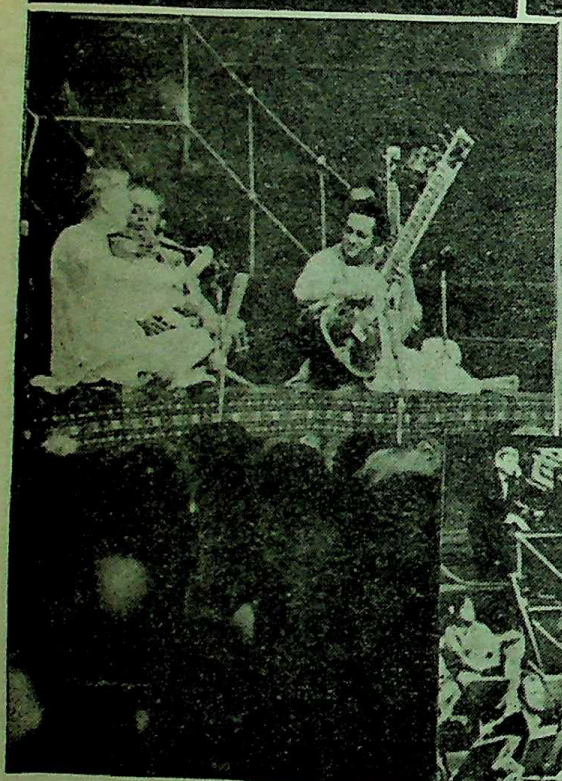


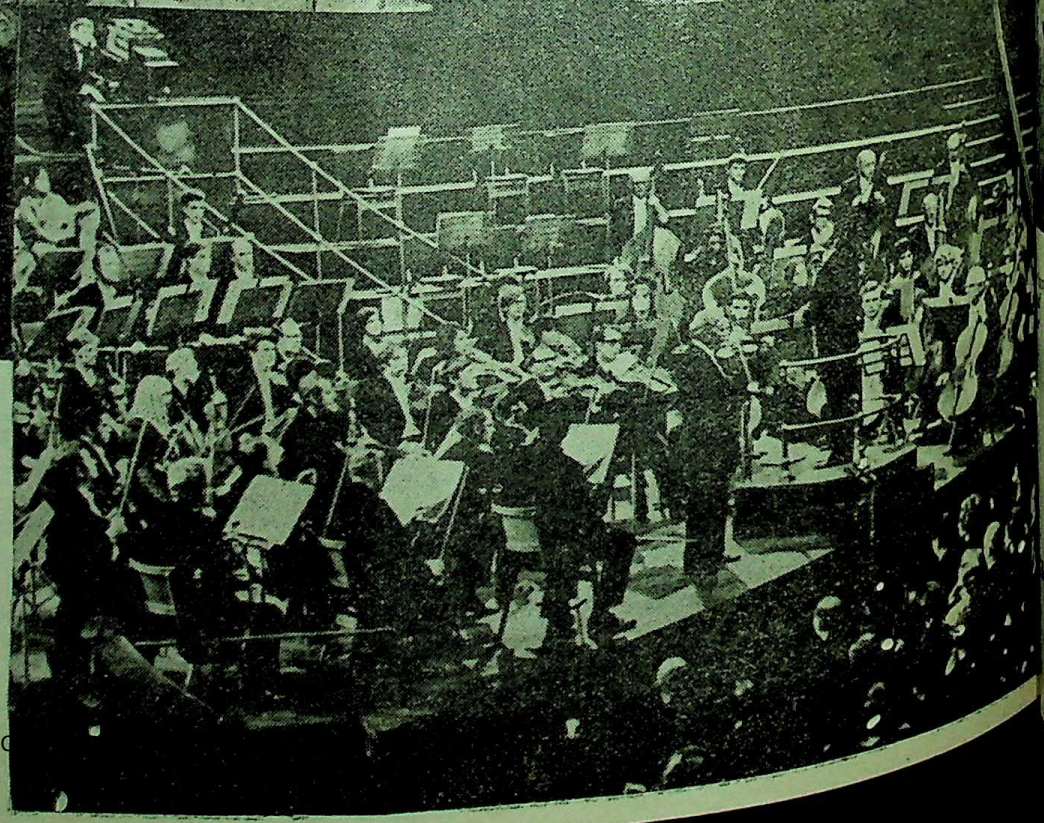
The Prince of Wales, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, Lord Mountbatten and a large number of other distinguished persons attended the Gandhi centenary celebration meeting at the Royal Albert Hall in London on October 21.

Photo shows the Prince of Wales (left) and Mr. Wilson (right) addressing the meeting.

The High Commissioner for India, Shri Apa B. Pant (left) presenting a set of Gandhi coins to the Prince of Wales.







Sitarist Ravi Shankar and violinist Yehudi Menuhin playing a duet of Ravi Shankar's composition which he had done specially for the Human Rights Day at the U. N. in 1967 at the function.

Mr. Zubin Mehta conducting the Birmingham symphony orchestra on the occasion.

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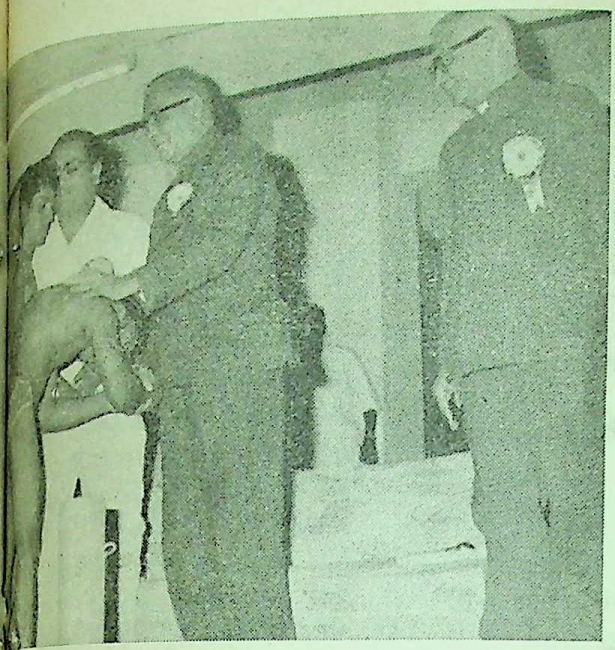
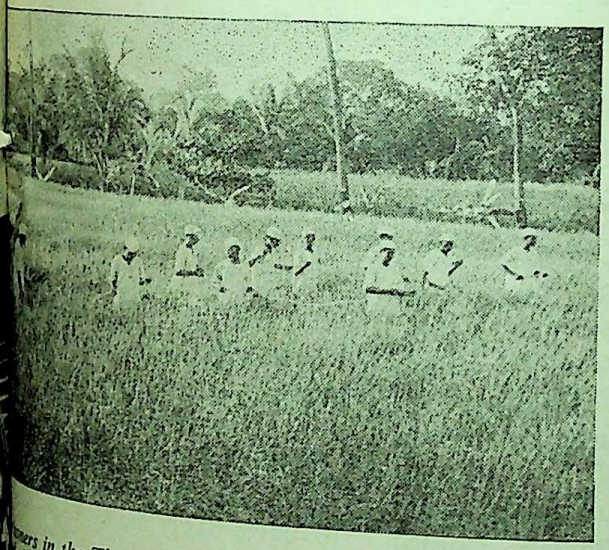


Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, patted the student wrestlers participated in the inter-university wrestling tournaments on November 19.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the 21st branch of the District Central Co-operative Bank at Banda in Ratnagiri district, recently.



...ners in the Thana District Jail are seen working in taichuing I-R-8 paddy fields of the jail. The cultivation of paddy by prisoners has been very successful. Picture shows the prisoners spraying pesticides on the paddy crop.

Photo shows the students of the Indraprastha College of the Delhi University at the Maharashtra Darshan Exhibition organised by the Maharashtra State Liaison Office in New Delhi.

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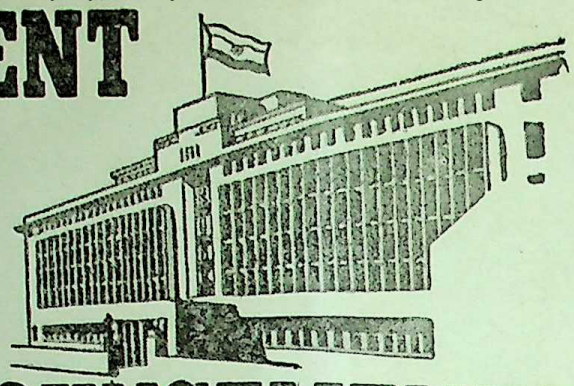
GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



TO IMPROVE THE EMPLOYABILITY of ex-servicemen personnel, a training scheme has been started to impart training to them at the Industrial Training Institutes run by the Directorate-General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, and the State Government. Ex-servicemen with a minimum educational qualification of 8th standard are eligible for admission.

Several concessions are granted to the trainees under this scheme, such as free training; free single hostel accommodation wherever available; relaxation of upper age limit upto 45 years; reservation of 5 seats per Industrial Training Institute for ex-servicemen and a stipend of Rs. 35 per month per trainee.

The duration of the course for non-engineering trades is 12 months and starts on August 1 each year. For engineering trade, the duration of course is 2 years (18 months institutional followed by 6 months apprenticeship).

Importing Ration Foodgrains from Other States

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the import licence for bringing ration foodgrains in the Greater Bombay Rationing Area from other States will be issued by the Controller of Rationing, Greater Bombay. The 'no objection certificate' hitherto being issued by the Supply Commissioner will no longer be necessary.

Any cardholder from the Greater Bombay Rationing Area can bring ration foodgrains on licence equal to the quantum he is entitled to get on his ration card up to March 31, 1970. A person transferred to the Greater Bombay Rationing Area can bring foodgrains on a licence from another State sufficient for two months for his family. Such person need not own agricultural land in the State from where he brings the foodgrains.

Licences Valid

These licences will bevalid for a reasonable period. The licensees will have to obtain export licences from the other States. After importing foodgrains, the licensees will have to hand over the import and export licences to the Controller of Rationing or an officer appointed by him. In lieu of the foodgrains imported, coupons of equal quantum of foodgrains the licensee is entitled to get on his ration card up to March 31, 1970 will be cancelled.

The application for import licence in the prescribed form No. 10 should be submitted to the regional Deputy Controller of Rationing concerned, along with a chalan of Rupee one deposited in the Reserve Bank on the budget head Miscellaneous Section-Miscellaneous (7) other receipts'.

Duplicate Ration Card

The Government of Maharashtra has exempted from charging fees for the issue of duplicate ration card under certain circumstances by suitably amending the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) Regulations, 1966.

Accordingly, no such fees will be charged for the issue of any duplicate ration card, if the Rationing Officer is satisfied that the original ration card was lost, torn or defaced on account of fire, flood or other natural calamity or is required to be produced in a court or for purpose of evidence before any person holding an inquiry or is required to be retained for official correspondence or the duplicate ration card is required to be issued on account of some mistake on the part of the issuing office.

The amendment to clause 19 of the Regulations of 1966, called the Maharashtra Foodgrains Rationing (Second) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1969, was published in Part IV-A of the *Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated November 12.

Fee for Filming at National Park

Private film producers, who are allowed to shoot motion pictures within the limits of the National Park, Borivali, will be levied a charge of Rs. 500 per day per film producer with a deposit of Rs. 5[illegible] to cover likely damage to Government property.

These charges of Rs. 500 per day per shooting party will be the general charges for shooting in the National Park area. However, the new constructed Log House (Vanakuti) at Tulsi Lake, the Deer Park near Vehar Lake and the Forest Nurse[illegible]

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be excluded from the general
t and additional fees of
500 per day per party will be
ged for filming there. The
Divisional Forest Officer, Na-
l Park, Borivali, may allow
than one film producer to
film in the said areas provided
programmes do not overlap on
other.

The Government of Maharashtra
also approved the anticipatory
ion taken by the Conservator of
rests, Thana Circle, Thana, in
ecting the Sub-Divisional Forest
ficer, National Park, Borivali,
enforce the revised fees and con-
ns of shooting with effect
m July 1, 1969.

sion for Secondary Teachers

The Government of Maharashtra
s directed that the last date for
ercising the option given to the
condary school teachers to elect
her to continue under the con-
butory Provident Fund or to
me under the Pension Scheme
ould be extended upto and in-
sive of March 31, 1970.

It may be recalled that the Govern-
ent had sanctioned pension scheme
the secondary teachers in non-
ernment Secondary Schools
e time ago.

ndi Project

The Government of Maharashtra
s accorded administrative approval
the plans and estimates amounting
Rs. 5,95,77,000 for the work of
struction of the Lendi Project
Nanded District.

The project envisages construction
a reservoir on the river Lendi
village Golegaon in Mukhed
ka, with a 23 mile long canal
the left bank to irrigate about
00 hectares of net area in
khed and Deglur talukas.

Extension of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Pulgaon

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Pulgaon in Nagpur District. The insured persons will be provided free medical treatment including hospitalisation through a service system. The scheme will be administered under the supervisory control of the Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Vidarbha Region, Nagpur, from the date of implementation of the scheme which will be notified shortly.

Staff Sanctioned

The Government has sanctioned necessary staff for the establishment of an Employees' State Insurance Scheme dispensary at Pulgaon.

For providing hospitalisation facility to the insured persons, bed will be reserved at the General Hospital, Wardha. Also X-Ray and laboratory investigations will be provided to the patients at this hospital. The insured persons will be provided free ambulance service.

The Civil Surgeon at Wardha has been declared as a general part-time specialist for providing specialised treatment to the insured persons for two hours a day twice a week.

Recognition to Associate Diploma

The Government of Maharashtra has, in consultation with the Maharashtra Public Service Commission, recognised the Associate Diploma awarded by the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, as equivalent to the M. Sc. degree in biological sciences for purposes of recruitment to posts in the department of fisheries only.

The Government of Maharashtra has clarified that the pupils covered under the Vidarbha educational concession should not be asked to produce a certificate to the effect that they could not get admission in a public primary school, as is required by Rule 1 *(i)* and *(ii)* of the E. B. C. Rules, and they should be allowed the concession straightaway.

Position Under Previous Order

Under the previous order, pupils eligible for the E. B. C. concession, but covered under the Vidarbha educational concession, were first required to avail themselves of the former concession. These orders were superseded by a new order under which pupils covered under the Vidarbha educational concession whether or not they are covered under the E. B. C. scheme will not have to produce a certificate about the refusal of admission in standard fifth to seventh of a public primary school.

In spite of this, it is reported that pupils are insisted upon to produce certificate about the refusal of admission to a public primary school. The Government has, therefore, clarified that such a certificate should not be insisted upon from the pupils covered under the Vidarbha educational concession.

State Finance Corporation's Bonds

The Government of Maharashtra has, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and after prior consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, guaranteed the 12 year bonds of the value of Rs. 2·50 crores to be issued by the Corporation, in respect of the repayment of principal and payment of interest at 6 per cent per annum subject to deduction of income-tax.

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One-sixth of the above total guarantee liability will be shared by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu in pursuance of the agreement reached earlier between the Government of Maharashtra and that Government.

Monopoly Procurement of Paddy

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to continue the monopoly purchase-*cum*-procurement of paddy and rice and also restrictions on the milling of paddy for personal consumption during the 1969-70 season.

The apex federation has been authorised to select an adequate number of rice mills (Shellers and hullers only) for milling of procured paddy in consultation with the Collectors of the respective districts. The remaining rice mills (Shellers, Sheller-hullers and hullers), which have clean record, will be selected for milling of paddy for personal consumption, that is, khavti paddy.

Govt. & Khavti Milling

The policy regarding the segregation of Government milling and Khavti milling will be continued during the year with a certain exception in respect of co-operative rice mills. In the areas of pockets where there is only one rice mill, such a mill will be allowed to do khavti milling also as a special case. The Collectors may also consider requests from the mills selected for Government milling to do khavti milling after Government milling is completed.

The system of issuing permits for milling khavti paddy has been continued and such cards issued during 1968-69 can be used for two years. The requirements of paddy for personal consumption in respect of different consumers has been fixed. An allowance of 20 kg. of paddy per adult is to be given to a cultivator or khavti milling card in addition to the quantity allowed for personal consumption. The revenue officials will also consider enhancement of the permissible scales for personal consumption on special occasions like marriages, religious functions, etc.

Charges not fixed

As the rates for milling of paddy for personal consumption vary from place to place, the Government has not fixed the milling charges for personal consumption. However, a provision has been made in the authorisation enabling Collectors to fix milling charges for personal consumption, if deemed necessary to do so.

Appointment of Representatives on M.A. I.D.C.

The Governor of Maharashtra has appointed representatives of the Government of India as Directors on the Board of Directors of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. from November 5 last.

They are : Shri A. Prakash, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi; Shri J. N. Pande, Deputy Commissioner (Poultry), Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi ; and Shri J.C. Varma, Deputy Commissioner (Machinery), Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture), New Delhi.

The tenure of the office of the Directors will be up to the next annual general meeting of the Corporation.

Advisory Council For Industries

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the tenure of the State Advisory Council of Industries, Bombay, for a further period of two years ending on September 30, 1970, with the same constitution.

The Minister for Labour, the Minister for Public Health, the Minister of State for Labour, the Minister of State for Industries and Electricity and representative of the Maharashtra State Board of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay, will be the additional members on the Council.

Karanja Development Plan

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the period for preparation and publication of the draft development plan of the Karanja Municipal Council up to January 10, 1970.

Chiplun Industrial Training Institute

The Industrial Training Institute at Pophali in Ratnagiri district has been renamed as the Industrial Training Institute, Chiplun.

Sardar Manmohan Singh Bedi

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri Sardar Manmohan Singh Bedi in place of Shri Manek S. Shaw as a member of the Study Group appointed by the Government, in respect of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

LOK RAJY

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE WINTER SESSION of the Maharashtra Legislative Assem- commenced at Nagpur on vember 17. On the first day, Assembly adjourned without acting any business as a mark respect to the memory of the Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor Maharashtra.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, o moved the condolence resolution, d that Maharashtra had lost a e friend in the death of Dr. Cherian. Cherian's varied experience in ious fields had been very useful the State which was fortunate having his guidance, he said.

The Chief Minister said that Dr. erian and Smt. Tara Cherian had dered excellent services during emergency after the Pakistani ression. They had helped the e in contributing a large quantity gold to the Defence Fund.

osition Seconds Resolution

Shri K. N. Dhulup, leader of Opposition, seconding the reso- on, said that the State had lost a son whose great experience and onality had been of immense

Shri S. D. More and Shri K. B. ngare also paid tributes to the vernor.

The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, ociated himself with the senti- ts expressed in the House.

After the question hour on November 18, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, introduced to the House Sarvashri E. B. Nimbalkar, Shivajirao Patil, A. R. Antuley, T. D. Deshmukh (Parvekar), R. J. Deotale and Wamanrao Nayak, who have been newly included in the Maharashtra Ministry.

Condolatory Reference

Later, the Chief Minister made a condolatory reference to the late Sarvashri V. A. Gadkari, B. R. Rane and Sayyad Dadamiya Sayyad Ibrahim, all ex-M.L.As.

Sarvashri K. N. Dhulup, leader of the Opposition, Shyamkant More and R. K. Mhalgi paid tributes to them.

Later, the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the sentiments expressed in the House and the condolence resolution was adopted by the House.

Damage Due to Rains

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, made a detailed statement in the House regarding the damage due to heavy rains and floods in certain districts of Maharashtra in September 1969 and steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress.

Shri Desai said that land measuring 2 lakh acres was damaged or washed away by the floods. The value of agricultural lands damaged and crops lost was to the tune of Rs. 4 crores. About 6·5 thousand acres of land had been rendered unfit for cultivation. To bring it under cultivation, it would have to be bunded, levelled and from some land sand would have to be removed. Over 33,700 houses were either fully destroyed or partially damaged. Properties worth Rs. 6·3 crores belonging to institutions, local bodies and Government departments were damaged or destroyed.

Shri Desai told the House that as many as 1,05,744 people were rendered destitute. They were provided with temporary shelters and were given food and clothing and were supplied with blankets, utensils and other household articles.

Cash Dole

The Revenue Minister said that the amount of cash dole distributed to 1,05,744 persons rendered destitute from Jalgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Bhir and Ahmednagar amounted to Rs. 12,26,392.

Help to Agriculturists

According to the existing orders agriculturists affected by the floods were eligible to loans at 5·5 percent interest from Government for purchase of seeds, insecticides, fertilizers and for reclaiming their lands and making them fit for cultivation, for hire charges of bull dozers and tractors, for purchase of bullocks, etc. The Collectors had been advised to help the agriculturists who lost Kharif crops by floods in cultivating Rabi or off season crop. The Block Development Officers have the stocks of seeds of wheat, jowar, bajara, harbara, etc., which they can supply on payment to cultivators and where cultivators are not able to buy them or where

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the cultivators also do not get crop loan from the co-operative institutions, Collectors had been directed to give loans from the ordinary tagai funds to enable them to purchase seeds, etc. The amount of tagai loan so far granted to the flood sufferers is to the tune of Rs. 50,74,450. This amount would increase substantially after the sanctioning of the applications which have been received and which are not yet disposed of.

Suspension of Land Revenue, Tagai

As a relief measure, Shri Desai said, Collectors had also been asked to take immediate steps for suspension of land revenue and tagai dues where these steps were justified after examining the crop position in each particular case. In respect of education cess, Collectors had been told to remit the cess where cash crops had been damaged extensively.

Help for Cane Growers

Sugarcane factories had also been advised to start crushing of sugar cane early and buy cane which was uprooted by floods. This would be an indirect help to the sugarcane growers who have suffered during the floods.

Subsidy for House Construction

The Minister said the amount of subsidy for repairing and reconstructing houses of flood sufferers—agriculturists and non-agriculturists—given so far was of Rs. 6 lakhs and the amount of loan for houses given to the non-agriculutrists was Rs. 13 lakhs. The amount of house loan given to the agriculturists was Rs. 50 lakhs. As many of the applications were still under scrutiny these amounts would be increased substantially in the course of time.

Shifting of Village Sites

Government had also decided to shift population residing in the low lying areas often threatened by floods to safer sites. It is estimated that about 744 villages may have to be either wholly or partly shifted to safer sites. More than Rs. 82 lakhs would be needed for acquiring land for these villages. After the lands were acquired they would have to be developed, roads constructed, plots laid and amenities, such as schools, dispensaries, drinking water, electric supply, etc. would have to be provided. It was expected, he said, that Rs. 4 crores more may have to be spent for this purpose. After the plots were laid, the villagers on low lying areas would be asked to shift to new sites and plots in the new gaothan would be given to them in exchange for their plots in the old gaothans. Assistance, viz. subsidy and loans admissible to them as flood sufferers would also be made available to them for construction of new houses on the new sites.

As a principle, Government had decided that no assistance should be made available to those who want to continue on the same old sites even after safer sites were offered to them.

Unauthorised Constructions

To those who had constructed their houses on Government or on municipal land unauthorisedly, no assistance from Government would be given for reconstructing the houses on the same old sites. So also assistance for reconstructing houses will be denied to those who had constructed houses without proper permission from the concerned authorities.

Artisans sanctioned Assistance

For rehabilitating artisans, such as tailors, carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, tanners, shoe-makers, copper and brass smiths, Shri Desai said Government had sanctioned assistance at the rate of Rs. 50 per head.

Losses suffered by Zilla Parishads

Besides losses suffered by individuals, institutions and local bodies, Government departments also have suffered extensive losses. Losses suffered by the Zilla Parishads on account of damages to schools and other buildings, Bandharas, roads, public wells, veterinary aid centres etc. are more than Rs. 3 crores.

Municipalities and Government Departments had also suffered considerable damages. Rough estimates indicate that on this account the damage may amount to Rs. crores.

Central Assistance Needed

Shri Desai said that it would be admitted that it was beyond the capacity of the State Government to compensate the losses suffered by individuals, institutions and local bodies. What Government intended to do was to give the sufferers such minimum assistance that would enable them to restart their vocation. Even so that the funds of the State Government were inadequate. Therefore Central assistance had been asked

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Central Team To Assess Flood Relief

on the basis of the following :

Item	Total Amount required (in lakhs).
Gratuitous Relief	66
Subsidy for houses	160
Loans for houses	720
Loans to agriculturists	480
Cost of shifting villages to new sites	470
Help to Zilla Parishads	100
Repairs to Government properties	200
Help to Municipal and other public bodies	54
Total ..	2,250

The Minister said this did not clude cost of Rs. 8 crores for fting villages affected by the Jaikadi Project. Thus the total expenure according to the programme lked out would be Rs. 30 ores. It would be possible to e sizable relief only if Governent of India came forward with bstantial assistance. Reference in matter had already been made the Chief Minister to the Prime nister. A team of the Government India was expected soon to visit State. On the basis of the mmendations of that team, the vernment of India would decide extent of assistance that uld be given to the State, he ed.

nicipal Rules Amendment

A Bill further to amend the mbay Provincial Municipal poration Rules, 1949, was passed the Maharashtra Legislative embly on November 19.

hri P. G. Kher, Minister for an Development, said that the amendment bill had been brought considering it necessary to protect the property of the Poona and Sholapur Municipal Corporations from illegal use. The Municipal Commissioner would be provided with adequate powers to evict such persons from the Municipal lands illegally occupied by the people.

Shri Rambhau Mhalgi, Shri V. R. Patil, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri Boman Behram, Shri G. N. Banatwala and Shri S. N. Deshmukh participated in the discussion.

Shri Kher said that under the new Bill, adequate provisions had been made for the protection of public property. Similar provisions were demanded by the Poona Municipal Corporation in 1968.

Rise in Sweet Oil Price

After this, Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, made a statement in the house on the calling attention notice tabled by Shri B. G. Patil who had stated in his notice that an acute rise in the price of sweet oil had created an acute economic problem for the common people.

Shri Vartak said that the prices of sweet oil started going up since March 1969 as the production of oil seeds during the year 1968-69 was less. In the month of October last, the price of sweet oil in Bombay went up to Rs. 5·60 per kg.

The Minister said that taking into consideration the less output of oilseeds during 1968, the Government started taking steps to procure sweet oil since September 1968.

"We made efforts to import sweet oil from Gujarat, but they showed their inability to supply us, as they themselves were facing scarcity. Efforts were also made to get the oil from the Food Corporation of India, but as the rates of the Corporation were high, attempts were given up."

Soyabean Oil

During October. 1968, the State Government made a request to the Central Government to import Soyabean oil and make available adequate supply of it to the State. Five hundred tons of Soyabean oil were provided to it during June 1969 which were distributed during September 1969 in the Bombay rationing area and Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur cities to the card-holders. Another 1,000 tons of Soyabean oil were obtained in September 1969 and it was decided that they should be distributed at the rate of 1 kilo per card-holder.

Oil Prices Fall

The coming up of new crop and distribution of Soyabean oil helped the prices of sweet oil go down, Shri Vartak said. It was now available at Rs. 3·80 per kilo in the market. In Nagpur city it was available at the rate of Rs. 3·90 per kilo. The Minister said that Government had made conscious efforts to check the rise in the prices of sweet oil.

Maharashtra State Financial Corpn.

Later, there was a detailed discussion on the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation on a resolution moved by the Minister for Industries, Shri R. A. Patil.

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Balanced Development

Initiating the debate, the leader of Opposition, Shri K. N. Dhulup, said that the objective of a balanced economic development of the State had not been achieved. The Corporation had not made enough efforts to start industries in the backward parts of the State. Most of the industries helped by the Corporation had been set up in the Western Maharashtra and their number was 400, while in Vidarbha, it was only 61 industries and in Marathwada it was hardly two.

Shri F. M. Pinto said that while providing loans to the industries the Corporation should try to assess whether the products of these industries had got market. Shri Boman Behram, Shri D. B. Patil, Shri M. B. Sangvikar, Dr. Datta Samant, Shri Pandit Dharma Patil, Shri Hashu Advani, Shri N. V. Ugale, Shri Sampatrao Patil and Shri L. R. Hatankar participated in the debate.

Shri M. B. Sangvikar said that the Corporation should try to provide at once loans to the people intending to start small industries in the backward areas. They should get it within a period of two to three months.

Definition of Small Industries

Dr. Samant said that the definition propounded for the small industries was defective. An industry with a set up of Rs. 7 lakhs should not be placed in the category of small industry. The limit should be reduced, he said. It was necessary to provide assistance to industries with a capital of Rs. 5 to 6 thousand. Shri Pandit Dharma Patil expressed satisfaction at the functioning of the Corporation and said that the Corporation should make more efforts to provide impetus to agro-industrial development.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, the Minister for Industries, Shri R. A. Patil, said that the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation was one of the leading organisations in the country which had done commendable work in the field of industrial development. It had definitely made a handsome contribution when compared with the State Corporations of other States.

Loans to Small Industries

Shri Patil said that he was quite in agreement with the view that adequate loans and assistance should be provided to small scale industries and for setting up industries in the backward regions. He said if one looked into the figures of the sanctioned loans to industries in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions by the State Financial Corporation during the period 1962-69, the progress was quite satisfactory.

District Branches

The Minister said that the Corporation had decided to set up district branches from the coming year which would positively go a long way in helping the setting up of industries in the backward areas of the State.

The Corporation had decided to give priority in providing loans to industries to be started in the backward parts of the State. He also stated that the Corporation had decided to give loans to transport industries also.

Consultative Centres

Shri Patil also pointed out that free consultative centres with the assistance of the Corporation would be set up in the district very soon.

Supplementary Demands

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, presented to the House the Supplementary Demands for 1969-70 and additional demands for 1966-67, on November 20.

Working of Textile Corporation

The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, said that the annual report of the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation for 1969 be taken into consideration by the House.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Gulabrao Ganacharya said that the working of the Corporation was unsatisfactory in the course of the last three years. The Corporation had not made any efforts to start new mills. The State Government's textile policy during the period was also contradictory. Government had not succeeded fully in restarting the closed mills and improving their condition. Many textile mills in the State were on the verge of closure with the result that a large number of workers had been rendered unemployed.

He suggested that these mills should be handed over to the Corporation.

Shri Ram Mahadik said that Government should not take over closed mills merely to avoid unemployment, but it should lay down a definite policy, otherwise neither the State nor the workers would be benefited.

Shri F.M. Pinto called upon the Government to seriously consider the Kotval Committee's report. For the development of the industry the Government should borrow money from the nationalised banks, he suggested.

(Continued on page 37)

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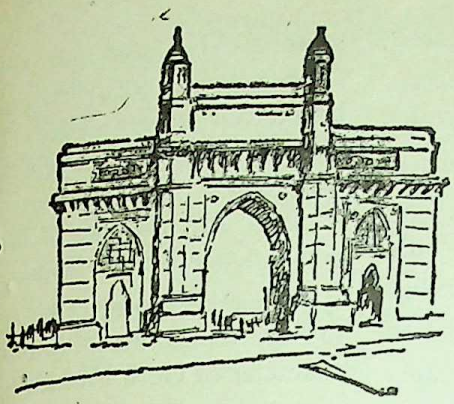

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

SHRI M. D. CHAUDHARI, Maharashtra's Minister for Education, in a talk broadcast from the Bombay station of All India Radio, on the occasion of the 500th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak on November 23 stated that Guru Nanak was an apostle of integration and a messiah of humanity.

A great Son of India

Shri Chaudhari added "Today, we are celebrating the 500th birth anniversary of one of the greatest sons of India, Guru Nanak Deo. His message of love and brotherhood, equality of man and man, irrespective of caste, creed and nationality, is as relevant today as it was in the time when it was first delivered. The revolutionary message of Guru Nanak embodied many principles of individual and national behaviour which today have become an integral part of our Indian culture. But, there are many areas in which we have fallen short of the expectations of the great seer. The celebration of his quin-centenary must serve to awaken us to our responsibilities and see the path of good life.

Wrong Values

As a young man, Nanak was shocked to find the wrong values dominating the political, social and economic life of the people. The evils of casteism and the man-made distinctions between the rich and the poor, the high and the low, had led to the worst type of exploitation and degradation of character. The rulers, the privileged classes, the kazis and the pundits had become power-drunk.

In Guru Nanak's words, the Rajas had become wolves and the administrators dogs. Fanaticism

The meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Film Week was held under the Chairmanship of Shri M. A. Vairale, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Tourism, at the Sachivalaya (Bombay) on November 21. Picture shows the Minister addressing the meeting.

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and brute force had outraged human sensibility, dignity and self-respect. It was a time of complete moral and intellectual atrophy.

A Teacher and Saviour of Humanity

It is the experience of mankind that, whenever such decay sets in, a prophet appears on the scene to rouse people to their duties to God and fellow-men. Nanak, as the teacher and saviour of humanity, appeared in the Indian history when his guidance was most needed.

The philosophical outlook which Nanakji developed is unique. Babar, the founder of the Moghul dynasty, was a contemporary of Nanak. Babar, it is recorded, was impressed by the saintly personality of Nanak. Nanak, being concerned with the welfare of the poor, pleaded with Babar not to adopt the methods of the former rulers and not to ignore the true message of Islam.

Nectar from God

Guru Nanak, of course, was not concerned with the promises of the rulers. His was a divine mission-prompted as he was, as the legend tells us, by a vision of God. This was an experience which changed the course of Nanak's life. In the vision, we are told, God gave him a cup of nectar and spoke to him saying that He was with Nanak and that Nanak had made Him happy along with all those who would follow Nanak.

This unique experience in Nanak's early life transformed Nanak's personality which led to the foundation of a new religion, one which he believed to be the best.

Truthful Living

Sikhism, founded by Guru Nanakji, has offered a new concept in religious thought and philosophy. Guru Nanak upholds the "Search for Truth" as the ultimate concern of life. The search, however, is not merely theoretical and speculative in character ; it is existential. It is seen as inseparately connected with one's salvation. It is an unceasing experiment with Truth in the laboratory of life. Guru Nanak maintains that the 'search for truth' is the only justification for living. He says "Truth is the highest of all but higher still is truthful living".

Make Life God-centered

Guru Nanak asked his followers to put into practice his teachings by making their lives God-centered. He attached no value to wealth and material prosperity. There is a saying of Guru Nanak that the wealthier a person is, the more he hankers after wealth ; yet he is pennyless if he does not remember God. Guru Nanak, hence, asked everyone to meditate on God, who is all-pervading and immortal. But, this does not mean, that he is merely a theologian; he was a practical philosopher and a guide.

He exported the dignity of labour and stressed the importance of of earning one's livelihood through honest means and then share our bread with our less fortunate brethren.

Methods of Preaching

His methods of preaching were very simple yet extremely appealing. He wanted to rescue the Indian mind from the bondage of rituals. Several stories are told when he acted quite contrary to the age-old customs. He tried to revive self-confidence in the Indian mind and introduced a new force in our national life. He fought against superstition and hypocracy. He adopted the method of love and persuation to achieve his goal.

Let me quote one of his powerful sayings to illustrate the revolutionary character of Guru Nanak's message.

Referring to the status of the woman he said : "The woman is our friend ; from the woman is the family.....without the woman there is none save one God alone".

Widely-travelled Person

"Guru Nanak was indeed an apostle of integration and a messiah of humanity. He was a very widely-travelled person. It is said that he spent nearly 25 years of his life touring the various parts of India and a substantial part of Asia.

"His travels had undoubtedly made him aware of the forces which divide humanity. He, therefore, wanted not only to liberate the individual from superstitious ideas and initiate him into truthful way of life ; but he also wanted the people of various lands to see beyond the frontiers of their own dogmas and religions.

Message for All Times

"Nanak, therefore, belongs to that category of seers who have message not only for their own generation but for all the time to come. When we celebrate his 500th birth anniversary we mut resolve to inculcate the lofty message of love and brotherhood and integration which the seer has given us. * *

LOK RAJYA

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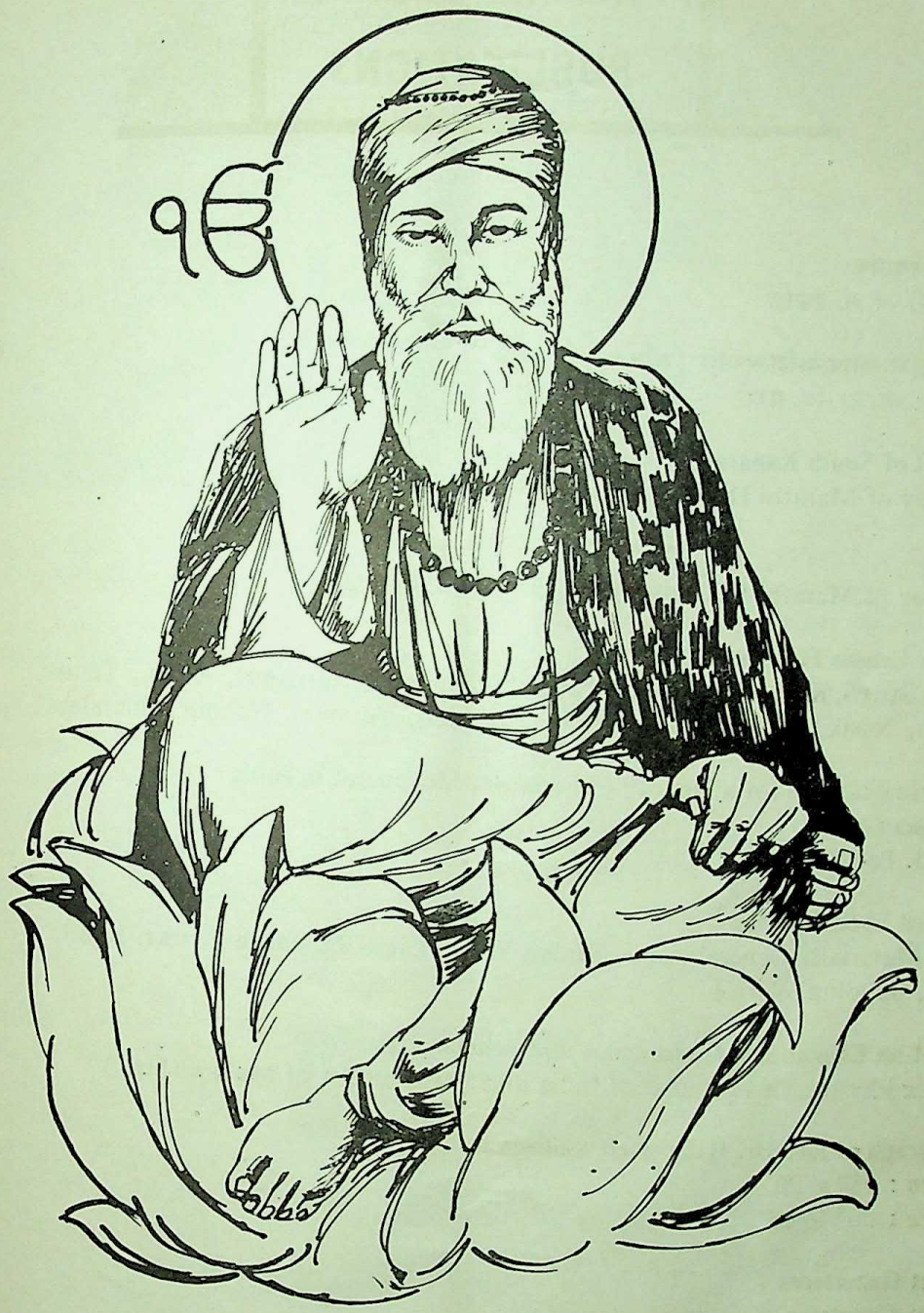
Some Famous Verses of Guru Nanak



, Primal Lord, I know not Thy end for Thou Changest the Scene of Thy Play many many times.

★

yeth Nanak : " That what the Lord Willed hath come to pass, else what could the man do of himself ? "

★

is World belongs to Thee, O Lord : Thou art its Master,
d Thou Establishest and Disestablishest in a moment,
d through lure of riches divide brother from brother.

★

, he whom the Lord Wisheth to destroy his goodness he destroyeth first.

★

e Lord of Command Yoketh all to His Will and is thus pleased.
ased : Yea, Nanak, we gather what is Writ in our Lot.

★

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The quin-centenary of Guru Nanak was celebrated in Bombay on November 23. Picture shows Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, addressing the meeting on the occasion.

uincentenary of Guru Nanak

An Official function of the overnment of Maharashtra to ebrate the quincentenary of Guru nak was held under the Presidentip of Tarkteerth Shri Laxaman astri Joshi, a prominent intellecal of Maharashtra at Chowpati, ombay on November 23.

Speaking as the chief guest on the asion, Shri M. D. Choudhari, harashtra's Minister for Educa-, said that Guru Nanak was not ly prophet of the Sikh religion but was the prophet of humanism. ri Choudhari recalled Guru nak's visit to Mecca and d that people once asked him ich is the real religion ? Guru nak replied that all religions e great but if the follower of that gion really followed the path of er religions, he was still greater. ri Choudhari compared Guru nak with the saints like Buddha, havir, Namdeo, Kabirdas and ers and concluded that he was great light of truth and secularism d his teaching should be followed by every citizen of the country. Then only the progress and prosperity would materialise, he added.

Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi said that Guru Langar was started with the idea of equalising every human being and if we read the golden saying of the Guru, through that we would achieve the goal of integration.

Rev. Father William, Maulana Gazi, Sardar Laxman Singh and Shri Ram Jethmalani also spoke on the occasion.

Nehru Bal Jatra

The Women and Children Sub-Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Committee had organized Anand Mela and Nehru Bal Jatra in the premises of the J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, on November 22.

Fire works, magic shows, folk songs and dances, film shows, puppet shows, various stalls of toys, etc. were the main attractions of the mela. Thousands of boys and girls attended and enjoyed the mela.

The Bal Jatra, proposed to by held on the Nehru birth anniversary on November 14, was postponed due to the sudden death of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra.

" Anand Mela " was organised at the premises of the J. J. School of Arts on behalf of the Women's and Children's Sub-Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Committee, on November 22.

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Shri Naik's Condolences for Smt. Alva

SHRI V. P. NAIK, Chief Minister, sent the following message of condolence on the sad death of Shrimati Violet Alva, former Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, on November 19 from Nagpur.

The Chief Minister said, "In death of Shrimati Alva, the country has lost a patriot and a renowned parliamentarian. Her absence from the public life would be felt for a long time".

Shri D. T. Ghatpande, Special Commissioner in New Delhi, placed a wreath on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra on the body of Smt. Voilet Alva. He also conveyed Maharashtra Government's condolences to her husband, Shri Joachim Alva, M. P.

Farewell to Smt. Tara Cherian

Smt. Tara Cherian, wife of the late Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, left Bombay for Madras November 19. Smt. Cherian was given a hearty send-off by the acting Governor, Shri S. P. Kotwal; the Minister for Urban Development, Shri P. G. Kher; the Minister for Prohibition, Shri B. M. Yagnik and Cardinal Gracias, many officials and a large number of people at the V. T. Railway station.

Hungarian President at Aarey

The President of the Hungarian People's Republic, His Excellency Mr. Pal Losonczi, accompanied by Madam Losonczi, visited the Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay on November 14.

Shri S. P. Kotwal, acting Governor of Maharashtra, seen introducing the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, to Shri Pal Losonczi, who arrived at the Santacruz airport, Bombay, recently.

The President was received at the observation post of the colony by Shri K. Shivramkrishnan, Dairy Development Commissioner of Maharashtra.

Shri Y. V. Salpekar, Director, Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, explained to the Hungarian President and Madam Losonczi the working of the scheme and also showed them the cattle unit in the colony. The distinguished guests evinced keen interest in the working of the bottling plant at the Central Dairy.

The President planted an asopalav sapling at the Guest House, Aarey Colony.

Shri Shivajirao Patil, Minister of State for Protocol, accompanied the guests.

Common Men Secular at Heart

The Common men in the country were secular at heart and they were taking active interest in the nation[illegible] politics, observed Shri A. R. Antule[illegible] Minister of State for Education, Law and Judiciary, while participating in a symposium on common man's difference and apathy to national problems, organised by the Chinmaya Mission at the Sydenham College Hall, Bombay, on November 15. Swami Chinmayananda inaugurated the symposium.

Shri R.G. Salvi, Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department, in his speech emphasised the need for the development of man's character through education given in schools and colleges.

Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Shri J. J. Bhaba, Director of M/s. Tata Sons Ltd., also spoke on the occasion.

LOK RAJY[illegible]

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Shri R. G. Salvi, Secretary, Education Department, taking salute at the march past of the N. C. C. cadets at the parade held on the N. C. C. Day, in Bombay, on November 23.

r Filler Contest

t. Shushila Desai, Chairman of Women's and Children's Sub-mittee of the Maharashtra State hi Centenary Celebrations mittee, distributed the prizes to eighteen winners of the Colour r Contest at the Key Gallery of Prince of Wales Museum in bay on November 17. Nearly undred children have taken part contest so far which has been sed since March last as a of the Gandhi Corner Project lished at the Museum. The st is still continuing.

aking on the occasion, Smt. complimented the winners of ntest and hoped that more ore children would take part contest. This contest is being ed with a view to giving to the artistic talents of the en. Gandhiji was a great who saw beauty in life every-. Smt. Desai said·

Home Guards Commandant General

Brigadier B. G. Deoskar of the Indian Artillery has taken over as Director of Civil Defence and Commandant General, Home Guards, State of Maharashtra, from November 15.

Brig. B. G. Deoskar.

The post fell vacant following the sad and untimely demise of Commandant General M. J. B. Maneckji on September 30, who served the Organisation for over 22 years since its inception.

Forty-nine year old Brigadier Deoskar retired from the Indian Army on November 14, 1969.

The army veteran brings in his 27 odd years of experience, both in the Infantry and Artillery, into Civilian Service.

Brigadier Deoskar graduated from the Nagpur college and later successfully completed the Defence Services Staff College Course. He also attended the Long Gunnery Staff Course at Larkhill in the United Kingdom.

* * *

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Maharashtra Housing Board's Ambitious Improvement Plan

THE MAHARASHTRA HOUSING BOARD has decided to launch an ambitious—Rs. 70 lakh programme for repairs, maintenance and improvement in its colonies, announced Shri N. K. Tirpude, Minister for Housing, the other day in Bombay.

He said that there were many complaints regarding maintenance and repairs from tenants and tenants' associations of the Housing Board colonies and execution of the programme would start immediately.

Urgent items

The urgent items proposed to be undertaken under the programme included (1) replacement of worn-out M. S. tanks in all colonies, wherever necessary, (2) providing equitable water supply, wherever necessary, (3) white-washing and colour washing of walls and painting of doors and windows, (4) remedial measures to prevent leakages and (5) replacement of worn-out electrical wiring.

Largest in Bombay

Shri Tirpude said that of the 80,000 tenements constructed by the Housing Board in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada, nearly 50,000 were in Greater Bombay. The Minister said that the Maharashtra Housing Board stood first in public housing in the country, having invested over Rs. 42 crores on constructing tenements. This building activity could be undertaken only due to the assistance received from the Government by way of loans, and subsidies and

Shri N. K. Tirpude

loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

"However, in the past few years," he said, "due to inadequate allocation of funds for housing, sufficient amount could not be made available for the housing activities of the board.

In 1969-70, the total allocation for various urban housing schemes in Maharashtra was of the order of Rs. 2 crores, of which only Rs. 1·17 crores had been allocated to the Maharashtra Housing Board. The amount was not sufficient for the projects envisaged by the Board.

More Tenements

The Board, therefore, decided to augment its resources and with that end in view floated debentures of Rs. 2 crores on October 29. The issue was over-subscribed within 15 minutes, he stated.

Shri Tirpude said that the Board had decided to utilise the amount raised through these debentures to construct 1,300 three-room tenements under the low income and the middle income group housing schemes.

Prospective applicants for the tenements would have to deposit 10 per cent of the cost at the time of application and an additional 40 per cent initially at the time of the allotment of the tenement. The balance would be paid in 10 years by equated monthly instalments, he added.

Some cows and 102 calves meant for the Aarey Milk Colony arrived in Bombay from America by air on November 17. Picture shows the animals being carried in trucks to the Aarey Milk Colony.

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(from p. 28)

g those who participated in ussion were Shri Hashu Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Balraj, a Samant and Shri Krishna

ed Mills Started

ing to the discussion, Shri pointed out that the problem ed textile mills was there not Maharashtra but all over the y. But only the Maharashtra rnment had taken the step of g the 19 closed mills by them over and thereby averted unemployment of 45,000 s.

Minister said that the State rnment had no powers to issue an Ordinance in respect of closed mills and, therefore, it was not possible to do anything. For taking over the mills in liquidation the Government had to move the High Court and a lot of time was required for that purpose. But Government was thinking of making some legal provisions for the purpose, Shri Tidke said and added that the Government was also thinking of handing over the mills taken over by the Government to the Corporation in due course and a decision in the matter would be taken soon.

Joint Participation

Shri Tidke told the House that the programme of modernisation of these mills would be completed by December 1970. The Government was of the view that there should be workers' participation in the management and an experiment in that direction had been made in the Pratap Mills of Jalgaon, and in some mills the Government had accepted the share capital of workers and thereby adopted the progressive policy of promoting the joint participation.

Later, the House discussed the annual report of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission for 1969-70.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

A MARK OF RESPECT to the emory of the late Dr. P. V. n, the Governor of Maharathe Legislative Council ad- d without transacting any ess on the first day of the session which commenced ur on November 17.

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. oved a condolence resolution d glowing tributes to the late rian and recalled his services State.

Uttamrao Patil, Shri Madhav Shri M. Harris, Shri Vasant- Pandit and Shri D. T. e paid glowing tributes to rian.

V. S. Page, Chairman of the associated himself with the nts expressed in the House.

inister introduced

November 18, after the hour, Shri S. B. Chavan, r for Irrigation and Power, introduced the new Ministers of the Maharashtra Cabinet to the House.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Revenue, made a statement regarding the damage caused by heavy rains and floods in the different districts in Maharashtra.

(A report of the statement is included in the Assembly proceedings.)

Prevention of Food Adulteration

Later, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Public Health, moved an amending Bill which sought to prevent more efficiently the adulteration of food. Dr. Zakaria told the House that it was proposed to transfer the responsibility of preventing food adulteration and administering the rules in this respect to the Director of Drug Control Administration from the Director of Public Health. He said that the Government had decided to transfer the subject of food adulteration from the local bodies and the Director of Public Health to the Director of Drug Control Administration in order to ensure that the work was done with efficiency and speed.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. Vasantkumar Pandit pointed out that there was no mention of the expenditure incurred on the samples of the drugs, clerical staff, etc. in the financial report on the subject.

Adulteration Controlling

Shri Bachhraj Vyas said that the work of the adulteration control should be done carefully, and for that purpose, a laboratory must be set up in every city.

Shri Bhausaheb Shirke said that every variety of food should be tested properly before it came into the market for sale.

Shri Datta Tamhane said that it was a serious problem. There were

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Drugs Controller to Handle Food Adulteration

medical inspectors in the ay and Thana regions, while e Aurangabad and Nagpur ons there were only one or two ectors only. The number of inspectors should be increased, said.

Sarvashri Ramjivan Chaudhari, Harris, Wamanrao Bapat, ashivrao Shinde also expressed ir views on the Bill.

Replying to the discussion, Dr. fiq Zakaria, Minister for Health, that the purpose of the handl- over the responsibility regard- food adulteration to the Drug trol Administration and the ing should be done in shorter e.

The Government would not e to spend more on this account, on the other hand, it would get itional Rs. 3 lakhs. Moreover State Government would get icient money in the form of s, licence, etc. So there would no necessity of collecting money this job.

Passed

ater, the Bill was passed by house.

ri Madangopal Agrawal, ister of State for Urban Develop- t, presented to the House the bay Municipal Corporation ond Amendment) Bill, 1969, ding giving authority of g the higher and lower salary es of the statutory officers e Municipal Corporation to Municipal Corporation with consent of the Government. articipating in the discussion, Wamanrao Bapat and Shri is expressed their views.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Agrawal explained that the salary grades were fixed according to the rules and not according to the law. The Municipal Corporation had requested the Government to fix the salary grades in such a manner that those could be applicable in future also. It would be proper, therefore, to give the authority of increasing the grades from time to time to the Municipal Corporation. He promised that the Government would have control over this matter. Later the Bill was passed by the House.

Injustice to Harijans

On November 19, Smt. Shantabai Dani raised the discussion on atrocities being committed by the caste Hindus on Harijans and neo-Buddhists and steps taken by the State Government to prevent them. She said that in the field of education, religion, etc., injustice was being done to these people.

Shri R. S. Gavai, participating in the discussion, said that it was unfortunate that untouchability was still a nation-wide canker.

Shri G. P. Pradhan said that it was a social problem and there should be decentralisation of social, political and economic power and in every district a vigilance commission, consisting of local social workers and representatives of Harijans, should be appointed.

Among those, who participated in the discussion, were Sarvashri V. G. Deshpande, Prabhakar Vaidya and Manikrao Mangudkar.

Incidents Being Checked

Replying to the discussion, Shri K. P. Patil, Minister of State for Home, said that disputes arose on account of land, water and crops which led to serious incidents. He gave an assurance that the Government was endeavouring to put under check such incidents. He appealed to the political and social workers to co-operate with the Government in this respect. The Social Welfare Department was also making efforts to solve this problem, he added.

Referring to the destruction of Mahatma Gautam Buddha's statue at Aurangabad, Shri Patil condemned the incident and said that the culprits would be punished.

Later the House resumed the discussion on the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1969. The Bill was passed by the House after discussion.

The Bill seeks to exempt the properties of foreign missions and consulates from the property tax.

Administrative Reports

After the question hour on November 20, the Annual Administrative Reports of the Bhandara, Sangli, Buldana and Nagpur Zilla Parishads were submitted to the House.

The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan afterwards laid on the table of the House the Supplementary Demands for the year 1969-70 and additional demands for the year 1966-67.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill

Shri Shankarrao Patil, Minister of State for Co-operation and Social Welfare, moved the Maharashtra (Vidarbha) Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

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Shri Vithalrao Hande and Shri V. G. Deshpande said that the Bill had been moved very late in the House and it would not be of any help to the agriculturists.

Replying to the debate, the Minister said the Bill was programmed to be moved on November 18, but it was left out due to certain other urgent work meanwhile. He said that the Bill, when passed, would definitely prove of a help to the agriculturists of Vidarbha.

Maharashtra State Financial Corpn.

Later, the Minister for Industries, Shri R. A. Patil, moved a resolution initiating the discussion on the working of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

Participating in the debate, Shri G. P. Pradhan said that the Corporation was expected to fulfil three main objectives, namely, balanced development of industries, relief to unemployment and assistance to capable people in starting the enterprizes. He said that the Corporation's claim that it was helping the small industries was not very correct. He added that, instead of giving loans to big industries, loans should be given to the people who needed and deserved it.

Shri Wamanrao Bapat, Shri Vithalrao Hande, Shri Pandurang Phalke and Shri Shankarrao Ugle also participated in the debate.

While Shri Hande and Shri Phalke pleaded strongly for the need of Corporation giving more and more aid to small industries, Shri Ugle said that the method of giving loans by the Corporation needed a change. The recovery of loans given by the Corporation was not very satisfactory.

Minister's Reply

Replying to the debate, Shri P... said that the policy of the Corpora... tion was to give loans to the small scale industries. It was the con... sidered view of the Corporation... see that industries came up in the backward areas and balanced de... velopment of the State in the matter of industries was achieved.

Referring to the criticism of Shri Bapat for loans being dis... bursed by the Corporation to the members of its Board of Directors, the Minister said that such disbur... could not be considered objection... able. The amount looked big be... cause of the members on the Board of Directors go on changing whe... ever the Corporation was reconsti... tuted.

(*Continued from page 15*)

Thakkar Bapa

living in hills and forests of India. Gandhiji who was a master in the art of persuasion, replied : " There is no limit to your greed. By all means satisfy it to the top of your bent. Your secretaryship (of the Harijan Sevak Sangh) surely is no hindrance. You and Ghanshyamdasji (Shri G. D. Birla) have jointly undertaken responsibility to the Sangh. Now death alone can release you from it. He as well as I need your moral strength and self-dedication. Your secretaryship symbolises it. You can give as much of your time as you like to the adivasis while discharging your duty as the Secretary of the Sangh. You do not mean to tell me that you want to resign even after latitude ". After this Bapa never thought even for a moment to give up his struggle to better the lot of harijans. From now on the relationship between the Bapa and Bapu was similar to the one that exists between a hindu wife and her husband. Throughout the length and breadth of India there are thousands of institutions started by the two great sons of India and millions of harijans owe their progress to the dedicated work of Bapa and Bapu.

Advocated Prohibition and Khadi

As suggested by the Mahatma, Bapa utilised all the spare time visiting his old friends, the Bhils of Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bombay, the Khonds and Gonds of the Central Provinces, the Santhals and Sabaras of Orissa, the Todas of Madras, the Katkaris of Ratnagiri and many other tribes throughout India. He was an active advocate of prohibition and khadi. Despite his close association with Gandhiji and other Congress leaders, he refused to be drawn into politics. He kept his promise to Shri Gokhale and the Servants of India Society to keep away from politics. To the end of his life he was true to the aims of the Society and served the humble and the down-trodden. As though pleased by his service to mankind, God summoned Thakkar Bapa to Heaven on a Friday (January 19, 1951) ..... a day on which the chosen ones of God like the Buddha, Christ and the Mahatma left this world.

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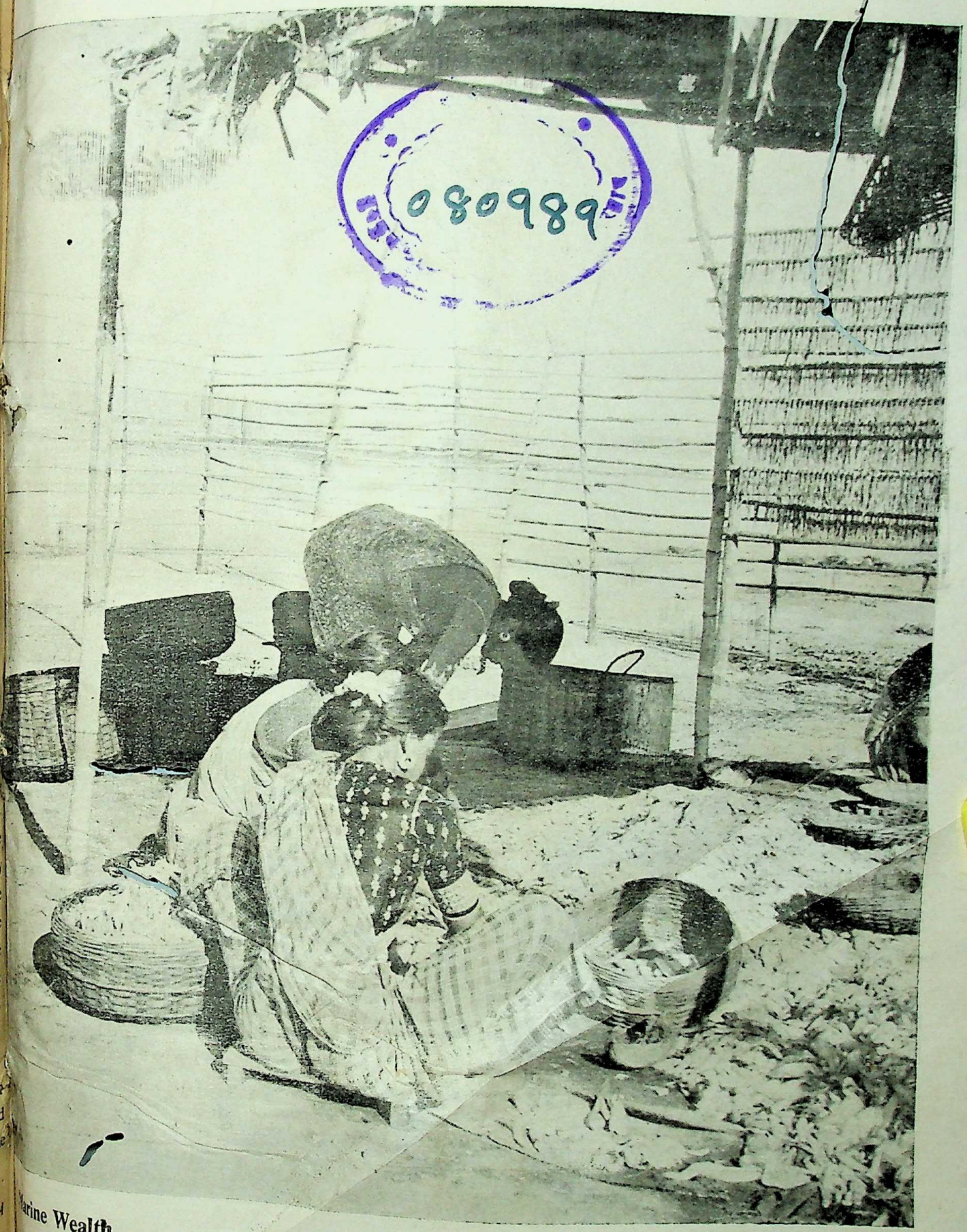

Marine Wealth

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The Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press, Bomb

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